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THE WAR MAP OF THE WORLD, 1896.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

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THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

The Strifes of 1896.

No sword has been drawn by one great civilized state against another through the whole of 1896, but the gates of the Temple of Janus have by no means been shut. The map which serves as our frontispiece shows in how many places the year has brought not peace but war. By far the most blood-stained portion of the world's surface so far as 1896 is concerned is the Ottoman Empire. There has been actual fighting in Crete, while the tale of massacres of Armenians in all parts of the empire is still far from complete. "The Shadow of God" in Constantinople is haunted by a perpetual fear, and he imagines, like most men in panic, that he can best secure his own safety by striking terror. Abdul Hamid embodies in his reign, and in the massacres by which its closing days are being marked, a great object lesson as to the real nature of Turkish rule. Without some such demonstration it would have been impossible for us to conceive the popular enthusiasm which launched medieval Europe on the series of enterprises that we call Crusades. There are many persons to-day who would be very glad to see a new crusade preached for the extermination of the "Infidel," not because he is an infidel, but because he has established assassination as an instrument of government, and replied by massacre to the protests of the conscience of Europe and America. Casting a rapid glance over the world, it is curious to note how much of the fighting has gone on in the islands. On the continents there has been little war; but man has faced man in deadly wrath in Crete, in Cuba, in Madagascar, and in the Philippine Islands. In fact, with the exception of the continent of Africa, and certain of these islands, 1896 has been a year of peace. These, however, are considerable

ITALY AND ABYSSINIA: A GERMAN VIEW.

From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

exceptions; and neither in Cuba nor the Philippines did 1896 bring any prospect of peace. The struggle on both sides is marked by atrocities of which the civilized world hears a little from Cuba, but nothing much from the Philippines. In Madagascar, a French expedition to Antananarivo has placed the French in nominal possession of the island. It is only nominal, for outside the capital the French appear to be obeyed only so far as their guns will carry, and until such time as their guns are removed. On the African continent there has been more serious fighting. Italy suffered a great defeat in Abyssinia, which, however, has been a blessing in disguise, in that it has led to the abandonment of the ambitious scheme of establishing an Ethiopian empire raised upon the colony of Erythræa. The defeat in Africa shook down the Crispi ministry, and crippled Italy in the estimation of Europe It was also the means of launching the long-expected expedition for the recovery of the Soudan. The Anglo-Egyptian force under the Sirdar, Sir Herbert Kitchener, achieved an almost bloodless success when it marched southward along the Nile valley, and cleared the soldiers of the

Mahdi out of the fertile provinces of Dongola. It is understood that this year when the Nile is high Dongola will be used as a base for the reconquest of Khartoum. But for the unfortunate issue of Jameson's raid, Cecil Rhodes would probably have realized his ideal of joining the Cape to Cairo before the end of the century. Matabeleland has risen in revolt and has been reconquered. The Transvaal has been the scene of fighting which could hardly be dignified by the title of a war. On the other side, the Ashanti power has been broken by an English expedition, which has opened up one of the dark places of the world, full of frightful cruelty, to the milder influences of commerce and civilization. As the year closed, Sir George Taubman Goldie was departing for the Niger in order to strike a blow at one of the slave-trading tribes which still live and thrive under the nominal protectorate of the Niger Company.

Famine in India.

Famines in one part of India or another were of almost yearly recurrence a hundred years ago. The greatest triumph of the English *régime* has been its success in bringing the surplus food of one district to the relief of starving millions in another. But although the famine fiend has thus been checked, its ravages are not altogether overcome. For the third year in succession the crops have failed, and experienced observers declare that the dearth will be the worst India has suffered for fifty years. The *Times* correspondent gives the following account of the position in the North West Provinces and Oudh:

THE TWO DESTROYING DEMONS OF INDIA.
From the *Hindi Punch*.

The first area, where the greatest failure of crops has occurred, covers 25,000 square miles, with a population of 13,000,000. Here the famine may be acute. The second area, where there has been severe failure, covers 30,000 square miles, with a population of 14,000,000. The third area, where there has been considerable failure, covers 25,000 square miles, with a population of 12,500,000.

FAMINE ON THE PROWL. (From London *Punch*, Dec. 5.)

The divisions worst off are Allahabad, Lucknow and Faizabad, with the portion of Agra which is not protected by irrigation.

As for the prospects, 1½ inches of rain over the provinces within the next fortnight would reduce the difficulties by a half to three-quarters. With no rain until Christmas, but a favorable fall at the usual period toward the end of the year, it is calculated that relief would have been given to 8 or 10 per cent. of the population in the area worst affected, and to 3 or 4 per cent. in the less distressed area. In the event of the failure of the Christmas rains the percentage would be doubled, or even higher than this. Prices would in the event of drought up to the monsoon period in June, rule enormously high, but the Lieutenant-Governor does not apprehend a complete failure of supplies next summer, as local stocks will be supplemented by importations. A significant sign that famine conditions are beginning to prevail in certain areas is that the prices of fine and coarse grains are closely approximating.

At the present moment 250,000 persons are being employed on relief works. In the Punjaub, 9,200; North-West Provinces, 130,100; Central India, 17,300; Rajputana, 26,000; Bengal, 3,400; Burma, 16,600; Bombay, 11,600; Madras, 36,500. Fortunately last month brought welcome showers of rain, which have done something to prevent the famine which threatens to develop into an absolutely devastating scourge in this new year. The Indian government is exerting itself to meet the threatened disaster with adequate resources, but it is to be feared that no expenditure of time or money will be able to prevent the mowing down of many thousands, possibly hundreds of thousands, of human beings in India. The population has increased so rapidly under the pacific rule of the Queen that there are millions, possibly scores of millions, in India who-

are, so to speak, living below the high-water mark of periodic famines which constantly occur in that country. If there were fewer of them, they might live and thrive above high-water mark; as it is, the selvage of the population that is habitually underfed perishes whenever there is too little rain or too much. It may, of course, be argued that there would always be this margin of hungry millions even if the population were not so dense on the soil, and that, no doubt, is true. Probably there is less starvation in the United States to-day with its seventy million population than there was when the Pilgrim Fathers landed, when the inhabitants, all told, did not exceed a million.

The Scourge of Africa.

If Asia has been scourged by the withholding of those fruitful showers without which the most fertile loam is as barren as alkali, her sister continent has this past year suffered from a disaster hardly less appalling. The rinderpest, said to have been introduced into Abyssinia by plague-smitten cattle sent to supply the Italian army with food, found Africa as virgin soil for its ravages. From the mountains of Rasselas it began its march southward, eating up as it went nine-tenths of the hoofed beasts, wild and tame, of the African continent. The herds upon which the natives of the interior depend so largely for their sustenance were mown down as the meadow-grass falls before the scythe, only the fringes being spared. Nor does the rinderpest discriminate between the domesticated and the wild cattle. The savage buffalo wallowing in the marsh found no method of escape from the invisible Death. Nor were swift-footed antelope able to elude the swifter darts of the deadly archer. Three out of five species of antelope died like rotten sheep. The others, for some cause not yet discovered, seem to be immune. For some time it was hoped that the broad waters of the Zambesi would offer an insuperable barrier to the southerly-marching rinderpest. But the subtle

(From a South African paper.)

KILLING INFECTED CATTLE.

contagion leaped the mighty river and began its ravages in Rhodesia. It is the fashion to speak of war as the sum of all evils. The war in Matabeleland was a pleasure jaunt compared with the horror of the cattle plague. It is computed that out of 200,000 cattle in Rhodesia it has not left 15,000 alive. The milk, the beef, the leather, and the transport of the country were all destroyed. Faring southward, the rinderpest struck Khama's country, a land which is far richer in beeves than Rhodesia. The Bechuanas and Bamangwato were mighty herdsmen. They numbered their cattle at one million. When the rinderpest left them, 800,000 beasts lay dead on the veldt, and Khama rejoiced that the percentage of mortality was, comparatively speaking, so low. From Bechuanaland the deadly scourge is traveling to Cape Colony, where it is expected it will eat up the cattle down to the sea. So terrible a visitation, extending over so wide an area, is almost unknown in the annals of Africa. The grievous murrain that smote the herds of Pharaoh was but a parochial epidemic, compared with this continental catastrophe.

THE TEN PLAGUES OF SOUTH AFRICA.
From the *South African Review.*

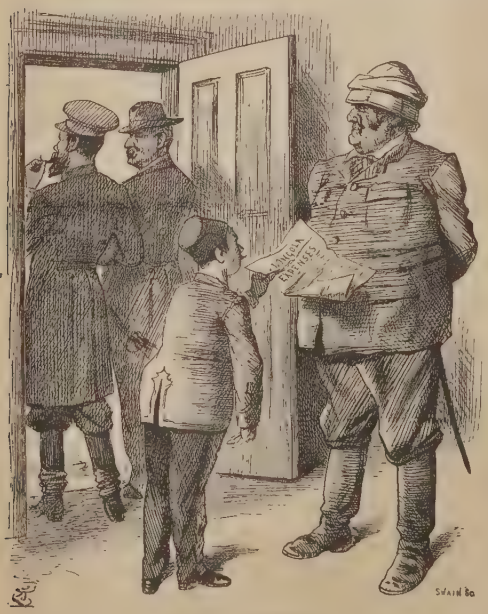
The Exit of Italy from Abyssinia.

Having inflicted the rinderpest upon the whole African continent as an incident of her disastrous and disgraceful campaign, Italy has concluded a treaty with King Menelik of Abyssinia which closes the door upon her dream of a great African empire. Everything but the small colony of Erythrea on the Red Sea coast is to be given up. So Italy gets back her soldiers who were prisoners of war in Abyssinia, and King Menelik is freed from the dread of Italian conquest. Henceforth he is to be recognized as an independent monarch who can make treaties and do as he pleases for all the world as if he were a great power. The Italians, on the whole, are very glad that at last they have been able to let go of the ears of the wolf who had fastened his fangs pretty deeply into their wrist. It is a sad awakening from the dream which led the Italian kingdom to embark on its African adventure. Abyssinia now stands practically alone

as an independent African power, though the Transvaal under President Kruger clearly aims at such a position, and will not easily be dissuaded.

England's Advance in the Soudan.

It is understood that Abyssinia enjoyed the benevolent support of France and Russia in the conclusion of peace, and rumor has it that at least one of the two partners would be very glad to facilitate a similar treaty of evacuation which would deliver the adjacent regions of Africa from the presence of a British garrison. There seems, however, to be no disposition on the part of the British government to take the hint. Speaking at the Guildhall in November, Lord Salisbury declared, with significant emphasis, that he did not see any reason in the condition of Europe for evacuating a single acre of the territory England is occupying. So far indeed are the British from evacuating Egypt, or thinking of any such step at present, that one of the newspaper sensations last month has been a circumstantial statement to the effect that the Sirdar, during his visit to England, has secured the sanction of the Government for his plans for advancing this year upon Khartoum with a mixed Anglo-Egyptian force of twenty-five thousand men. The story is declared to be premature; but if all goes well in Dongola, and so far everything has gone better than was expected, it is almost certain that when the Nile is high an attempt will be made to re-establish the authority of the Khedive in the city of Khartoum. The French, on the whole, have taken Lord Salisbury's declaration very quietly, a symptom which tends to confirm the belief in England that as the Franco-Russian understanding recognized that Germany was to keep Alsace and Lorraine, so it recognizes the *status quo* in the Nile valley. M. Hanotaux's remarks on the subject have been mild and vague.



GOOD BUSINESS.

KHEDIVE: "Please, sir, they say you'll have to pay this yourself!"

JOHN BULL (calling out after France and Russia): "All right, gentlemen! Only remember—who pays the piper, calls the tune!"

From *Punch* (London).

M. HANOTAUX, FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER.

Prince Lobanoff's Successor.

The Czar, after spending a little holiday in Darmstadt, returned to Russia. Many reports have been flying about as to the selection which he has made of a successor to Prince Lobanoff. It was indeed telegraphed all over Europe that Count Vorontsoff-Daschkoff was to be appointed foreign secretary, with the status of Chancellor. The news was no sooner printed than it was contradicted. The next statement was that M. Nelidoff was to be brought from Constantinople in order to direct the foreign policy of Russia. That also seems to be premature, and the reasons which led to the passing over of M. Nelidoff when Prince Lobanoff was selected are still more potent to-day. Russia can ill afford to change ambassadors at Constantinople at such a crisis as the present.

The Russo-French "Understanding."

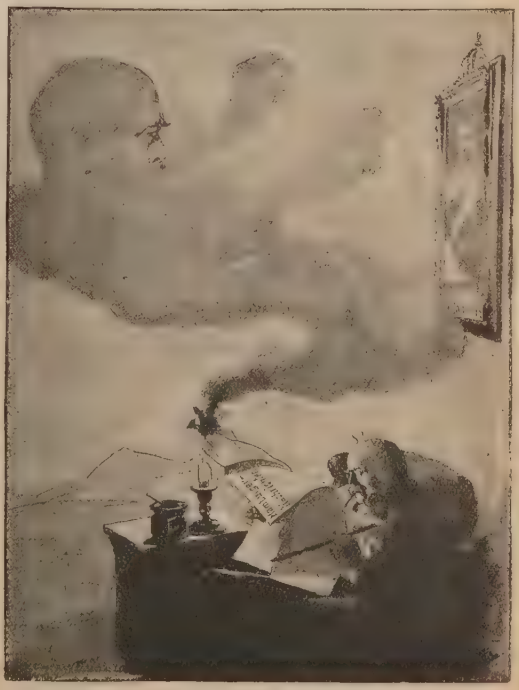
A cold douche has been administered to the somewhat gushing sentiment of the French by the declaration of M. Hanotaux in the French Chamber. Questioned as to whether he could not make a full statement as to the Franco-Russian Alliance, he stated in effect that he could not, because there was nothing more to say. The visit of the Czar and the speeches made by the Czar and President Faure at Chalons had notified to the world the existence of a friendly understanding, and to their words nothing could be

M. HANOTAUX.
As seen by the artist of *Vanity Fair* (London), November 12, 1896.

added. Thereupon (so they declare in England, where it is always the custom to deny the existence of any real Franco Russian Alliance) there went by the board the last lingering hope that the friendly understanding had been converted into a binding treaty. Russia, in 1890, it is said, sought in vain for the renewal of the secret treaty with Germany, which was to all intents and purposes equivalent to a quasi-guarantee of the treaty of Frankfort, for it bound over Russia to friendly neutrality in case France went to war to snatch back the lost provinces. It was not until Count Caprivi had refused to renew that treaty that Russia began to coquette with France. After all these years, say our English observers, the courtship does not seem to have got further than an affectionate understanding, entered into by Russia quite as much for the purpose of preventing France disturbing the peace of Europe as for any love of the Republic. So much more important is the way things are done than the thing that is done, that France is really rejoicing and feeling as if her old position was restored in Europe by virtue of an understanding which, for the time being at least, definitely forbids her to dream of revenge. Still the French made a wry face over the news that there was no treaty to be announced. Madame Novikoff, the other day, was listening to a discussion about the person who was to succeed Prince Lobanoff as Foreign Minister, when she suddenly exclaimed "Why two? We have a very good one already." "And who may he be?" asked her visitor in amazement. "Why Monsieur Hanotaux," said she; "he does very well. I see no need for a colleague." In England, however, it is more palatable to say that France has become a Russian dependency than that the French Foreign Minister is the successor of Prince Lobanoff.

The Reichstag and Bismarck's Revelations.

The German Reichstag has had an opportunity of debating the revelations made by Prince Bismarck; first as to the existence of the treaty with Russia, and secondly its annulment by Count Caprivi. The Foreign Minister made the best defense he could, and avoided saying anything with even more than the usual official capacity for using non-committal terms. But like most discussions in Parliaments on foreign affairs, it came too late to do any good. What a



CONSUMED IN THE SERVICE OF THE COUNTRY!
From *Ulk* (Berlin), November 13, 1896.

M. P. Cambon, France.
Chevalier Pansa, Italy.
Baron Calice, Ausaria-Hungary.
M. Nelidoff, Russia.
Baron Saurma De Jetsch, Germany.
Sir Philip Currie, Great Britain.

THE AMBASSADORS OF THE EUROPEAN POWERS AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

farce representative government is when foreign affairs are "on the carpet." Here one finds the German Reichstag, the representative assembly of the German Empire, discussing for the first time in 1896 a treaty which was made in 1884, the very existence of which was never whispered, much less debated, during all the years in which it governed the policy of Germany, and which was annulled in 1890, equally without the knowledge or consent of the Reichstag. Could anything illustrate more forcibly the emptiness of the theory that the Reichstag has any control over the foreign policy of the German Empire? There are some who believe that the English Parliament has almost as little say in such matters, and that no doubt is true with one important proviso. In England the Parliament cannot control foreign policy, but it makes and unmakes foreign ministers. In Germany the Imperial Chancellor does not depend, either for his appointment or his maintenance in office, upon the vote of the majority of the Reichstag. But, notwithstanding this difference, Lord Salisbury is probably as little hampered by Parliament as Prince Bismarck was by the Reichstag. In America it is somewhat different.

Salisbury on Salvation Through the Sultanate.

Lord Salisbury's speech at the Guildhall has been accepted throughout Europe as an utterance making for harmony. Lord Salisbury spoke smooth words and prophesied peace. He praised the European concert, abjured all notion of isolated action, and beyond a significant hint that the salvation of Turkey was to be sought for through the Sultanate—he did not say through the present Sultan—nothing was said that could make even the most sensitive of the great powers feel that England was going to precipitate the much dreaded war. So the order of the day is to do nothing, but to let the ambassadors exercise such pressure as they can, by hinting at the possible deposition of the Sultan, and assuring each other all the time that they are so horribly afraid of the responsibility of bringing about a war that they would rather allow the Sultan to bring it about himself,—a contingency by no means improbable.

Sick Unto Death.

It is learned from Constantinople that M. Nelidoff takes the very gloomiest view as to the prospect in Turkey. No one knows better the utter rottenness of the whole

fabric than the ambassador who has done his best to patch it up. Massacres continue to occur occasionally, and the ambassadors are so powerless that they cannot even secure safe conduct for the philanthropic agents who are charged with the distribution of charity to the Armenian remnant. Under these circumstances it is not inconceivable that the plan which Mr. Stride puts forward in one of the American reviews might be realized, and the long continued agony of the Christian East might once more compel Western Christendom to organize knight-hospitallers who would undertake to succor the wretched, even although the distribution of relief entailed at the same time the maintenance of a sufficient armed force to keep the marauders at bay.

Rumors of Partition.

Although all the great powers are pledging themselves to do nothing to bring about the partition of Turkey, and are pledging themselves more emphatically than ever to the maintenance of the territorial *status quo*, rumors are gaining ground that the European Cabinets are discussing the possible eventuality of the break-up of the Ottoman Empire. The visit of the Grand Duke Nicholas to Vienna has been made the occasion of a rumor to the effect that he was to sound the Emperor of Austria upon a provisional scheme of partition. Austria, according to this story, was to be allowed to go to Salamanca; Italy was to have Albania; Russia, Asia Minor; and France, Syria; and England was to be allowed to retain Egypt. Some such scheme as this may possibly be floating about in the minds of Continental statesmen, but its transition into actual fact would raise so many difficulties that the statesmen and sovereigns, who, as Lord Salisbury said, are trustees for their people, may be pardoned if they shrink, as from a nightmare, from the thought of a general partition.

America and Europe in Turkey.

Mr. Cleveland is frank and outspoken in respect to the deplorable facts of hideous social disorder in Turkey, in his annual message to Congress. He alludes to the destruction of American property, and declares that the future safety of American citizens in the Turkish Empire is by no means assured. But he is not in favor of any steps on the part of our government that would antagonize the Sultan or that could be construed as interference by any of the European powers. The Turkish question, so far as it affects in any wise our own policy or public duty, is thus made over by Mr. Cleveland to Mr. McKinley even more completely than the Cuban issue. It is true that we have within the past few weeks had many assurances from beyond the seas that at last the European concert is in harmony and that Russia, France and England have definitely agreed that they will make a joint naval demonstration and compel the Sultan to institute sweeping reforms throughout the whole empire. Italy and Austria are said to have given their consent to this arrangement, while Germany

THE ARMENIAN MASSACRES. [The figures are those given in the Consular reports as the number of Armenians killed.]

is reported as neither participating nor protesting, but tacitly consenting by sufferance. Certainly it is to be hoped that Europe may agree upon some plan for coercing the Sultan before the whole Armenian race is exterminated. But we have had so many reports at different times of prospective intervention by the joint action of the powers, that this time we shall wait for the event before indulging in ardent hopes. Who will be American Minister to Turkey?

Mr. Cleveland on the Cuban Rebellion.

Mr. Cleveland's message to Congress,—his last annual state paper of this kind,—was a very long document, filling about twelve closely printed newspaper columns. The public was especially anxious to know what Mr. Cleveland would have to say about the relation of this country to the situation in Cuba. His remarks upon that topic were certainly not disappointing by reason of their brevity, inasmuch as they would fill five or six pages of this magazine if reprinted as an excerpt from the message. Reviewing the facts of the war, Mr. Cleveland could not find that either side had made any great progress during the past few months. The Spaniards hold the towns, while the Cuban insurgents roam at will over at least two thirds of the island. Spain has sent reinforcements from time to time, and her army in Cuba is larger than ever before, but on the other hand the evidence shows that the insurgents are more numerous and better provided with munitions of war than at any previous time. Mr. Cleveland sees no prospect whatever of an early termination of the struggle. The sort of warfare the Cubans are carrying on seems to the President to be capable of indefinite prolongation. Meanwhile the tendency of both parties to devastate the island by destroying property, and to violate in other respects all rules of civilized war fare, seems constantly increasing. Mr. Cleveland reminds us that this country has large financial interests in Cuba which are being sacrificed, while it is also costing us a great deal of money to maintain a legally correct neutrality. He suggests that if Spain should offer to Cuba a full measure of home rule, Cuba remaining subject to Spanish sovereignty, such a solution ought to be satisfactory on both sides. And he is of opinion that if the Cubans should be doubtful of Spain's good faith in making such an offer, the United States might well consent to give guarantees for the carrying out of the arrangement. For the present, he strongly recommends the continuance by the United States of its policy of strict neutrality, but he does not fail to say in conclusion that there may come a time when we must recognize higher obligations than our legal duty towards Spain, and interfere in order to save the remnants of Cuba from utter destruction. All of which is true enough; but it avoids altogether the practical question that the people of the United States must face and settle in some way. Mr. Cleveland makes it perfectly plain that the struggle going on in Cuba is a useless and a ruinous one,—a deadlocked situation. Spain has gone too far to withdraw, yet has no reasonable prospect of being able to reduce the island to order. The insurgents can apparently keep up the insurrection indefinitely, yet in their lack of seaports, ships, and outside connections, they are not likely for a long time to expel or wear out the Spanish soldiers. The only conclusion to be drawn from the President's discussion is that sooner or later the United States must interfere. But who is to determine the precise moment when what the President calls "higher considerations" should lead us to act? Perhaps Mr. Cleveland means to have the country understand that such a time will come after the inauguration of his successor. Only two months now remain of his term, and if there is to be intervention in Cuba it would perhaps be better that the policy should be initiated by the McKinley administration.

The Death of Maceo.

The country would probably have been ready enough to accept Mr. Cleveland's plan of postponement, but for the fact that the message was immediately followed by a great sensation in Cuba,—a sensation that intensified the popular American feeling against Spain. It was reported through the Spanish military authorities that General Antonio Maceo, the intrepid leader of

A SPANISH CARTOON (Showing how "Uncle Sam's" cold northern breeze threatens to cost Spain her Cuban hat and her Philippine cloak, while also raising the dust of Carlist and Republican revolutions at home against the monarchy).

THE LATE GEN. ANTONIO MACEO.

the insurgent forces in the western half of Cuba, had been killed in a skirmish. The report was at first denied by the insurgents, but after a few days it was admitted to be true. Friends of the Cuban cause, however, spread abroad a detailed and circumstantial story to the effect that Maceo had been, treacherously persuaded to meet certain of the Spanish leaders under a flag of truce, and that with the members of his staff he was murdered by men in ambush, the whole plot having been conceived by high Spanish officials. This story was commonly believed in the United States, although promptly denied from Madrid and Havana, and the excitement and indignation it occasioned were remarkably wide spread. The evidence seems altogether insufficient. Nevertheless, those who know something of the methods of Spain in Cuba and in the Philippines are quite ready to believe that insurgent leaders are not considered as soldiers engaged in regular warfare, but as traitors and malefactors; and that any means of catching them or exterminating them are considered justifiable. Therefore if the story of Maceo's assassination should indeed be contrary to the facts, it is not in the least false to the spirit of Spanish methods.

The Cameron Resolution.

Among various resolutions introduced in Congress having for their aim the assistance of the Cuban insurgents by the United States, was one for which Senator Cameron of Pennsylvania assumed responsibility,—a short resolution, expressly recognizing the independence of the Republic of Cuba, and offering to Spain the friendly offices of the United States government to bring the present war to an end. The Senate committee on foreign relations, after having had the benefit of a long conference in secret session with Secretary Olney, surprised the country on December 18th by agreeing with practical unanimity to make a favorable report upon the Cameron resolution. On account of the adjournment of the Senate over Saturday and Sunday, the resolution was not reported until Monday, the 21st, when Senator Cameron made an elaborate argument in favor of his position, defending especially the power of Congress to recognize a new state as against the commonly received view that such recognition must be an executive act. It was well understood when the committee agreed to report the Cameron resolution that a long discussion must ensue in the Senate, and that this debate could not take place until after the adjournment of Congress for the Christmas holidays. It remains therefore to be seen what will become of a resolution which,—although probably in harmony with the feelings of a large majority of both houses of Congress, is also, evidently enough, quite contrary to the views and wishes of President Cleveland.

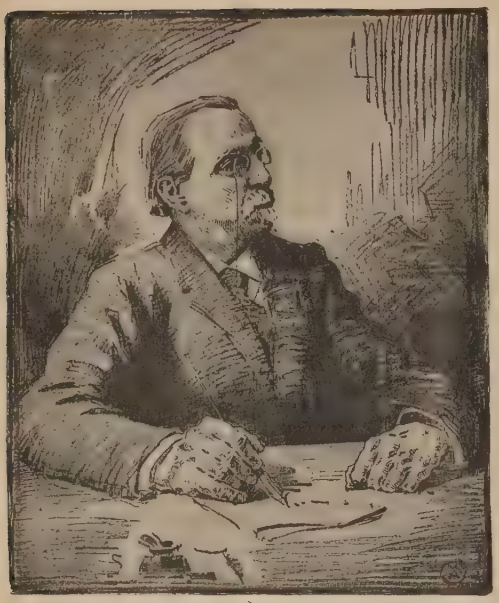
Canovas to America.

Meanwhile, on Saturday, the 19th, the New York *Journal* published an extremely important interview with Prime Minister Canovas del Castillo, which Mr. James Creelman, as the *Journal's* representative, had obtained on the previous day in Madrid. The interview took the form of a statement, evidently prepared with great care by the head of the Spanish government. Canovas promises that Cuba shall have what he terms a liberal measure of home rule after the insurgents have been conquered; but he states expressly that:

> Spain will not under any circumstances grant to Cuba autonomy after the fashion of Canada. All essential prerogatives of sovereignty and powers of government in that colony will continue to be exercised here in Spain. This government will not yield an inch to force or to threats of force. No concession of any kind will be made until the insurrection in Cuba has been brought under control and until Spain can give what she refuses to allow anyone to take, either by armed insurrection or by treasonable intrigues with other nations.

Prime Minister Canovas then continues this remarkable interview with the following clear and unambiguous paragraphs:

> President Cleveland has officially tendered the good offices of his government to procure peace upon the basis of Cuban autonomy. Spain has made the only reply that could be made to such an offer under existing circumstances. I repeat that a generous measure of local self-government will be established in Cuba when the military situation in that island is such that the Spanish government can freely exercise its own discretion with-



By courtesy of the *Journal*.

CANOVAS DEL CASTILLO.

out giving any opportunity for the accusation that it acts upon compulsion. We will not swerve in the slightest degree from that policy, no matter what may come.

Spain is strong enough to carry on the campaigns in Cuba and the Philippine Islands until peace is restored, no matter how long the struggle may last. This nation is united; the Queen, the government and the people have but one mind—they are determined to continue the wars until insurrections are crushed. The recent war loan was doubly subscribed by our own people, and our soldiers go to the field with the greatest enthusiasm.

Spain will defend herself at all hazards. She seeks no foreign war, but she fears not war. The question of the comparative strength of nations does not enter into the matter at all.

There certainly can be found no promise of peaceful settlement in this authoritative Spanish utterance. The kind of home rule that Mr. Cleveland favors for Cuba is a kind that Spain will never grant. Cuba has no future except the alternative of complete separation from Spain or else absolute Spanish domination. This Spanish attitude can but stimulate ten-fold the activities of the American friends of Cuban liberty ; and it is difficult to believe,—in spite of the protests of business men who fear the effect of a quarrel with Spain upon financial interests,—that Congress will not after due discussion pass the Cameron resolution declaring its recognition of Cuban independence. Canovas says that "Independent Cuba would mean fifty years of anarchy ;" but Cuba and the United States are ready to try the experiment.

The Cuban Outlook.

It need not be supposed that the demise of Maceo will seriously affect the fortunes of the insurgents. It is true that the death of so effective and gallant a general is a serious loss, for Maceo was no ordinary guerilla, but a strategist of genius and a cavalry leader of redoubtable courage and great brilliancy. But he had already made his immeasurable contribution to the cause of his country, and there will be others to carry on his work. He had built up his army to the point where it could survive his death. Two or three names of men well qualified to succeed him were at once proposed, the choice falling upon General Juan Ruis Rivera. It is rather perplexing that so little has been heard during the past few months from Gen. Gomez, the aged Cuban leader who is in command of operations in the eastern part of the island. It would seem that he has been quietly recuperating his forces and awaiting developments, with the intention at the proper moment of moving westward to join the forces which Maceo had gathered in Pinar del Rio, west of the trocha. The disposition of our Congress has been strongly in favor of some action at an early day in behalf of Cuba; and public opinion, especially in the South and West, has been demanding interference by this country. The

From a drawing for the *Journal*.

GEN. RIVERA, MACEO'S SUCCESSOR.

Spanish authorities in Madrid have found no open fault with the President's message, which is probably as mild as they had expected. Gen. Weyler in Cuba has been going through the motions of campaigning; but there is no evidence that in his various little excursions from his palace at Havana he has really participated in any engagements, or done anything that exhibited either military ability or personal courage. Of his ferocious cruelty there can now be no doubt; while the impression that he is merely a specimen of the cowardly, treacherous and ineffective type of military governor, is constantly growing in Spain as well as in the United States. There has been much talk at Madrid of his recall. But it seems that the government of Premier Canovas has concluded to allow him to show what he can do towards suppressing the rebellion within the next two or three months. If the situation has not made marked changes in favor of Spain by the time Mr. McKinley takes the presidential chair, there is some reason to believe that Spain will at heart welcome American interference. The continuance of the war in Cuba is ruining the finances of Spain, but Spanish pride will not allow a surrender of the situation to the insurgents. Such an ignominious end of the conflict would overthrow not only the existing Spanish cabinet but the monarchy itself. If, however, the United States appears on the scene and snatches Cuba from the hand of Spain, the effect upon the political situation at home in Madrid would be very different. The people of the United States may be sure that there is no chance of a serious or prolonged war between this country and Spain. The interference of our government would be followed very promptly by negotiations, which would result in the evacuation of Cuba by the Spaniards and the establishment of a Cuban Republic. There is very little sentiment anywhere in favor of the annexation of Cuba to the United States, but there is much favorable talk about an independent Cuban Republic closely related to this country,—probably with a fiscal policy assimilated to ours under a reciprocity treaty, or some such arrangement. It has been unofficially asserted in the interest of Spain that our recognition of the Cuban Republic would be promptly followed by protests from France, Russia and Holland. France and Holland have West Indian islands of their own, and moreover their citizens are large holders of Spanish Cuban securities. Russia's interest is alleged to be that of an ally of France. But we do not attach the slightest importance to these predictions, which emanate from Spanish sources and have nothing to rest upon.

GEN. WEYLER.

Venezuela Acquiesces.

About the Venezuelan question Mr. Cleveland had not much to say in the message beyond declaring that the agreement between the United States and Great Britain had practically taken the whole subject out of the field of controversy. He added, what must give reasonable people everywhere great satisfaction, that "negotiations for a treaty of general arbitration for all differences between Great Britain and the United States are far advanced, and promise to reach a successful consummation at an early date." It is believed that this general arbitration treaty will be concluded within a few weeks, as the crowning act of Mr. Cleveland's second term as chief magistrate of the United States. It was to be expected that opinion in Venezuela would not at first blush accept with perfect unanimity the precise arrangement which Mr. Olney and Lord Salisbury had agreed upon. President Crespo and his chief advisers, however, were solidly in favor of complete acquiescence. Mr. Andrade, who represents Venezuela at Washington, had been in communication with Mr. Olney throughout the negotiations, and he has since used his influence at Caracas in behalf of the treaty. We cannot help feeling that, in view of all the antecedent facts, Venezuela had a right to expect that the American commission would bring its labors to a conclusion with a full and explicit report. The acceptance by Venezuela of the arbitration plan, with its clause giving England prescriptive rights where it can be shown that British subjects have been in actual occupancy for at least fifty years, reflects great credit upon the moderation and good sense of the little republic. The Venezuelans might well have asked for an agreement first upon the boundary line without any limitations, this decision to be followed by negotiations for the transfer of settled districts. But it is our opinion that both sides will get substantial justice under the terms of the treaty that has been arranged by Mr. Olney and Lord Salisbury; and we must repeat our opinion of last month that immense credit is due to the government at Washington and also to the government at Lon-

THE QUEEN OF HOLLAND.
(From a new photograph.)

don for finding this solution. Some of our English friends are going too far in their attempt to show that certain principles are permanently established as a consequence of this treaty. It does not in the least follow that, as has been claimed in England, the United States must now always admit England's right of sovereignty over any district, no matter in whose dominions, where England may settle and maintain occupancy for fifty years. Nor does it follow, on the other hand, as many persons in England have claimed, that the United States, under what is termed the Olney extension of the Monroe doctrine, makes itself necessarily responsible for the Latin-American republics in the sense that it must account for their obligations and delinquencies. The United States is assuredly under a general obligation to use its influence throughout the Western world in behalf of good order and good government at home, and of honor and faith-keeping in international relations. But the United States does not propose to guarantee Latin-American republics against revolutions, nor to assure speculative investors in Europe that the interest will always be paid on South American bonds.

SENOR FERNANDEZ ALONSO, President of Bolivia.

South American Affairs.

South America in general seems to have had a rather quiet twelve-month during the year just ended. There is always uneasiness in one South American country or another, but the past year has been more than usually serene. Bolivia, which some years ago lost her seacoast, thanks to the aggressiveness of Chili, has been regaining some of her old-time assertiveness under an unwontedly vigorous administration, with a consequence of finding herself embroiled with two or three neighbors at the same time over boundary questions. Under her present territorial limits, Bolivia is bounded on the north and east by Brazil, on the south by Paraguay, the Argentine Republic and Chili, and on the west by Chili and Peru. With the exception of Paraguay, Bolivia is the only South American country which has not ample access to the sea. It is unreasonable that she should have no sea coast, and eventually she may well count upon regaining her Littoral department, which was appropriated as a war indemnity by Chili some seventeen years ago.

Mexico and the Fifth Inauguration of Gen. Diaz.

As a rule, the Latin-American republics provide in their constitutions either that the president shall not be eligible for a second term, or that there must be an interval between terms. The exception which the republic of Mexico forms is therefore the more striking. President Porfirio Diaz has recently been inaugurated for his fifth term. His tenure will not expire until the autumn of the year 1900, and he will then have held the presidential office for sixteen consecutive years (from 1884 to 1900), besides his first term, which extended from 1876 to 1880. The constitution of Mexico has had to be changed a time or two in order to permit Gen. Diaz to remain at the helm. It must not be supposed that Diaz maintains his supremacy without arousing criticism and opposition in Mexico; but public opinion, as we understand the term in the United States, cannot

"VOTES AND BOOTS"—A COLLOQUY BETWEEN TRIUMPHANT CANDIDATES.

GEN. DIAZ: "I congratulate you, my dear neighbor, upon your large majority."

MAJOR MCKINLEY: "And I you upon your incomparable boots, my valiant general."

From *El Hijo del Ahuizote* (Mexico).

be said to exist in our neighbor republic. The elections are little more than a farce. The governors of the states in many cases remain in office term after term, with scarcely a pretense of going through the form of having themselves re-elected. We reproduce this month two or three cartoons from a weekly paper published in the City of Mexico which goes so far in its criticism of Gen. Diaz and his cabinet officers,—who also, like the President, are accused of holding their places in perpetuity,—that the very boldness of its attacks and the unrestrained freedom of its caricatures seem to us to go a long way toward refuting its constant complaint that Gen. Diaz has overthrown the constitutional liberty of the press. Upon the whole, Gen. Diaz is a most excellent ruler for Mexico; and the country is fortunate in his continued occupancy of the presidential chair. The spirit of his government is in the main fair and just, and it makes a very favorable showing by the side of Latin-American government in general. Moreover, when compared with the administration of Cuba by Spanish governor-generals, the rule of President Diaz in Mexico is as the light of noonday to the darkness of midnight.

The Revenues and the Tariff.

The patience of the country has had a great deal to endure from the manner in which Secretary Carlisle for more than two years past has discussed the question of the public revenues. It is not surprising therefore that the country's patience came near the point of exhaustion when the President's message of December 7th undertook, by means of the most preposterous fallacies, to show that there was no need of increasing the revenues, because forsooth the treasury was already groaning under the burden of an enormous surplus which should be spent for public ends rather than locked up in idleness. For three years, owing to the complete failure of the Wilson-Gorman act to bring a sufficient revenue into the treasury, the government has been paying out for current expenses a vast deal more than has come to it in the form of current receipts. In consequence, the country has been plunged into a fresh bonded debt of $262,000,000, with a great many years to run, and with an annual interest charge approximating somewhere near ten million dollars. Although everyone is perfectly aware of what has been done with the money, it is the amazing truth that Mr. Carlisle and Mr. Cleveland have never admitted for a moment that they have sold bonds and borrowed cash for any other purpose except to protect the gold reserve. Such disingenuous trifling with a serious problem in finance has deceived nobody, and it has detracted very much from Mr. Carlisle's otherwise excellent reputation. The President, of course, has merely accepted the Secretary's form of statement. Senator Sherman has repeatedly asserted that if the treasury had been in receipt of an ample revenue, there would have been no need to sell bonds for the purpose of protecting the gold reserve. Senator Sherman is probably right in this position, although it is a matter of opinion rather than of fact. The colossal blunder of Mr. Cleveland's whole public career was his failure to veto the Wilson-Gorman bill. That inconsistent and unscientific measure was changed in the Senate beyond all recognition, and passed at length in a form which was satisfactory to nobody. Although in its first form it was launched as a decisive step towards the permanent abrogation of the American protective policy, it has apparently had the result of confirming the country for years to come in the maintenance of protection. It is now certain that nothing can be done in the present session to change the revenue laws; but Chairman Dingley and his colleagues of the Ways and Means committee are busily at work constructing a general tariff and revenue bill which it is believed can be passed at the extra session of the Fifty-fifth Congress which it is expected Mr. McKinley will call immediately after his inauguration. It still remains to be seen whether or not such a bill can be carried through the Senate. It is considered possible though not certain. Several free-silver senators of Republican antecedents and protective-tariff affiliations are believed to be ready to lay aside the money question for the time being, and to vote with the regular Republican senators in favor of a new protective tariff. It is announced that the bill will be an extremely moderate one, its object being to increase the revenue quite as much as to repair the gaps in the wall of protection that were made in a random and haphazard fashion by the Wilson-Gorman act of 1893. Although there is a wide demand on the part of thoughtful business men for some change in the currency and banking laws which shall prevent the recurrence of gold panics, the victorious Republican party is not showing much disposition to take up the currency problem. At least we may be sure that no attention will be paid to that question until the tariff is revised and the depleted revenues are restored. It is even reported that Mr. McKinley will not make any appointments to office, other than the cabinet members, until the tariff question has been settled. However that may be, no one can doubt Mr. McKinley's desire to see protection re-established in a logical and symmetrical sense, and the public revenues made ample for the public needs. Some brief contributions, published elsewhere in this number of the REVIEW, from accomplished students of public finance, contain suggestions that are well worth attention at Washington and throughout the country.

As to "Cabinet Material" and the Outlook for Statesmanship.

The gossip about Mr. McKinley's cabinet has had its daily space in the newspapers ever since election day. But no evidence has been brought forward to show that a single selection has been made, or that anybody has been invited by Mr. McKinley to take a portfolio. The discussion has had one good effect, however, in that it has shown the country—at a time when it is the fashion to say that we have no statesmen of first-rate calibre—how

really wide a range of choice Mr. McKinley has before him without venturing beyond the lists of well-known and able men. Take for example the delicate and difficult position of Secretary of State. Among the names of men seriously suggested for this position have been those of the Hon. Andrew D. White, Joseph H. Choate, Chauncey M. Depew and Benjamin F. Tracy of New York; Thomas B. Reed of Maine, Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, John Sherman of Ohio, Benjamin Harrison and John W. Foster of Indiana, Robert R. Hitt of Illinois, William B. Allison of Iowa and Cushman K. Davis of Minnesota. If any one of these gentlemen should be selected for the position of Secretary of State, nothing would be easier than to exhibit on behalf of the appointee a list not only of general qualifications, but also of special and distinctive ones. And we have by no means exhausted the panel of well-known Republicans who might assume the duties of Secretary of State on grounds of fitness that would be generally admitted. As for the Secretaryship of the Treasury, Mr. Dingley of Maine, Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island, Mr. Cornelius Bliss of New York, Senator Sherman and Mr. Hanna of Ohio, Senator Allison, Ex-Governor Merriam of Minnnesota, and half a dozen others have been talked of without arousing in the public mind any sense of incongruity or unfitness. For other cabinet positions, good men by the score have been named by the newspapers. We are ready, certainly, to welcome higher manifestations of statesmanship than have been apparent on the average in this country for some years past. But we shall not get better men in public life by belittling the abilities or disparaging the character of good men whose services are already available. Mr. Cleveland has rendered an almost immeasurable aid to young public men who would like to pass from the grade of politicians up to that of statesmen, by his splendid enlargement of the sphere of the civil-service act. When once we shall have transferred the small post-offices from the domain of party spoils to that of the non-partisan merit system, the pitfalls of "patronage," which have been the ruin of so many promising congressional careers, will be mainly a thing of the past. Apart from a few offices of serious importance, it is not likely that Mr. McKinley will permit the question of appointments to absorb his attention, nor will his cabinet officers be tempted to indulge in any carnival of spoils-dispensing. They will be only too glad to protect themselves from the office-seekers behind the ever strengthening barrier of the civil-service acts. All of which is cause for congratulation.

Statesmanship Versus Bossism in New York.

The question how to secure the services of statesmen in place of politicians has taken concrete form in New York, where the Republicans have the choice of a United States Senator to succeed Mr. David B. Hill. The Hon. Joseph H. Choate, recently president of the Constitutional Convention of New York, —a lawyer of the highest distinction, a man who enjoys to an almost unexampled degree the admiration and regard of the community, and whose principle it is not to seek public office nor yet to decline any public duty,—is available for the place. His candidacy has been actively urged throughout the state, and he has consented to be known as a candidate. The only other person named for the place is Mr. Thomas C. Platt, the well-known Republican "boss." When Mr. Choate's candidacy was first declared, Mr. Platt is said to have remarked that there would not be more than six votes in both houses of the legislature for the distinguished lawyer. Everyone, it should be understood, is agreed in praising Mr. Choate, and in pronouncing him conspicuously qualified for brilliant and useful service in the Senate. Last summer, when Mr. Platt's candidacy for the governorship of the state was broached, he is reported as saying that he did not aspire to the office, but preferred to remain in private life as "a plain, simple boss." If he should now decide that he prefers to remain a "simple boss" rather than go to the United States Senate, he would probably give his support to Mr. Choate's candidacy. In which case, every member of the overwhelming Republican majority in both branches of the Legislature would vote for Mr. Choate with alacrity and with sincere pleasure. Public opinion is overwhelmingly in favor of

HON. JOSEPH H. CHOATE.

Mr. Choate's selection. Nobody, on the other hand, really believes that Mr. Platt is the right man to send to the Senate. Nevertheless, such is Mr. Platt's control of the situation that his bidding will be done without question. Public opinion will have no direct effect upon the legislature, and it only remains to be seen whether or not public opinion will have influenced Mr. Platt himself. So far as we are aware, no "boss" in all the history of American politics has ever attained so great a mastery as Mr. Platt now possesses. The precise methods by which this mastery has been obtained have never been revealed to the public, although many charges have been made which if substantiated would not leave Mr. Platt with a very honorable reputation in our political history. The new Governor of New York, Mr. Black, enters upon his duties under the disadvantage of being thought like his predecessor Mr. Morton to be the abject creature of a real ruler behind the scenes. He is generally looked upon as Mr. Platt's dummy in the gubernatorial chair. It must be remembered that Governor Black, like his predecessor Governor Morton, is a gentleman of high reputation, in whose integrity and sincere desire to render the state good service, everyone fully believes. But we are living, it is explained, under a system of party government; and in New York even more than elsewhere party organization is respected and party headship dominates. Inasmuch as the Republican party of New York chooses to keep Mr. Platt as its undisputed chief, Mr. Black, as a Republican governor, must consult Mr. Platt's preferences before filling official posts, and the Republican legislature must know Mr. Platt's will before choosing a senator or enacting important laws. Such is the actual government of the Empire State as we enter upon this new year of grace 1897.

Prospects for the "Greater New York."

As to one important matter of legislation to come up at Albany this winter, it is well understood that Mr. Platt's orders have been given in advance. We refer to the completion of the programme which was begun by the passage last year of the so-called "Greater New York bill." The Commission which Governor Morton,—presumably with Mr. Platt's aid,—selected for the preparation of a charter, has been working with great diligence for some weeks past, and its labors are just completed as these pages are closing for the press. We must reserve until next month our comment upon the form of the proposed framework of government for the metropolis. It is understood that Mr. Platt has been kept in touch with the work of the charter commission, and that his decisive influence will be brought to bear to secure the ratification of the charter by the legislature without much debate or any material change. Thus the prospect is that the Greater New York will become a realized, working fact in the early future. Good government for this huge metropolis,—under the proposed charter or under any other system or framework of government,—can only be had as a result of great diligence and grim determination on the part of the best citizens, acting together without regard to national party lines. We have faith to believe that the object lesson in good administration which New York has had under Mayor Strong and the present *régime*, will be taken to heart: and that conditions will henceforth tend upon the average to grow better rather than worse. Mr. Platt's type of Republicanism and Mr. Croker's type of Tammany Democracy are united in enmity to non-partisan good government for the city of New York; but they are doomed to defeat in the long run.

Another "Foot-note to History."

The one great claim of national service put forward in behalf of Mr. Platt as entitling him to a seat in the United States Senate, is his alleged success in securing the adoption of the gold standard plank in the St. Louis Republican platform. The bit of fiction which asserts that Mr. Platt,—whose sole concern before the convention met was, first, the nomination of Mr. Morton as his own private candidate, and, second, in any event the defeat of Mr. McKinley,—had something to do with the shaping of the platform, has come to be accepted as if it were fact instead of fiction, simply because of its constant repetition in the New York newspapers. Our readers were set right on that point at the time; but it remains true that the inside history of the framing and adoption of the gold plank at St. Louis has not been generally known. Mr. Walter Wellman contributes to this number of the REVIEW a detailed account of the rise and progress of that famous plank. Its precise, final shape was due to the efforts of a distinguished citizen of Chicago, Mr. Kohlsaat of the *Times-Herald*. Mr. Wellman's account is not based upon rumor, and may be regarded as authoritative.

The Discussion of "Trusts" and Corporate Abuses.

The public prints have teemed in these past weeks with discussion of the question how to deal with "trusts," and how to lessen the political and economic dangers incidental to enormous aggregations of productive capital. Every part of the country has its own case in point. In New York, the half dozen gas companies have recently formed a combination which is deemed by the newspapers prejudicial to the interests of the community. The price of gas is certainly much higher than it ought to be, not to say anything of the quality furnished. With very scant public notice, the New York Board of Aldermen, early in December, voted to grant a franchise to a new company which proposes to dispense fuel gas, and distribute motive power. The company was accorded a very comprehensive range of privileges, in return for which a frivolously small compensation to the public treasury was exacted. The newspapers joined in a vigorous attack upon the scheme, and Mayor Strong declared his opposition to it, pronouncing the charter worth a compensation of at least $10,000,000 to the public treasury. The outburst of public opinion was so vigorous that the Aldermen rescinded their vote, and referred

the proposed franchise to a committee appointed to consider the feasibility of the direct municipal manufacture and supply of gas. The incident serves well to show that public opinion is having a very wholesome and satisfactory development in a city which was once the easy prey of boodlers and franchise-grabbers. It is through the further education and development of this kind of public opinion that the hope for future good government must lie in the city of New York. Furthermore, it is along these lines that the broad question how to control the trusts must in the end find its answer. President Cleveland made a strong pronouncement in his message of December 7th against the practices of trusts and combinations; but he was inclined to consider that the United States anti-trust law as it now stands is practically incapable of enforcement, and that the most effective remedies against corporate abuses are to be applied by the states respectively, rather than by the United States government. A committee of the Senate is now investigating charges brought against several so-called trusts, but there is no reason to expect important results.

Social Wrongs and Remedies.

Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, in an article contributed to this number of the REVIEW, points out with commendable clearness the uselessness of mere denunciation of capital and capitalists. Doubtless the great corporations are to be brought under close restriction and firm public control; but on the other hand there are economic tendencies making for the concentration of productive capital which it is worse than idle to oppose. Before the supporters of a platform like that which was adopted at Chicago last summer can reasonably hope to be entrusted with the control of public affairs in this country, they must substitute simple, workable proposals for broad and glittering generalities. In this remark, of course, we have reference to the platform in general, apart from the free-silver plank, which was as specific as language could make it. In our judgment, the country has pronounced its deliberate and final judgment against the free coinage of silver by the United States alone at a ratio of 16 to 1. The other doctrines which belong to the creed of Mr. Bryan and his supporters must take on a form as simple, lucid, and tangible as their silver plank, before the country can pass an intelligent verdict upon their demands.

Revised Election Figures.

It must not be forgotten that Mr. Bryan's supporters are numerous enough and influential enough to be entitled to a full and patient hearing for whatever proposition they may decide to bring forward. All the early estimates seem to have done injustice to the size of the vote polled in favor of the Bryan electors. The figures published in the REVIEW last month were the best that could be obtained at the time, but did not purport to be official and final. The corrected returns are now accessible, and an examination of the officially revised tables shows Mr. McKinley's plurality to be much reduced as compared with the earlier estimates. Instead of a round million plurality, the returns now show only about 700,000; and it is not therefore true, as was at first supposed, that Mr. McKinley was elected with the largest popular plurality ever accorded in a presidential election. The immensity of the aggregate polling—approximately 14,000,000 votes were cast—remains an occasion of general surprise and wide comment. It would seem to indicate an unprecedented turn-out of voters on the one hand, and a very positive growth of population on the other. If the voting in the Southern states had been nearly as heavy in proportion to population as in the North, the total number of ballots cast would certainly have exceeded 15,000,000. Four years ago the total number of votes was about 12,000,000, and eight years ago it was nearly 11,400,000.

The Census of 1900 and the Question of a Permanent Bureau.

In view of these election figures much interest will attach to the result of the census enumeration which must be made a little more than three years hence. The preparations for that enumeration are under discussion. It is quite time that the plans for so colossal an undertaking should be well in hand. The best opinion upon this subject, both in Europe and in America, unanimously favors the maintenance of a permanent census bureau, as distinguished from an organization temporarily created once in ten years. It is true that the actual enumeration must require the employment of a great army of temporary agents; but the director of the census should be a permanent official, and he should have in his office at Washington a staff of expert assistants and statisticians always at work. Most of the special inquiries which are undertaken every ten years in connection with the census, could well be distributed throughout the intervening years, so that there would be no lack of tasks of an important character to keep the bureau occupied. Hon. Carroll D. Wright, Superintendent of the Department of Labor, was authorized some time ago by Congress to draft a bill outlining the organization and work of a permanent census bureau. Colonel Wright has complied with this instruction, and his draft is now in the hands of the proper Congressional committee. The American Statistical Association and the American Economic Association, at their last annual meetings appointed representatives to confer as a joint committee upon this question of a permanent census bureau. This joint committee was made up of statistical experts and other gentlemen having a wide general knowledge of the subject in question. A unanimous agreement has been reached by the joint committee in favor of a permanent census bureau; and Congress has been memorialized to that effect. The statistical work of the Department of Agriculture might well be made over to such a permanent census bureau, and other statistical undertakings could from time to time be devolved upon the bureau as circumstances might seem to render advisable.

Scholarship and Government.

Apropos of this active interest on the part of the Statistical Association and the Economic Association in one branch of the scientific work of the government, it is worth while to note, as a very encouraging sign of the times, the steadily increasing influence of American scholarship upon various governmental activities. The Library Association, which embodies great knowledge of the management and use of public

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collections of books, will have had its measure of influence upon the arrangement and development of the great national library at Washington, the sudden expansion of which is now made possible by the completion of the new building,—the finest library building by far in the world. The American Economic Association, through the practical studies of those of its members who have devoted themselves especially to the science of finance, will eventually have played a very influential part in the shaping of our governmental systems of taxation and currency. Several of these scholarly students of American finance have, at our request, made brief contributions, printed elsewhere in this number of the REVIEW, to the discussion of current problems in finance. The American Historical Association has brought itself into close touch with national and governmental life, and has formed close alliances in Washington, which are destined to have an excellent influence upon the scholarly standards of much of the work done in the name of the United States government. It was gratifying, for instance, to the scholarship of the country that two distinguished members of the American Historical Association, namely, Dr. Andrew D. White and Dr. D. C. Gilman, were made members of the Venezuelan Commission for the historical investigation of a disputed boundary line. The annual sessions of the Historical Association are held in holiday week, this time at New York; and the 1896 meeting will have been completed by the time this number of the REVIEW reaches its readers. The Association has had for its presidents a succession of distinguished men, beginning with the late Mr. George Bancroft, and during the past year was under the presidency of the Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs, one of the truly great Americans of our generation. Dr. Storrs only a few weeks ago completed the fiftieth year of his pastorate in Brooklyn. The Church of the Pilgrims (Congregational) was formed in 1846, and Dr. Storrs, then entering upon his work as a minister, became its first pastor. His oratory, whether judged by pulpit standards or by those of the general platform, is of a character which upon the whole entitles him to the first place among living American speakers. He is not only an orator, but also a profound scholar in theology and history. He has made contributions to American historical literature, and has also worked in the field of church history. The intellectual and moral life of the nation at its official centre must surely receive some uplift and inspiration, when men like Dr. Storrs and his fellow members of the Historical Association are brought into contact with our law making and administrative agencies. Scholarship in America is destined to affect, wisely and deeply, many affairs of public life and policy.

The Coming Session of Parliament.

There is an all-round disposition in England to belittle in advance the work of the coming session. Parliament will meet on January 19, and the ministry, it is expected, will content itself with an irreducible minimum of measures to be announced in the Queen's speech. It is not expected that it will yield so far to the clamor of the Church party as to introduce any measure sanctioning rate aid for voluntary schools. What is more probable is that there will be a central grant, not made to all schools, but to needy schools,—the need of the schools to be decided by some local representative body. Such at least is Sir William Hart Dyke's suggestion, and there seems some probability of its being accepted.

The Power Behind the Throne.

In discussing the Education bill, it is well to remember that neither Lord Salisbury nor Lord Hartington will really decide this matter. All political questions are in the end financial questions, and the man

who keeps the strong box of the cabinet is a very strong man indeed. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach is not an heroic figure nor a very popular speaker; but upon most questions that come up in the cabinet he has more to say than any of his colleagues. Take for instance this matter of education. It is he who holds the strings of the purse, and although the Anglican Church plays the *rôle* of the importunate widow, it may weep and wail from morning to night, without relaxing the heart of Sir Michael. In like manner it is probable that it is he who will decide definitely what is to be done in the way of carrying out the recommendations of the Recess Committee in Ireland. He is believed to hold very strong views in opposition to the finding of the Commission on the financial relations of the two countries, and although he is no more Irish Secretary than he is Minister of Education, it will be found that he is the predominant minister when these matters come up for settlement. It may be good advice, therefore, to journalists, politicians and readers generally who are studying British politics to keep their eye on Sir Michael Hicks-Beach.

Sir Michael's Veto.

A very remarkable illustration of the imperturbable doggedness of the man was afforded by his speech at Bristol last month. Lord Lansdowne was the chief speaker; and as Secretary for War, he took occasion to launch a very carefully prepared manifesto in favor of the increase of the army estimates. He pointed out that the cost of the army had remained stationary, while that of the navy had more than doubled. For, at the present moment, instead of having a home battalion for every battalion abroad, there are no fewer than eleven battalions on foreign service which ought to be serving at the home depots. So Lord Lansdowne went on pointing out that even if the army were regarded solely as the handmaid and *fidus Achates* of the navy, it must be kept up, if only for the sake of the coaling stations, without which British ironclads would be but logs in the water. It was a powerful manifesto, and there was much in it to which it would be very difficult to frame a plausible reply. But Sir Michael Hicks-Beach was present; and no sooner had Lord Lansdowne sat down than he got up, and in a very few sentences made it perfectly clear that as long as he was Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Lansdowne might whistle for his money. With a calm outspokenness he told Lord Lansdowne that the army should make better use of the money it had, instead of clamoring for more. A Chancellor of the Exchequer who is capable of saying that on the spot, immediately after the delivery of such a manifesto by a Secretary of State for War, is clearly one who does not intend to allow any of his prerogatives to perish of atrophy. So long as Sir Michael holds his post the British treasury will be well guarded against extravagant outlays.

Some Speech-Making.

The chief vacation speaker on the Liberal side has been Mr. Morley, but Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman has also been on his feet, while Mr. Asquith and Lord Rosebery have made non party speeches. Mr. Morley's visit to his constituents might be regarded in one sense as a sort of reconnoissance to ascertain how the ground lay after the recent landslip of Lord Rosebery's resignation. So far as can be ascertained from the temper of the meetings, both in Glasgow and Montrose boroughs, there was by no means any passionate indignation against those who might be held responsible for Lord Rosebery's resignation. Neither was there any passionate enthusiasm for calling Lord Rosebery back again. The Scotch public seem to have taken their countryman's resignation of the Liberal leadership with phlegmatic indifference, nor were there any signs that Sir William Harcourt stands less well than he did in the estimation of the Scotch electorate. Mr. Morley made reference to the American presidential election in terms which were as judicious and well weighed as those of Lord Salisbury were the reverse. It would be a mistake to take too seriously the angry protests that have been made in the United States against Lord Salisbury's declaration that the victory of Mr. Bryan would have wrecked the peace which lies at the basis of civilization. It would have been wiser if Lord Salisbury had not said it, because it is never well for the head of a foreign government to echo the invectives which the victorious political party has hurled against its adversaries. It is like interfering between a man and his wife when they are quarreling: the immediate result is to unite both parties against yourself. As a matter of fact, Lord Salisbury has neither the time nor the opportunity to form a dispassionate judgment of the issues which divided parties at the last election in the United States.

Virements in the London County Council.

During the French Empire, a practice became very popular in the great spending departments which was known by the convenient name of *Virements*. *Virements* was the term used to describe the transfer of money voted to one department for the expenditure of another. After the Empire fell, rigid Republican investigators discovered that the system had been carried to such an extent as to entirely destroy any financial check. Money that was voted for the fleet would be used for building a prefect's house; while moneys voted for buying powder and shot would be appropriated for decorating an Imperial pavilion. Last month the London County Council discovered among the officials of its Works Department the beginning of a system of *virement* which if it had not been promptly checked might have had disastrous results. According to the finding of the committee charged with the investigation, these officials were acquitted of having done anything corruptly, or with corrupt in-

tent : but what they did do was to treat the Works Department as if it were a trading concern, and they manipulated accounts so as to put to the credit of a job which cost more than the estimate the surplus accruing to a job which cost less than the estimate. According to the report of the committee there has been practiced since April, 1895, a system of account keeping in which there have been:

"(1) Falsely signed and bogus transfers of materials from one job to another ; (2) transfers of materials valued at altogether unwarranted prices ; (3) incorrect appropriation of invoices to a job when the goods were not used ; (4) materials sent from stock and not debited to the job ; (5) the deliberate alteration up and down of the ascertained cost of a job for purposes of so-called departmental advantage." As one of the witnesses put it : "When we found we were going to have a loss, we took the profit from one job and gave it to another ; it was a system of leveling up and down."

The Mistake of the Moderates.

The officials have been dismissed, and an inquiry has been ordered into the department where such a practice had originated. The rule of red tape, therefore, will be made more stringent, for although much abused red tape is an absolutely indispensable element in managing the finance of public bodies. At the worst, the recalcitrant officials who have had their career cut short and are thrown loose on the world are guilty of an error of judgment which has been speedily detected and severely punished ; but to judge from the exultation of the so called Moderates, it would appear that they have an absolute delight in discovering, revealing and monstrously exaggerating any mistake made by their fellow citizens if they have the misfortune to be in the employment of the County Council. The County Council is the elect of London, and its members are discharging a great trust committed to them with an honesty, industry, and a public spirit which makes London the envy and despair of every great city in America. Nothing could be worse, either in taste or in policy, than to exult over every error that is committed in any of the details of London administration. That is not the way in which to develop civic spirit, or to encourage the best class of citizens to devote themselves to the thankless task of the treadmill of administrative routine.

Achievements in Rhodesia.

Lord Grey's report upon the present condition of Charterland, dated Bulawayo, October 16, records an achievement which, if it had been performed by any other authority than the Chartered Company, would have commanded the enthusiastic eulogy of everyone. As Lord Grey says, the British public finds it difficult to realize what the Chartered Company has done in carrying on a war for six months nearly 600 miles away from the nearest railway terminus, and keeping in a state of efficiency a fighting force of 3,000 men, 3,000 animals, and storing, in addition, sufficient supplies to feed 40,000 natives for three months. It is, as he says, more difficult than the task would be of keeping a big civil population in comfort and an army of 3,000 in a state of efficiency for six months at John O'Groat's House by means of supplies brought from Land's End, when there was not a cart horse to be obtained in the country, or a single feed of grain on the road for the mules which had to haul the supplies over territory without a single macadamized road. Of the settlement which has been made, Lord Grey speaks hopefully. It amounts to the establishment of native Home Rule for Matabeleland. Lobengula's indunas are to have £60 a year and a horse each, and are to govern their own people in their own way, subject to the authority of a Native Commissioner, who is to act as general peacemaker and nexus between the chiefs and the Chartered Company. Lord Grey hopes that by a system of industrial and agricultural shows the Matabele will learn to accommodate themselves to a system of regular labor. Until January, however, they must be fed from hand to mouth to keep them alive. Owing to the ravages of the rinderpest and the havoc made by war, some forty thousand natives were to be fed on daily rations for three months. Lord Grey speaks in the highest terms of the many services rendered by Mr. Rhodes, of whom he says:

With infinite patience and characteristic tenacity of purpose he has sat down at the base of the Matoppos in a camp unprotected by a single bayonet, which could have been perfectly well rushed any night during the last six weeks by the rebels with absolute safety to themselves. It was entirely due to the confidence which this action on his part inspired in the minds of the rebels, who were very suspicious and alarmed as to the treatment they would receive if they surrendered, that they were at length induced to go out from the hills on to the flats.

Next year will probably be one of privation and high prices, but nothing seems to abate the absolute confidence which the Rhodesians have in Rhodesia, and the capacity of exciting that confidence is no mean asset in the personal resources of Mr. Rhodes.

The Niger Co. and its Little War.

It is probable that this Christmas another Chartered Company, that which governs the Niger and the valley of that great river, will have put its fortunes to the touch to win or lose its all. The object of the expedition which Sir Taubman Goldie, with the aid of a score of British officers, and some thousands of trained native troops, is about to undertake in West Africa, is part of a great design which has been carefully matured for the last ten years. Sir Taubman Goldie is a remarkable man, who has set his mind upon exterminating the slave trade in a district inhabited by forty millions of persons. In the Upper Niger, which lies nominally in the territories of the company, but over which they have hitherto exercised no direct authority, prevails the worst system of slave trading in the world. It is from the valley of the Upper Niger that slaves are taken every year for export to all parts of northern

"BEFORE THE STRIKE."—FROM MUNKACSY'S FAMOUS PAINTING.

Africa, to Constantinople, and to Arabia. Slaves indeed are the currency of the country, cowries are but as their pennies, for gold and silver coinage they use slaves. The value of a slave rises in proportion to the distance from his native village, hence the remoteness of the human mine that is worked by the Arab slave miners on the Niger. A slave from the Niger has no chance of getting back to the west coast from Egypt or Africa.

The Hamburg Strike.

The proposal made by the Chief Constable, the Mayor, and the Chairman of the Trades Court in Hamburg that the dispute which caused the dockers' strike in that seaport should be referred to arbitration is a good sign. They suggest that a board of eight members should be formed, four to be elected by the dockers. No award to be made unless six members concur. It is significant of the difference between the two countries that a proposal which in England was made by a Cardinal, in Germany emanated from the Chief Constable. Of the strike itself it is not necessary to say much here. Hamburg is one of the greatest and most prosperous seaports in the world. And strikes always occur when trade is rapidly improving or rapidly diminishing. It is the interest of all civilized men, and especially of a great commercial nation, that these disputes should be settled as speedily and peacefully as possible. But because Tom Mann, in his capacity as dockers' champion, was busy enough to get himself locked up at Hamburg as a foreign agitator, the German newspapers discover that the whole quarrel is due to British jealousy of German trade—a kind of outward and visible sign of John Bull's dislike to the demand for things "made in Germany!" The commercial men of modern times seem to be capable of generating as much insane jealousy per square inch as the revolutionary men of a century ago, when Pitt was the bogey of the French nursery.

The Obituary Record.

Among the names enrolled in the obituary list of the past month are several of international reputation, though none perhaps that belong in the first rank of fame. Probably the most widely known was Mr. William Steinway of New York, the head of the great firm of piano makers. His father before him was a piano manufacturer of Brunswick, Germany, who in 1850 came to New York with three of his sons. William Steinway was well educated, and everything in his training and environment fitted him for the place he was destined to occupy as the foremost man in his line of business. He was a cosmopolitan character, knowing several languages well, and having friends in all parts of the world. But he was also a prominent local figure in and about New York, where, among the German Americans especially, his influence was commanding. He was active in politics, and his name was associated with various reform movements. Next to Mr. Steinway, perhaps the most widely known of the names mentioned in our obituary list was that of Alexander Herrmann, the "magician." His wonderful sleight of hand performances had made him famous in many lands, although the United States was his adopted country and New York had for many years been his home. He was born in Paris in 1844, and his father also was a prestidigitateur. In another department of endeavor, Alexander Salvini was widely known. His eminence as an actor was not so great as that of his father Tomaso Salvini, but he had fairly earned laurels of his own. Like Stein-

THE LATE WILLIAM STEINWAY.

way and Herrmann, Salvini was a man of European birth and education, who had adopted the United States as his home and had chosen to master the English language as his own. It should be noted that all three of these men, with singular diligence and application, took up the calling which their fathers had pursued. Dr. Benjamin Ward Richardson, the eminent English physician and sanitary authority, died in the latter part of November, his death being a great loss to the medical and scientific world. Among literary personages who have passed away are to be mentioned Coventry Patmore, an English poet of exceptional refinement and talent, and Mathilde Blind, an industrious and well known writer. Another woman of distinction was Mrs. Sarah B. Cooper of San Francisco, whose portrait appeared in the last number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS in an article upon kindergarten work. Mrs. Cooper was active in many movements of an educational and reformatory character, and her reputation was national.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

(From November 21 to December 18, 1896.)

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

December 7.—Both Houses assemble for the second session of the Fifty-fourth Congress. President Cleveland's annual message is received.

December 8.—The Senate adjourns out of respect for the memory of ex-Speaker Crisp....The House passes the pension appropriation bill ($141,263,880).

December 9.—The Dingley revenue bill is taken up in the Senate on motion of Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.); Cuban resolutions are introduced by Messrs. Cameron (Rep., Pa.), Mills (Dem. Tex.) and Call (Dem., Fla.).

December 10.—The Senate begins consideration of the Lodge bill for the restriction of immigration....The House passes the bill protecting the rights of dramatic authors and musical composers.

December 11.—The House of Representatives only in session; private bills are considered.

December 14.—Additional Cuban resolutions are introduced in the Senate....The army appropriation bill ($23,126,344) is reported to the House.

December 15.—The Senate agrees to the resolution of Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.) requesting the President to transmit Cuban correspondence; a private pension bill is passed over the President's veto....The House passes the bill defining the rights and privileges of the purchasers of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad under foreclosure.

December 16.—The Senate passes the pension appropriation bill without amendment....The House considers the army appropriation bill.

December 17.—The Senate passes the bill providing an educational test for immigrants....The House passes the army appropriation bill.

GEN. D. A. GONZÁLEZ MUÑOZ,
Spanish General of Division in the Province of Pinar del Rio, Cuba.

December 18.—The House of Representatives only in session; pension and other private bills are considered.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN.

November 23.—President Cleveland appoints Judge Charles C. Nott Chief Justice of the Court of Claims and Charles B. Howry a judge of that court.

November 24.—Gen. Edmund W. Pettus is elected U. S. Senator from Alabama to succeed Senator Pugh....W. J. Bryan begins a new campaign for free silver at Denver, Col.

November 25.—The Vermont Legislature adjourns....The leading silver advocates in Congress hold a conference at Washington.

November 26.—A conference of Kansas Populists discusses proposed laws concerning life insurance and loan and investment companies.

November 27.—President Cleveland appoints ex-Congressman John H. Rodgers U. S. District Judge for the Western District of Arkansas.

November 30.—The New York Senate committee to investigate the operation of the Raines liquor law begins its sessions in New York City.

December 1.—The Delaware

A BRILLIANT CAVALRY CHARGE IN CUBA.
As depicted in a Spanish illustrated weekly.

constitutional convention is organized at Wilmington. ....Municipal and other local elections are held in Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Connecticut.

December 2.—The electoral colleges meet in several of the states.

December 5.—Alderman John Powers of Chicago, a sound money Democrat, is elected president of the Cook County Democracy; his election is interpreted as a defeat of Governor Altgeld.

December 8.—Municipal elections in Massachusetts, excepting in Haverhill, Lowell and Worcester, are generally favorable to the Republicans.

December 9.—Chairman Hanna selects a building in Washington, D. C., for permanent Republican national headquarters.

HON. D. F. GODINEZ,
President of the Spanish Bank of the Island of Cuba.

December 10.—The executive committee of the National Democrats meets in Indianapolis and decides to preserve the party organization. ....The Union League Club of New York City adopts resolutions in favor of the election of Joseph H. Choate as United States Senator....The National Civil Service Reform League meets in Philadelphia.

December 14.—The Chicago Common Council passes an ordinance to compel the street-car companies to sell tickets at four cents apiece....Joseph H. Choate of New York announces his candidacy for the United States Senate....President Cleveland nominates Charles A. Prouty of Vermont to be Interstate Commerce Commissioner.

December 15.—District conventions are held in New York City for the election of members of the Republican County Committee....In Lynn, Mass., a fusion candidate of the Democrats and Populists is elected Mayor.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN.

November 21.—The British Cabinet Councils resolve on the formation of a Board of Agriculture for Ireland.

November 24.—Lord Onslow moves in the London County Council for a committee to inquire into the management of the Public Works Department.

November 26.—In his speech opening the Hungarian Diet Emperor Francis Joseph says that highly important political interests affecting the position of Austro-Hungary in Europe render it desirable that the economic and financial relations of the two divisions of the monarchy be settled without delay....The formation of a new Chilian Cabinet is announced.

November 27.—The Shah of Persia announces that henceforth he will dispense with the services of a prime minister and perform the duties of that office himself.

November 30.—The French Chamber of Deputies orders the release of a Socialist Deputy who was arrested by the government....The budget is introduced in the German Reichstag.

December 1.—General Porfirio Diaz is inaugurated President of Mexico for the fifth time.

December 2.—The Italian government's policy in Africa is approved in the Chamber of Deputies by a vote of 186 to 27.

DR. D. ANTONIO JOVER,
Cashier of the Spanish Bank of the Island of Cuba.

December 5.—The revolt in Uruguay is reported ended.

December 7.—The trial of the German newspaper editors for libeling Baron von Bieberstein and others results in the conviction of all the accused excepting Herr Leckert, Sr., who is acquitted. Sentences of fine or imprisonment are imposed.

December 13.—A meeting is held in Cork to protest against the excessive taxes imposed on Ireland by the British government.

December 15.—The German Reichstag rejects the judicial procedure bill.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

November 21.—M. Hanotaux, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, explains the nature of the Franco-Russian alliance in the Chamber of Deputies.

November 25.—The formal proceedings of the Behring Sea Claims Commission are opened at Victoria, B. C.

SPECIMENS OF THE NEW BILLS OF THE SPANISH BANK OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA.

November 26.—President Crespo of Venezuela telegraphs his acceptance of the settlement arranged between the United States and Great Britain.

November 27.—The Ambassadors present a note regarding Crete to the Sultan of Turkey.

November 30.—The government of Liberia pays $1,000 as compensation for losses sustained by British subjects through the attempts of Liberians to force merchants in Sierra Leone to leave the country.

December 3.—President Cleveland issues a proclamation ordering retaliatory tonnage taxes to be imposed on German vessels entering ports of the United States.

December 5.—Germany protests against the imposition of retaliatory tonnage dues by the United States.... Ambassador Bayard declines a testimonial from the British public ...The Egyptian government receives back from Great Britain the £500,000 ordered by the Court of

ALDERMAN GEORGE FAUDEL PHILIPS,
The New Lord Mayor of London.
(Photograph by the London Stereoscopic Company, Regent Street.)

Appeal to be repaid into the Egyptian treasury, on the ground that it could not lawfully be advanced to meet the expenses of the Soudan campaign.

December 7.—The State Department at Washington gives out the full text of the Venezuelan arbitration agreement....Secretary Olney makes public a report on the foreign relations of the United States.

December 8.—President Cleveland's references to Cuba in his annual message are adversely criticised in Spain. ....Sir Edward J. Monson, the new British Ambassador to France, presents his credentials.

December 14.—The Spanish Minister of Marine gives orders that if the *Laurada* enters the port of Valencia she shall be treated like any other merchant vessel.

December 18.—The U. S. Senate Committee on Foreign Relations orders a favorable report on the Cameron resolution recognizing the independence of Cuba.

INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL DOINGS.

November 21.—Hamburg and Altona dock laborers, to the number of 2,500, go on strike.

November 24.—In the Hamburg dock laborers' strike 7,000 men are involved.

GEN. D. BERNARDO Y. JAUREGUI,
Spanish General of Division in the Philippines.

November 25.—The West End Street Railroad of Boston comes under new management.

November 30.—The Ohio Steel Company starts its plant at Youngstown, Ohio....A conference committee representing shipowners and workingmen is appointed to settle the Hamburg dock strike.

December 1.—The Wire Nail Manufacturers' Association and the Cut Nail Manufacturers' Association decide to disband....The American Sanitary Ware Association is dissolved....The perpetual control of the Postal Telegraph Company is placed with the Commercial Cable Company.

THE LATE COL. JOHN R. FELLOWS.
District Attorney of New York.

December 2.—The Newfoundland government purchases the last railway system of the colony remaining under private management....The employers reject the compromise proposals in the Hamburg dock strike.

December 4.—All the harbor workmen in Hamburg are called out.

December 14.—Many of the Hamburg dock strikers return to work....The annual convention of the American Federation of Labor opens in Cincinnati....As a result of the signing of the window-glass wage scale at Pittsburgh more than 15,000 men who have been idle since June 27 return to work.

CASUALTIES.

November 21.—Floods in Washington state cause great damage to property and loss of life; it is estimated that the loss to the railroad companies alone amounts to $2,000,000.

November 27.—Many lives are lost through a storm in Greece.

November 29.—In a crush at the gates of a park at Baroda, India, on the occasion of a visit of the Viceroy to the native ruler, 29 persons are killed and 35 injured.

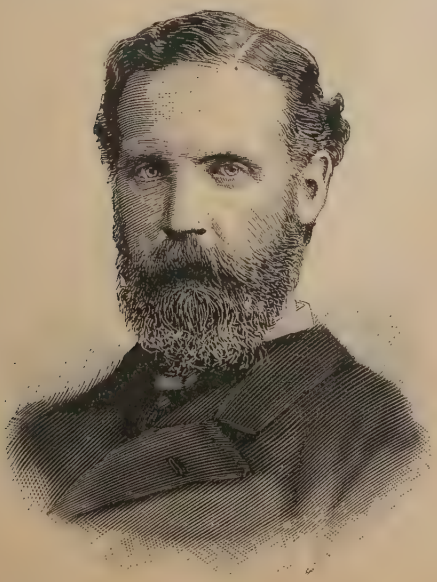
November 30.—The burning of a business block in Bradford, England, causes losses estimated at $1,000,000.

December 1.—An ice gorge in the Chippewa River, Wisconsin, causes a sudden rise in the river which does much damage and suffering.

December 3.—A cyclone sweeps over the Windward and Leeward Islands.

December 7.—The North German Lloyd steamship *Salier* is wrecked off the Spanish coast near Vigo, and all on board, numbering nearly 300 persons, lose their lives.

December 8.—An office building in Montreal is destroyed by fire at a loss of $400,000.



THE REV. THE HON. E. CARR GLYNN,
Appointed Bishop of Peterborough.

THE REV. DR. THOMAS J. CONATY,
New Rector of the Catholic University at Washington.

December 11.—A falling building in Xeres, Spain, is reported to have buried 110 persons.

December 17.—An earthquake in Southern England and Wales does much damage.

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH.

November 21.—At football Princeton defeats Yale, and the University of Pennsylvania Harvard....Yao Chief Katuri, north of Mangoche, British Central Africa, reported captured by Lieut. Alston.

November 23.—General Kitchener starts on his return to Cairo....Captain-General Weyler returns to Havana from the province of Pinar del Rio, Cuba.

November 25.—John E. Redmond, the Irish leader, arrives in the United States....The Rt. Rev. Dr. Temple, Bishop of London, elected Archbishop of Canterbury and Primate of All England.

November 26.—Thanksgiving Day observed throughout the United States and by American residents in London, Paris and Berlin....Lopez Coloma, leader of the rebellion in Matanzas, Cuba, is executed in Havana.

November 27.—President Cleveland purchases a home in Princeton, N. J....Tom Mann, the English labor agitator, is arrested in Hamburg.

November 30.—Sir Joseph Lister presides at the annual meeting of the Royal Society.

December 1.—Severe cold prevails in England....The new U. S. cruiser *Brooklyn* is placed in commission.

December 5.—The U. S. gunboats *Newport* and *Vicksburg*, each of 1,000 tons displacement, are launched at Bath, Maine.

December 7.—Two men accused of murder are taken from jail and hanged by a mob at Lexington, Mo.

December 8.—Reports of the death of Antonio Maceo, the Cuban commander, in battle cause intense excitement in Havana; the Spaniards are charged with treachery.

THE LATE SIR BENJAMIN WARD RICHARDSON.

December 10.—M. André Theuriet, the French poet and story-writer, and M. Albert Vandal, the historian, are elected to membership in the French Academy... Citizens of Edinburgh decide to erect a memorial to Robert Louis Stevenson....The U. S. coast-defense monitor *Puritan* is put in commission.

December 12.—The six-day bicycle race in New York City is won by Hale, with a record of 1,910 miles.

December 13.—President Cleveland goes to South Carolina on a shooting trip....The reported assassination of Antonio Maceo, the Cuban revolutionist, causes much indignation in the United States.

December 15.—The National Irrigation Congress meets in Phœnix, Arizona.

OBITUARY.

November 21.—Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson, the celebrated English physician, 68....Dr. P. C. Williams, a well-known physician of Baltimore, Md., 68.

November 23.—General Riva Palacio, Mexican Ambassador to Spain....George W. G. Ferris, inventor and builder of the "Ferris Wheel" at the World's Fair of 1893.

November 23.—Rev. Dr. William T. Gibson of Utica, N. Y., 75.

November 24.—Rev. Dr. Morris D'C. Crawford of New York City, 77....Lieutenant-Governor Fraser of New Brunswick....Rev. Dr. William Fitzgerald, Bishop of Ross, 70.

November 26.—Professor Benjamin Apthorp Gould, the astronomer, 72... Coventry Kearsey Deighton Patmore, the English poet, 73....Sir Frederick Napier Broome, British writer, 54....Francis Victor Emmanuel Arago, French advocate and politician, 84.

November 27.—Mathilde Blind, author and lecturer, 49.

November 28.—Myles Pennington, the first general manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, 82....George Y. Coffin, cartoonist, of Washington, D. C., 46....Patrick Maguire, a leading Democratic politician of Boston.... Prince Charles Egon of Fürstenberg, 44... Count Moltke Hvitfeldt, Danish Minister in Paris, 68.

November 29.—Rev. Dr. Oliver Crane, classical scholar and author of Boston....Ex-Senator John Scott of Pennsylvania, 74....Professor Austin Stickney, 65....Baron Saville, British diplomat, 77.

November 30.—William Steinway, the piano manufacturer, 60.

December 1.—Rev. Hubert Ashton Holden, English scholar and teacher, 74.

December 2.—Colonel R. U. Hardeman of Georgia.

December 3.—Rev. Dr. Benjamin F. Tappan of Maine, 81.

December 6.—Nathan Mears, Chicago pioneer, 81.

December 7.—District Attorney John R. Fellows of New York City, 64....Professor Emil von Wolff, German chemist....Luis Fallero, the painter, 45....Mrs. Caroline B. Winslow, prominent in woman suffrage movements, 74.

December 8.—Ex-Congressman Benjamin H. Williams of Buffalo, N. Y., 66....Ernest Engel, the German statistician, 75....Vincente Davilla Lorrain, Chilian politician.

December 9.—Alfred Nobel, inventor of nitroglycerin....M. A. Rousseau, Governor-General of Tonquin.

December 11.—General George L. Beal of Maine, 71.... Mrs. Sarah B. Cooper, a leader in the kindergarten and women's club movements, 61.

December 12.—Rev. Dr. James A. McCauley of Baltimore, Md., 74....Dr. Leonard J. Sanford of New Haven, Conn., 63....Maria G. Porter of Rochester, N. Y., a well-known worker in the anti-slavery cause, 91....Count Trautmansdorf-Weinsberg, president of the Austrian House of Lords.

December 13.—Martin Kaiser, a well-known German singer....J. A. Rosier, a leading New Orleans lawyer, 79.

December 15.—Alexander Salvini, the actor, 35.... Emile Chatrousse, French sculptor, 67.

December 16.—Cardinal Jean Pierre Boyer, Archbishop of Bourges, 67....Rev. Dr. A. B. Goodrich of Utica, N. Y., 68....Ex-Mayor Sayles Jenks Bowen of Washington, D. C., 83.

December 17.—Alexander Herrmann, the magician, 52. ....Ex-Congressman Henry L. Pierce of Boston, 71.

December 18.—Paul Auguste Arène, French littérateur, 51....Ex-Congressman Roswell G. Horr of Michigan, 66.

TURNING OVER A NEW LEAF.
From *Illustrated American* (New York).

PEACE PUDDING.
BROTHER JONATHAN: "What do you think of it, Johnnie?"
BROTHER JOHN BULL: "Well, it's better than your beastly humble pie, anyhow." From *Punch* (London).

BRITANNIA AND MISS COLUMBIA.
From the *Hindi Punch* (India).

WEYLER'S POSITION BETWEEN THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT (CANOVAS) WHICH GIVES HIM THE COLD SHOULDER, AND THE CUBANS WHO MAKE IT QUITE TOO HOT FOR HIS COMFORT.

From *Hijo del Ahuizote* (Mexico).

PRESIDENT DIAZ OF MEXICO PLACES UPON HIS OWN BROW THE CROWN OF AUTHORITY FOR ANOTHER PERIOD OF FOUR YEARS.

From *El Hijo del Ahuizote* (Mexico).

Llegó la hora.

—Brindo por la noble España
y la vergüenza torera;
ó yo doy fin de ese toro,
ó á mí me mata la fiera.

—Noche Toledana.

Las pesadillas de Cánovas del Castillo.

Ni aun con los mejores medicamentos que tengo en mi botica se curan.

A GROUP OF POLITICAL CARTOONS FROM SPANISH PERIODICALS.

1. Weyler represented as a bull-fighter about to perform. 2. Canovas sees terrible things in his sleep.

A pair of recent Spanish Cartoons showing the blood-thirsty Canovas before he assumed charge of the government and the mild and saint-like Canovas as he appears to-day.
Reproduced from *Hijo del Ahuizote* (Mexico).

THE BRAVE SENATORIAL SQUAD GETTING READY TO LIBERATE CUBA.
From the *Times-Herald* (Chicago).

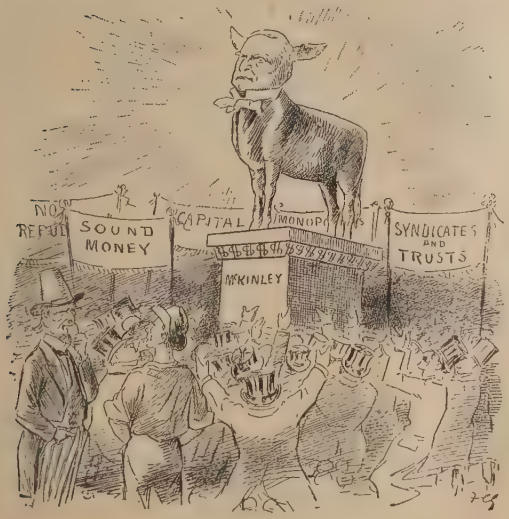
ANOTHER SPANISH VICTORY.
From *Leslie's Weekly* (New York).

WHAT KIND OF AN ANSWER WILL HE GET AT THIS HOUSE?
From *Judge* (New York).

THE EVERLASTING CUBA.
UNCLE SAM: "Can Spain stand that much longer?"
From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

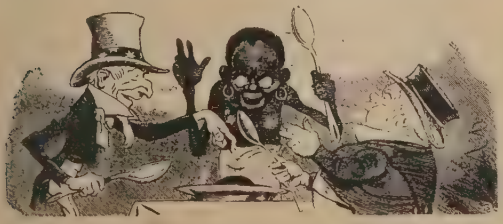
UNDISTURBED BY BRYAN'S DEFEAT THE GERMAN BIMETALLISTS CONTINUE THEIR DISCUSSION.
From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

COMMENT ON PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S FAREWELL MESSAGE.—From *Times-Herald* (Chicago).

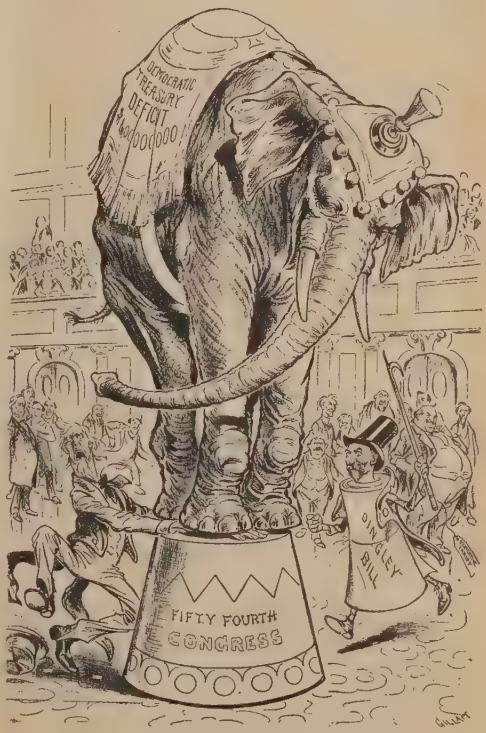


THE APPRECIATION OF GOLD.

AMERICAN WORKING MAN (*to Mr. Jonathan*): "That's all right. It is I who have saved the country's credit—now what are you going to do for Labor? From *Westminster Gazette* (London).



A GERMAN VIEW OF ANGLO-AMERICAN DISCUSSION.
From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).



UNCLE SAM "HAS AN ELEPHANT ON HIS HANDS."

By an unprecedented majority the people of this country voted to do away with the treasury deficit. The only way to accomplish this result is to provide a tariff law which will raise sufficient revenue to pay the expenses of the government. Give us more revenue, and be quick about it.—*Daily paper.*

From *Judge* (New York).

THE TWO DISTURBERS OF THE EUROPEAN CONCERT.

(On the left, Bismarck; on the right, Gladstone).

From *Weekblad vor Neederland.*

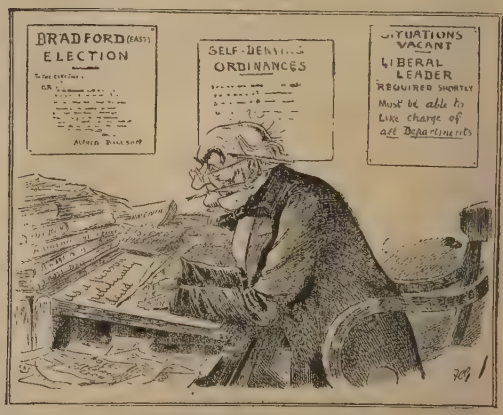
"CREDE EXPERTO."

MR GLADSTONE (to Prince Bismarck): "Take my advice, Prince. Do as I do, and stick to post cards!"

From *Punch* (London).

THE INK-BESPATTERED BISMARCK.

From *Ulk* (Berlin).



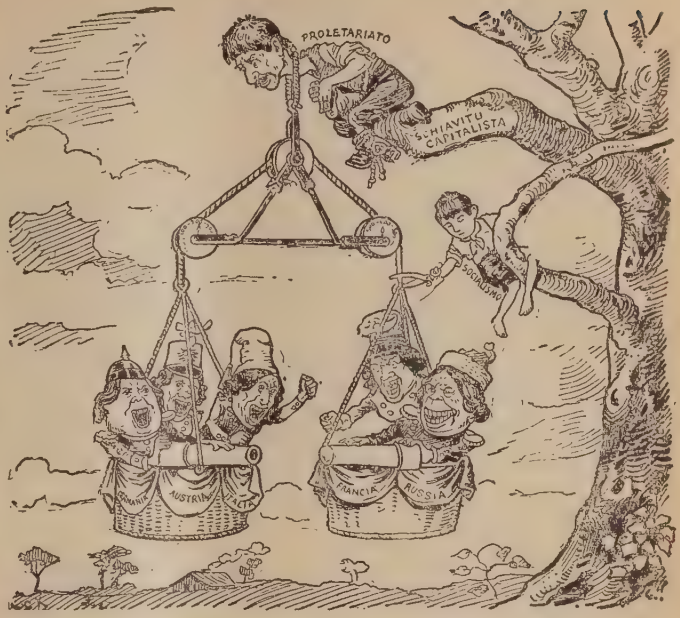
A "PERSON POLITICALLY DEAD."

"As a person politically dead."—MR. GLADSTONE to MR. BILLSON, Liberal Candidate for East Bradford.

From *Picture Politics* (London).

Which is the better picture: the horizon enlightened by the Franco-Russian Alliance, or the quarrels of England and Germany!

From *Sipy*.



THE MECHANISM OF THE ALLIANCES.

The mechanism consists of balancing alliances here and there until the European equilibrium is finally established. In order to bring the whole thing to the ground there is but one hope—that the little Socialist party will one day cut the cord.

From *L'Asino* (Rome).

A RUSSIAN VIEW.

TURKEY: "I can carry it all right. It will not fall."

From *Strekoza* (St. Petersburg).

THE INVERTED RÔLES.

Formerly the bear danced to the sound of the flute played by civilized man. In Europe to-day mankind dances to the music of the bear.

From *Neue Glühlichter*.

HOW NOT TO BETTER SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

BY THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

AFTER the publication of my article in the September REVIEW OF REVIEWS on the vice-presidential candidates, I received the following very manly, and very courteous, letter from the Honorable Thomas Watson, then the candidate with Mr. Bryan on the Populist ticket for Vice-President. I publish it with his permission:

HON. THEODORE ROOSEVELT:

It pains me to be misunderstood by those whose good opinion I respect, and upon reading your trenchant article in the September number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS the impulse was strong to write to you.

When you take your stand for honester government and for juster laws in New York, as you have so courageously done, your motives must be the same as mine—for you do not need the money your office gives you. I can understand, instinctively, what you feel—what your motives are. You merely obey a law of your nature which puts you into mortal combat with what you think is wrong. You fight because your own sense of self-respect and self-loyalty compels you to fight. Is not this so?

If in Georgia and throughout the South we have conditions as intolerable as those that surround you in New York, can you not realize why I make war upon them? Tammany itself has grown great because mistaken leaders of the southern Democracy catered to its Kellys and Crokers and feared to defy them.

The first "roast" I ever got from the Democratic press of this state followed a speech I had made denouncing Tammany, and denouncing the craven leaders who obeyed Tammany.

It is astonishing how one honest man may honestly misjudge another.

My creed does *not* lead me to dislike the men who run a bank, a factory, a railroad or a foundry. I do *not* hate a man for owning a bond, and having a bank account, or having cash loaned at interest.

Upon the other hand I think each should make all the profit in business he fairly can; but I do believe that the banks should not exercise the sovereign power of issuing money, and I do believe that all special privileges granted, and all exemption from taxation, work infinite harm. I *do* believe that the wealth of the Republic is practically free from federal taxation, and that the burdens of government fall upon the shoulders of those least able to bear them.

If you could spend an evening with me among my books and amid my family, I feel quite sure you would not again class me with those who make war upon the "decencies and elegancies of civilized life." And if you could attend one of my great political meetings in Georgia, and see the good men and good women who believe in Populism, you would not continue to class them with those who vote for candidates upon the "no undershirt" platform.

In other words, if you understood me and mine your judgment of us would be different.

The "cracker" of the South is simply the man who did not buy slaves to do his work. He did it all himself—like a man. Some of our best generals in war, and magistrates in peace, have come from the "cracker" class. As a matter of fact, however, my own people, from my father back to Revolutionary times, were slave owners and land owners. In the first meeting held in Georgia to express sympathy with the Boston patriots my great-great-grandfather bore a prominent part, and in the first state legislature ever convened in Georgia one of my ancestors was the representative of his county.

My grandfather was wealthy, and so was my father. My boyhood was spent in the idleness of a rich man's son. It was not till I was in my teens that misfortune

Mr. Jacob A. Riis. Mr. Theodore Roosevelt.

MR. ROOSEVELT AT HIS DESK AT POLICE HEADQUARTERS, NEW YORK

overtook us, sent us homeless into the world, and deprived me of the thorough collegiate training my father intended for me.

At sixteen years of age I thus had to commence life moneyless, and the weary years I spent among the poor, and the kindness I received in their homes, and the acquaintance I made with the hardship of their lives, gave me that profound sympathy for them which I yet retain—though I am no longer poor myself.

Pardon the liberty I take in intruding this letter upon you. I have followed your work in New York with admiring sympathy, and have frequently written of it in my paper. While hundreds of miles separate us, and our tasks and methods have been widely different, I must still believe that we have much in common, and that the ruling force which actuates us both is to challenge wrong and to fight the battles of good government.

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) THOS. E. WATSON.

THOMPSON, GA., August 30, 1896.

MR. WATSON AT HIS EDITORIAL DESK IN GEORGIA.

I intended to draw a very sharp line between Mr. Watson and many of those associated with him in the same movement; and certain of the sentences which he quotes as if they were meant to apply to him were, on the contrary, meant to apply generally to the agitators who proclaimed both him and Mr. Bryan as their champions, and especially to many of the men who were running on the Populist tickets in different states. To Mr. Watson's own sincerity and courage I thought I had paid full tribute, and if I failed in any way I wish to make good that failure. I was in Washington when Mr. Watson was in Congress, and I know how highly he was esteemed personally by his colleagues, even by those differing very widely from him in matters of principle. The staunchest friends of order and decent government fully and cordially recognized Mr. Watson's honesty and good faith—men, for instance, like Senator Lodge of Massachusetts and Representative Bellamy Storer of Ohio. Moreover, I sympathize as little as Mr. Watson with denunciation of the "cracker," and I may mention that one of my forefathers was the first Revolutionary Governor of Georgia at the time that Mr. Watson's ancestors sat in the first Revolutionary legislature of the state. Mr. Watson himself embodies not a few of the very attributes the lack of which we feel so keenly in many of our public men. He is brave, he is earnest, he is honest, he is disinterested. For many of the wrongs which he wishes to remedy I, too, believe that a remedy can be found, and for this purpose I would gladly strike hands with him. All this makes it a matter of the keenest regret that he should advocate certain remedies that we deem even worse than the wrongs complained of, and should strive to correct other wrongs, or rather inequalities and sufferings, which exist, not because of the shortcomings of society, but because of the existence of human nature itself.

There are plenty of ugly things about wealth and its possessors in the present age, and I suppose there have been in all ages. There are many rich people who so utterly lack patriotism, or show such sordid and selfish traits of character, or lead such mean and vacuous lives, that all right-minded men must look upon them with angry contempt; but, on the whole, the thrifty are apt to be better citizens than the thriftless; and the worst capitalist cannot harm laboring men as they are harmed by demagogues. As the people of a state grow more and more intelligent the state itself may be able to play a larger and larger part in the life of the community, while at the same time individual effort may be given freer and less restricted movement along certain lines; but it is utterly unsafe to give the state more than the minimum of power just so long as it contains masses of men who can be moved by the pleas and denunciations of the average Socialist leader of today. There may be better schemes of taxation than those at present employed, it may be wise to devise inheritance taxes, and to impose regulations on the kinds of business which can be carried on only under the especial protection of the state; and where there is a real abuse by wealth it needs to be, and in this country generally has been, promptly done away with; but the first lesson to teach the poor man is that, as a whole, the wealth in the com-

munity is distinctly beneficial to him, that he is better off in the long run because other men are well off, and that the surest way to destroy what measure of prosperity he may have is to paralyze industry and the well-being of those men who have achieved success.

I am not an empiricist ; I would no more deny that sometimes human affairs can be much bettered by legislation than I would affirm that they can always be so bettered. I would no more make a fetish of unrestricted individualism than I would admit the power of the state offhand and radically to reconstruct society. It may become necessary to interfere even more than we have done with the right of private contract, and to shackle cunning as we have shackled force. All I insist upon is that we must be sure of our ground before trying to get any legislation at all, and that we must not expect too much from this legislation, nor refuse to better ourselves a little because we cannot accomplish everything at a jump. Above all, it is criminal to excite anger and discontent without proposing a remedy, or only proposing a false remedy. The worst foe of the poor man is the labor leader, whether philanthropist or politician, who tries to teach him that he is a victim of conspiracy and injustice, when in reality he is merely working out his fate with blood and sweat as the immense majority of men who are worthy of the name always have done and always will have to do.

The difference between what can and what cannot be done by law is well exemplified by our experience with the negro problem, an experience of which Mr. Watson must have ample practical knowledge. The negroes were formerly held in slavery. This was a wrong which legislation could remedy, and which could not be remedied except by legislation. Accordingly they were set free by law. This having been done, many of their friends believed that in some way, by additional legislation, we could at once put them on an intellectual, social and business equality with the whites. The effort has failed completely. In large sections of the country the negroes are not treated as they should be treated, and politically in particular the frauds upon them have been so gross and shameful as to awaken not merely indignation but bitter wrath ; yet the best friends of the negro admit that his hope lies, not in legislation, but in the constant working of those often unseen forces of the national life which are greater than all legislation.

Often the head in the air social reformers, because people of sane and wholesome minds will not favor their wild schemes, themselves decline to favor schemes for practical reform. For the last two years there has been an honest effort in New York to give the city good government, and to work intelligently for better social conditions, especially in the poorest quarters. We have cleaned the streets ; we have broken the power of the ward boss and the saloon-keeper to work injustice ; we have destroyed the most hideous of the tenement houses in which poor people are huddled like swine in a sty ; we have made parks and play grounds for the children in the crowded quarters ; in every possible way we have striven to make life easier and healthier, and to give man and woman a chance to do their best work ; while at the same time we have warred steadily against the pauper-producing, maudlin philanthropy of the free soup-kitchen and tramp lodging-house kind. In all this we have had practically no help from either the parlor socialists or the scarcely more noxious beer-room socialists who are always howling about the selfishness of the rich and their unwillingness to do anything for those who are less well off.

There are certain labor unions, certain bodies of organized labor—notably those admirable organizations which include the railway conductors, the locomotive engineers and the firemen—which to my mind embody almost the best hope that there is for healthy national growth in the future ; but bitter experience has taught men who work for reform in New York that the average labor leader, the average demagogue who shouts for a depreciated currency, or for the overthrow of the rich, will not do anything to help those who honestly strive to make better our civic conditions. There are immense numbers of workingmen to whom we can appeal with perfect confidence ; but too often we find that a large proportion of the men who style themselves leaders of organized labor are influenced only by sullen short-sighted hatred of what they do not understand, and are deaf to all appeals, whether to their national or to their civic patriotism.

What I most grudge in all this is the fact that sincere and zealous men of high character and honest purpose, men like Mr. Watson, men and women such as those he describes as attending his Populist meetings, or such as are to be found in all strata of our society, from the employer to the hardest worked day laborer, go astray in their methods, and are thereby prevented from doing the full work for good they ought to. When a man goes on the wrong road himself he can do very little to guide others aright, even though these others are also on the wrong road. There are many wrongs to be righted ; there are many measures of relief to be pushed ; and it is a pity that when we are fighting what is bad and championing what is good, the men who ought to be our most effective allies should deprive themselves of usefulness by the wrong-headedness of their position. Rich men and poor men both do wrong on occasions, and whenever a specific instance of this can be pointed out all citizens alike should join in punishing the wrong-doer. Honesty and right mindedness should be the tests ; not wealth or poverty.

In our municipal administration here in New York we have acted with an equal hand toward wrong-doers of high and low degree. The Board of Health condemns the tenement house property of

the rich landowner, whether this landowner be priest or layman, banker or railroad president, lawyer or manager of a real estate business ; and it pays no heed to the intercession of any politician, whether this politician be Catholic or Protestant, Jew or Gentile. At the same time the Police Department promptly suppresses, not only the criminal, but the rioter. In other words, we do strict justice. We feel we are defrauded of help to which we are entitled when men who ought to assist in any work to better the condition of the people decline to aid us because their brains are turned by dreams only worthy of a European revolutionist.

Many workingmen look with distrust upon laws which really would help them ; laws for the intelligent restriction of immigration, for instance. I have no sympathy with mere dislike of immigrants; there are classes and even nationalities of them which stand at least on an equality with the citizens of native birth, as the last election showed. But in the interest of our workingmen we must in the end keep out laborers who are ignorant, vicious and with low standards of life and comfort, just as we have shut out the Chinese.

Often labor leaders and the like denounce the present conditions of society, and especially of our political life, for shortcomings which they themselves have been instrumental in causing. In our cities the misgovernment is due, not to the misdeeds of the rich, but to the low standard of honesty and morality among citizens generally ; and nothing helps the corrupt politician more than substituting either wealth or poverty for honesty as the standard by which to try a candidate. A few months ago a socialistic reformer in New York was denouncing the corruption caused by rich men because a certain judge was suspected of giving information in advance as to a decision in a case involving the interests of a great corporation. Now this judge had been elected some years previously, mainly because he was supposed to be a representative of the "poor man ;" and the socialistic reformer himself, a year ago, was opposing the election of Mr. Beaman as judge because he was one of the firm of Evarts & Choate, who were friends of various millionaires and were counsel for various corporations. But if Mr. Beaman had been elected judge no human being, rich or poor, would have dared so much as hint at his doing anything improper.

Something can be done by good laws ; more can be done by honest administration of the laws ; but most of all can be done by frowning resolutely upon the preachers of vague discontent ; and by upholding the true doctrine of self-reliance, self-help and self-mastery. This doctrine sets forth many things. Among them is the fact that though a man can occasionally be helped when he stumbles, yet that it is useless to try to carry him when he will not or cannot walk ; and worse than useless to try to bring down the work and reward of the thrifty and intelligent to the level of the capacity of the weak, the shiftless and the idle. It further shows that the maudlin philanthropist and the maudlin sentimentalist are almost as noxious as the demagogue, and that it is even more necessary to temper mercy with justice than justice with mercy.

The worst lesson that can be taught a man is to rely upon others and to whine over his sufferings. If an American is to amount to anything he must rely upon himself, and not upon the state ; he must take pride in his own work, instead of sitting idle to envy the luck of others ; he must face life with resolute courage, win victory if he can, and accept defeat if he must, without seeking to place on his fellow-men a responsibility which is not theirs.

Let me say in conclusion that I do not write in the least from the standpoint of those whose association is purely with what are called the wealthy classes. The men with whom I have worked and associated most closely during the last couple of years here in New York, with whom I have shared what is at least an earnest desire to better social and civic conditions (neither blinking what is evil nor being misled by the apostles of a false remedy), and with whose opinions as to what is right and practical my own in the main agree, are not capitalists, save as all men who by toil earn, and with prudence save, money are capitalists. They include reporters on the daily papers, editors of magazines, as well as of newspapers, principals in the public schools, young lawyers, young architects, young doctors, young men of business, who are struggling to rise in their profession by dint of faithful work, but who give some of their time to doing what they can for the city, and a number of priests and clergymen ; but as it happens the list does not include any man of great wealth, or any of those men whose names are in the public mind identified with great business corporations. Most of them have at one time or another in their lives faced poverty and know what it is ; none of them are more than well-to-do. They include Catholics and Protestants, Jews and men who would be regarded as heterodox by professors of most recognized creeds ; some of them were born on this side, others are of foreign birth ; but they are all Americans heart and soul, who fight out for themselves the battles of their own lives, meeting sometimes defeat and sometimes victory. They neither forget that man does owe a duty to his fellows, and should strive to do what he can to increase the well-being of the community ; nor yet do they forget that in the long run the only way to help people is to make them help themselves. They are prepared to try any properly guarded legislative remedy for ills which they believe can be remedied, but they perceive clearly that it is both foolish and wicked to teach the average man who is not well off that some wrong or injustice has been done him, and that he should hope for redress elsewhere than in his own industry, honesty and intelligence.

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MR. KOHLSAAT IN HIS EDITORIAL OFFICE IN CHICAGO.

MR. KOHLSAAT OF CHICAGO, AND HIS PART IN THE POLITICAL HISTORY-MAKING OF 1896.

BY WALTER WELLMAN.

THE most important event in the world during the year 1896 was the advance of the Republican party from a shifty and indefinite attitude upon the question of the national monetary standard to a bold advocacy of the gold standard, followed by the triumph of that party at the polls. Concerning the manner in which that forward step was taken, and the influences by which it was accomplished, there is a story of politics and of personal effort which remains to be told before the annals of the year can be completed. The battle for sound money in the United States was really won on the twelfth of last July. On that day the friends of William McKinley at St. Louis agreed to put the word "gold" into the national platform. The question whether it would be wiser to insert or to omit that little word had been stubbornly argued *pro* and *con*, and its decision marked a crisis in the history of the American Republic.

For months preceding the St. Louis convention the nature of the platform to be adopted by the Republican party had been warmly discussed. On account of the friendliness to silver which Mr. McKinley had displayed in Congress, and the warm support given his candidacy by a number of state delegations which were in favor of the free coinage of silver, there was a general fear that the McKinley influence might be thrown in favor of an indecisive and unsatisfactory currency plank. The friends of Speaker Reed, Governor Morton and other candidates naturally endeavored to make the most of this weak point in the McKinley line, and succeeded in arousing the interest of the country to a remarkable degree.

Though Mr. McKinley had the support of a majority of all the delegates elected to the St. Louis convention, his managers were in constant fear lest the adoption of a currency plank leaning too strongly toward silver would alienate the Eastern delegates, or that a plank leaning too strongly toward gold would lead to the withdrawal of support tendered by California and other states which were friendly to silver.

When Mr. Hanna arrived in St. Louis he carried with him a currency plank which had been drawn in Mr. McKinley's library at Canton, and which, if not actually written by Mr. McKinley himself, was known to have his approval. It was a strong sound money plank, and in the absence of agitation for an unequivocal declaration—in the absence of suspicion that the McKinley influence was to be thrown in favor of a "straddle"—would have been generally regarded as strong enough to meet the emergency. It did not contain the word gold, and declared simply in favor of maintaining the "existing standard."

One of Major McKinley's friends, Hermann H. Kohlsaat of the Chicago *Times-Herald*, had for some time insisted, personally and in the columns of his paper, that the Republican currency platform should be unequivocal and unmistakable; and that it should contain a plain pledge for the maintenance of the gold standard, with use of the word gold. Mr. Kohlsaat insisted upon this with so much ardor that for a period of four or five weeks Mr. Hanna and he ceased to confer concerning the management of the campaign for Mr. McKinley's nomination. A report was in circulation about this time to the effect that Messrs. Hanna and Kohlsaat had quarreled, but that was not true. They differed in opinion as to the wisdom of the plank proposed by Mr. Kohlsaat, and seeing no probability of reaching an agreement tacitly kept away from one another, but there was no actual break in the friendliness of their relations.

After Mr. Hanna had left Ohio for St. Louis, carrying with him a draft of a sound money plank which was agreeable to the prospective nominee, Mr. Kohlsaat made his appearance in Canton. He spent an entire day with Mr. McKinley, and passed most of his time arguing in favor of a "gold" plank. With that earnestness which is his predominating characteristic Mr. Kohlsaat endeavored to convince his friend of the danger which would beset the party if there should be a single false note in the currency declaration to be made at St. Louis. He pointed to the unmistakable signs of the times, which indicated that all the antagonistic forces—silver Democrats, silver Republicans, Populists, Socialists, experimentalists of all sorts—were sure to be brought into alliance in support of free coinage. He contended that unless a similar cohesiveness of the conservative forces of the country could be effected, with the St. Louis ticket and platform as their rallying point, the battle might be lost. The only way in which all the conservative forces could be amalgamated, he argued, was by making an unequivocal gold standard declaration, which would leave no possible room for doubt or quibble.

Governor McKinley expressed himself as being willing to favor a platform as progressive and definite as the party was in condition to take its stand upon. He was opposed to sixteen-to-one free coinage of silver, and he was in favor of sound money. But he feared the use of the word gold was in advance of the times and might be disastrous. He depended less upon his own opinion in this matter

than upon the testimony offered by his numerous correspondents in the party. The Governor exhibited hundreds of letters received from prominent Republicans in all parts of the country bearing upon this very point. The great majority of these writers said the word gold should not be in the platform. They pointed out that in many of the Western states the Republican party and Republican leaders had been friendly to free coinage, or at least to bimetallism, and contended that a sudden change to the gold standard would be generally regarded as a violent and unjustifiable shift. Most of these writers were emphatic in expression of the opinion that the word gold would cost the Republican party the presidency. Among the party leaders who objected to the word gold was Senator Sherman of Ohio. Though Mr. Kohlsaat met all these arguments with earnestness he was compelled to leave Canton without securing from Governor McKinley any concession from the form of currency plank which had been earlier agreed upon between himself and Mr. Hanna.

The Friday before the meeting of the St. Louis convention Mr. Kohlsaat was in conference with the friends of Mr. McKinley at the Southern Hotel. He had come direct from his unsuccessful mission to Canton, but without any notion of abandoning his campaign in favor of an explicit gold platform. For five hours seven of the friends of McKinley were in conference over the vexing question of a currency plank. There were present Mr. Hanna, Mr. Payne of Wisconsin, Mr. Herrick of Ohio, Governor Merriam of Minnesota, Senator Proctor of Vermont, Mr. Stone of Chicago and Mr. Kohlsaat. For a time it was six men against one. Single-handed, and with an energy and persistence which would not listen to defeat, Mr. Kohlsaat hammered away. After several hours of argument Mr. Hanna turned impatiently to the Chicago editor, and said, in his characteristic way:

"Confound you, Hermann, haven't you a bit of compromise in your make-up?"

"Not on this question, which involves the future of the country," replied Mr. Kohlsaat.

Mr. Hanna then left the conference to attend to some work, and the discussion was continued. Mr. Hanna was personally favorable to the strongest possible expression in favor of the gold standard, but as the representative of Governor McKinley he was naturally anxious to avoid doing anything which could jeopardize the interests of his principal. Accordingly, he thought it his duty to stand for a conservative plan until the convention itself, or its leading men, should take the initiative for a stronger declaration.

After a time Messrs. Payne, Merriam and Stone, who had been somewhat neutral in the discussion, came over to Mr. Kohlsaat's side, and this gave a majority in favor of the word gold. Mr. Hanna afterward agreed to it, and from that moment forward the special friends of Mr. McKinley stood pledged to insert the much discussed word in the platform. All this was done before the arrival in St. Louis of Mr. Platt and Senator Lodge, and of course before their agitation in favor of a strong gold plank was started. When the Kohlsaat plank was submitted to them on Sunday or Monday they promptly accepted it as all that could be desired.

The plank which Mr. Hanna had carried with him from Canton was used as the basis of the new plank. Certain changes were made, according to suggestions offered by one or other of the friends of McKinley, but the all important change was the insertion of the word gold as a result of the persistency, persuasiveness, moral courage, keen perception of coming events, and sublime faith in the love of the people for frankness and sincerity, which had been displayed by Mr. Kohlsaat.

The manner in which all the conservative forces of the country rallied round this unequivocal currency plank and supported the bold step forward which the Republican party, thanks to the efforts of one man, had taken at St. Louis, has already passed into history. When the analytical chronicler of these times comes to the task of recording the events of the year 1896 he will comment upon the magnificent, alert intelligence and the quickened conscience with which the American people prepared themselves to vote on the money question. This chronicler will find especial cause for amazement in the sound money majorities cast in such states as Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, Indiana and California, where free silverism had long been taught by Republican leaders who had now to educate themselves before they could go forth to educate the people. Looking a little under the surface, the historian will find that the frankness of the Republican currency plank was the great magnet which attracted the stable forces of society and welded them together as a power for the common good.

That currency plank saved the country from the evils and dangers of repudiation, a debased currency, a successful assault upon the judiciary, a change in the unwritten law and administrative spirit which might have led ultimately to the failure of popular self-government in this country.

This statement is justified by the fact that if the St. Louis platform had been equivocal or shifty, if there had been in it the faintest note of indecision or compromise, if the word gold had not been employed to make its meaning plain, the second Democratic national convention of 1896 would have declared for gold in terms, and Grover Cleveland would have been its nominee for President. President Cleveland's long and inexplicable silence on the third-term question, in view of his well-known disinclination to continue longer in political life, had just this significance: He was waiting to see what the Republicans did in the way of a platform at St. Louis; if there was no other strong hand to take up the banner of the gold standard he was willing to do so, come what might. When the gold plank was adopted at St. Louis all chance of the nomina-

tion of Mr. Cleveland by the gold wing of the Democracy came to an end, and not till then.

If the St. Louis convention had failed to rise to the level of its duty and opportunity, of which there was at one time grave danger, Mr. Cleveland, as the only candidate standing upon a sterling platform, would have had the support of thousands and thousands of business men who were able to throw their influence for McKinley, as the matter happily turned out. Mr. Kohlsaat himself and the Chicago *Times-Herald* would have supported Cleveland and not McKinley had the former been nominated upon a gold platform and the latter on a straddle plank. With Mr. Cleveland in the field the country would have had a triangular contest between McKinley, Cleveland and Bryan in which the sound money forces would have been divided and in which free silver would have won the day.

MR. KOHLSAAT.

Hermann H. Kohlsaat, owner of the Chicago *Times-Herald* and Chicago *Evening Post*, is one of the remarkable men of the day. In the past few years he has forged rapidly to the front as a leader in journalism, politics and thought. He is now without question the dominating force in Chicago journalism and the most influential leader of men and opinion in the West. He is only 43 years old, and has won his way in the world solely through his own ability and self-reliance and in the face of discouraging conditions. He was born March 22, 1853, near Albion, Edwards County, Ill., but his parents removed to Galena within a year. There the boy worked on a farm and attended the public school till he was 12 years of age, when his father moved to Chicago. His parents were poor and when his father died it became necessary for young Kohlsaat to do something to help his mother. Accordingly he found work as a carrier of the Chicago *Tribune*, delivering papers to subscribers on the North Side every morning at daylight, then going to the public school.

One wintry morning the slight little fellow reached home very much exhausted after his struggle with a big bundle of papers amid the snowdrifts and contrary wind. "Never mind, Hermann," said his mother encouragingly, "you will not have to carry the newspapers all your life."

"No, mother," replied the slip of a boy, "I intend to own a big newspaper of my own some day."

This ambition was real and earnest. The youngster had been in the press room of the *Tribune* and seen the damp sheets rolling from the machines. He had noted the eagerness with which all sorts of people grabbed up the papers and perused them. The object lesson had stirred him deeply. He had caught a glimpse of the power over the minds of men, over communities and nations, that lies in the press. His ambition, thus stimulated, was never abandoned. It was his dream. More and better, it was his purpose, and with his indomitable will the way to gratify it was ultimately found.

Young Kohlsaat's first regular employment was as a cash-boy in the dry goods store of Carson, Pirie & Co. His salary was $2 a week. He was a good cash boy, it seems, for he was rapidly promoted, as he grew older, till finally he had charge of all the cash of the firm. Through all this time he lived within his salary. "When I first earned money," Mr. Kohlsaat once told us, "I sat down and thought it all out. I perceived that it did not matter how much one earned, it was necessary to save something all the time or one could never be anything but an employee. Even when I earned only $2 a week a certain part of it was put aside for future use."

Having arrived at manhood Mr. Kohlsaat became a traveling salesman for a Chicago baking establishment. It was while "on the road" as a salesman that he entered Canton, Ohio, and there met Major McKinley, then a young Congressman, unknown to fame. A friendship sprang up between the two men that day, and it has continued ever since, with what effect upon the politics and polity of the nation we have already seen.

The young traveling salesman was not long in getting into business for himself. He started in Chicago a number of those popular restaurants commonly called "dairy lunches." They were success-

ful and earned money rapidly. Mr. Kohlsaat made some investments, in a small way, in Chicago real estate. His judgment enabled him to turn quick profits, and his courage led him on to more important deals. In a comparatively short time he became a wealthy man. He has long been known in Chicago as one of the most sagacious realty investors in that city. An example of his pluck is found in the case of a corner lot at the corner of Adams and LaSalle streets. It was offered for sale at a price which to most men seemed exorbitant. Mr. Kohlsaat said he thought he would take it. Marshall Field, himself a real estate investor of great sagacity, told Mr. Kohlsaat to let the property alone; that he would ruin himself if he bought it. Within eighteen months thereafter Mr. Kohlsaat sold the same lot to Mr. Field at a profit of about $100,000.

All this time Mr. Kohlsaat had in mind his early ambition to own a newspaper. An opportunity presenting itself, he purchased a half interest in the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, which was then a losing venture. Mr. Kohlsaat became its business manager. In two years, by legitimate methods, he had so much increased the circulation of the paper that profits began to take the place of a deficit for the first time in the history of the concern. About this time arose an incident which gave a clue to Mr. Kohlsaat's character, and which changed to a marked degree his future. The editorial control of the paper was in the hands of another, and when the editor persisted in supporting certain politicians for local office Mr. Kohlsaat objected. He declared he would not be owner of a newspaper which was willing to countenance anything that seemed to him against public policy. He offered to buy his partner's interest or to sell his own. An option was given by him, and at its expiration the partner begged for still another thirty days. Though not legally bound to do so, and though retention of the paper which he had made a financial success was dear to his heart, Mr. Kohlsaat generously gave the extension. At the end of the period the holder of the option came forward with the money and Mr. Kohlsaat left the *Inter-Ocean* forever.

For a year or more Mr. Kohlsaat endeavored to purchase the New York *Tribune* or the New York *Times*. For the latter paper terms of sale were once made, but at the last moment the owners concluded to retain the property. It was a misfortune to New York journalism that the sale was not effected. It would have brought to the metropolis another Western editor, but one devoted to journalism upon a high plane. Mr. Kohlsaat once offered $2,000,000 in cash for a bare majority of the stock of the Chicago *Tribune*, and it is said that he came within an ace of getting the paper.

About two years ago James W. Scott, one of the founders and for a long time publisher of the Chicago *Herald*, bought the old Chicago *Times* and consolidated it with the *Herald*. Shortly afterward Mr. Scott died suddenly in New York City. He and Mr. Kohlsaat had been warm friends, and when the query arose as to what should become of the property Mr. Kohlsaat amazed Chicago and the newspaper world by a daring act. He bought the *Times-Herald* and *Evening Post* at a cost of a million and a half and announced himself their editor. Men predicted his failure and ruin. The *Times* and *Herald* had both been Democratic journals for many years. Mr. Kohlsaat was a Republican, and had managed a Republican paper in that very town.

But the man soon made a newspaper that was like himself. It was cleanly, high minded, alert in the public interest. Like the man, it soon acquired reputation for independence of thought, for conscience, for vigorous championship of the right. To the surprise of all observers, and of Mr. Kohlsaat himself, the loss of circulation after his purchase was a mere trifle. These losses were soon recouped, and the *Times-Herald* and the *Evening Post* have grown ever since in popularity and influence. Mr. Kohlsaat gave Chicago its first taste of a thoroughly independent newspaper that was at the same time vigorous and positive. Chicago liked it, notwithstanding its training in party journalism and in independence that was simply colorless neutrality. The *Times-Herald* is now without question the leading newspaper of the West, and in some respects it is the model newspaper of America.

Mr. Kohlsaat has no political ambition. He has been much mentioned for a place in the McKinley cabinet, but he would not accept such a post. He is thoroughly devoted to his newspapers, and their policies as well as their details are daily under his watchful eye.

Mr. Kohlsaat founded the Colored Men's Library in Chicago. He gave to the city of Galena a bronze memorial tablet of General Grant, and also a painting of the surrender at Appomattox by Thos. Nast. He is active in the public spirited work of Chicago business men which has made that city notable throughout the world. In 1880, Mr. Kohlsaat married Mabel, daughter of E. Nelson Blake, a prominent business man of Chicago and former president of the Board of Trade. The Kohlsaats live in a beautiful home on the Lake Shore Drive, in North Chicago.

This in brief is the life story of the man, still young, who through devotion to principle, perception of the right and insight into the causes which move public opinion and bring about great popular movements, last year did more than any other man to place his country upon the rock of a sound and honorable standard of value.

SOME PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS FROM STUDENTS OF FINANCE.

[In our principal American universities the problems of taxation, currency and banking are now studied with great thoroughness, and by the same modern and fruitful methods as are employed in the study of the physical sciences. Few men engaged in banking or other businesses conducted for private profit have had either time or opportunity to acquire broad knowledge of financiering in its public aspects. How to make money in the competitive field of business is one thing; how to lay the taxes, regulate the currency and organize the credit machinery of a great nation is quite a different thing. The bankers and private capitalists of the country have, assuredly, a right to be heard upon the pending questions of banking and currency reform. Some of them are not only successful in private financial undertakings, but are also authorities in the wholly different field of public finance. But, meanwhile, it should be remembered that the so-called "practical" men of private business have often shown themselves to be theorists as regards public policies, while the so-called "theorists" who have made a thorough historical, comparative and scientific study of legislation and government are the men whose views are really practical. This is why statesmen are wiser than business men in matters of public policy, while publicists and professional economists are especially entitled to an attentive audience. At a time when the business men through Boards of Trade and through delegations sent to Washington are seeking to influence legislation on the tariff question, on the general subject of national revenue, on the question of circulating notes, and on the banking system as a whole, it has seemed to us worth while to obtain the opinions of some representative economists identified with half a score of our leading American universities.—EDITOR.]

I. ABOVE ALL THINGS, REST AND A STABLE POLICY.

BY PROFESSOR ARTHUR T. HADLEY OF YALE.

THERE never was a time when we had more need of Talleyrand's caution, "Above all things, gentlemen, not too much zeal." What the country now wants more than all else is rest; and zeal in the right direction is almost as great a disturber of rest as zeal in a wrong direction.

The evils under which we suffer to-day are commercial rather than legislative in their origin. True, there is a deficit in the current revenues of the government which has been itself a potent cause of commercial distrust; but that deficit is moderate in amount and not improbably temporary in character. It may safely be attributed to the Venezuela war scare quite as much as to the Wilson compromise tariff. For this war cloud, unimportant as it ultimately proved, was enough to prolong by at least a year the commercial depression which had previously seemed to be nearing its end, and thus to diminish the public revenues at a most critical juncture. It was enough to cause Europe to pay for our goods by sending some securities or coin instead of by shipment of goods which might have paid duty. If we may judge by past experience, a renewal of commercial prosperity is not unlikely to make the revenue adequate under existing acts.

But even if the present deficit should last for two or three years, this would not of itself be a very serious matter. What made it serious in 1896 was the doubt which existed in the public mind whether the government would continue to pay its bills in gold, and the consequent pressure for immediate settlement of some of its outstanding obligations, which would otherwise have been allowed to remain undisturbed. This doubt was removed, for the present at any rate, by the result of the presidential election; and unless some course is adopted by the authorities at Washington which will renew the same doubt the acutest stage of our trouble is over.

The rest which we so much need is threatened from three quarters—by the premature agitation of plans of currency reform, by the desire for radical changes in tariff legislation, and by the pressure for a "spirited" foreign policy. The last of these is the most dangerous and the least excusable.

The advocates of speedy measures of currency reform have the strongest *prima facie* case in their favor. They say that as long as our currency contains so much silver and ill arranged paper we are always in danger of the return of evils like those of the last three years, and that quiescence under existing circumstances is like leaving a barrel of nitroglycerine in your cellar. To which it may be answered that it is sometimes better to leave the nitro-glycerine quiet in the cellar than to try to carry it up a rickety staircase in the dark. The breakdown of a prematurely adopted plan of currency reform would be infinitely more dangerous than a continuance of present conditions.

Nearly the same thing may be said about our tariff policy. The apparent need of an increased

revenue may cause the tariff on certain articles to be placed so high as to provoke an agitation for its reduction when the present emergency is over. A tariff which is thus temporary and uncertain makes a disturbance in the business world whose evils are sure to overbalance the good arising from any momentary gain in government revenue.

Fortunately our experience with the tariff of 1890 is well enough remembered to lessen the probability of rash action in increasing duties. At the present moment the danger from ill-considered foreign policy seems much greater than that from ill-considered tariff or currency laws There is enough popular dislike of Spain and sympathy with those who are defying her power to make the recognition of Cuban belligerency or even Cuban independence an attractive theme with those politicians who care more for feelings than for facts, more for popularity than for public policy. There is an appreciable danger that Congress may allow itself to be stampeded by such leaders and commit itself to the assumption that the Cuban insurgents have a responsible government, a well-defined territory and a basis of systematic foreign relations, when it is not certain that they have any of these things and quite certain that they do not have them all. Should it become possible to interfere in Cuban affairs on the basis of recog nized methods of international dealing, we can place the matter in such shape as to command the approval of disinterested nations. Until we can do this we had better remain quiet. Our experience with the Venezuela affair showed how much financial trouble was entailed by infelicities of utterance where we had a relatively good case. The temporary crisis which was thus engendered may be made permanent if we adopt a reckless course with regard to Cuba. The most important matter for the immediate attention of those who seek an intelligent solution of our financial difficulties is to insist that the dealings of our government with Spain should be marked by courtesy of demeanor and strict adherence to facts.

II. HOW TO ASSURE THE MAINTENANCE OF THE GOLD STANDARD.

BY PROFESSOR J. LAURENCE LAUGHLIN OF CHICAGO.

I.

IN order to meet the existing deficit in income, one must consider not merely what is economically justifiable, but also what is practicable. The gold-standard Democrats who voted for Mr. McKinley are not protectionists ; and yet a strong body of Mr. McKinley's Republican supporters will naturally urge a tariff bill which will restore the duty on wool. Such a proposition is likely to alienate the Democrats who voted with the Republicans on the money question, and will also disturb the manufacturers of woolen goods. If possible, industry should be disturbed as little as practicable (for it has already endured a great strain), and the supporters of currency reform should be kept united. A measure designed wholly for revenue, such as a tax on beer, would obviate both of the objections above mentioned, while it would fulfill all the requirements of a good tax. It would easily provide all the income needed to meet existing deficits.

II.

To insure the stability of the existing gold standard the United States notes (or "greenbacks") should be canceled as they are redeemed, and the whole issue should be ultimately retired. So long as the government remains the issuer of demand obligations, immediately redeemable in the present gold standard, any failure to maintain an adequate reserve of that standard money, or even a suspicion of such a failure, will produce doubt and uncertainty as to the permanency of the standard itself. For, unless the notes are convertible on demand into gold, they will cease to be equal in value to gold ; and the moment that happens the government itself will have indicated that it has abandoned the gold standard. And when the Treasury ceases to pay in gold private institutions will also be obliged to change their standard of payments.

It is common knowledge that since the end of 1894 serious doubts have been felt as to the ability of the Treasury to redeem the United States notes in gold. The presentation of these notes for gold was the means by which the gold reserve was, in fact, depleted, and a general anxiety was created as to the permanence of the standard. If the gold had been exhausted, our standard would have been set by the value of the paper obligations ; and if these obligations had become redeemable only in silver (instead of gold), that would have meant a change to the silver standard. The way in which the United States notes have threatened the stability of the standard must have been clear to every man of affairs in these last three years ; and probably nothing else has so depressed trade and production as this. Certainty as to the future is the very breath of life to business. It is a suggestive fact that in these last three years the machinery just described worked in such a way that a single silver standard could have been brought about without any legislation at all favorable to silver, and without the passage of any bill enacting free coinage of silver. All that was needed to establish the single silver standard was an interruption of the means of replenishing the gold reserve adopted by the Executive, or even by creating such distrust that notes would be largely presented for gold. In brief, so long as the existing currency system remains as it

is, the maintenance of the gold standard depends on the mere will and discretion of the Executive. Of course such a situation is intolerable ; and the machinery by which business uncertainty is produced should be promptly removed. This can be accomplished by the repeal of the act of May 31, 1878, which unfortunately requires that notes, after being once redeemed, "shall not be retired, canceled or destroyed, but they shall be reissued and paid out again and kept in circulation." If these notes cannot be refunded in low interest bearing bonds they should be slowly retired from surplus revenue.

The notes have not been a loan without cost. As a fact, in order to preserve the reserve (because of the reissue of notes) we have been obliged to increase the public debt by $357,815,400, imposing a tax for annual interest to the sum of $15,632,616 ; and the taxpayers are to day paying annually $5 322,186 more than if we had refunded the notes in 3 per cent. bonds. We have redeemed $407,000,000 of these notes, and yet they are outstanding to their full amount (less those in the Treasury). Since these notes have been an enormously expensive form of indebtedness, and, moreover, since in practice they act to disturb the stability of the standard, there is no business reason for their existence.

III.

The stability of all kinds of our currency should be secured. But the retirement of United States notes would still leave us the duty of providing for the permanent value in gold of our silver dollars and silver certificates. The Treasury notes of 1890 are now redeemable in "coin," which, so long as our standard is gold, protects their value absolutely. Hence we should go beyond the indirect legislation of 1890 and 1893, and establish by direct requirement the redemption in gold of silver dollars. Then, and then only, would our standard money be brought to equality protected from fluctuations.

IV.

On the supposition that the recent election decided against a silver standard, the foregoing meas ures are necessary to meet the expectations of the country and to the removal of all doubt as to the maintenance of the existing gold standard. Then, being assured of our standard, we should next proceed to establish an elastic medium of exchange, based upon this standard. The retirement of United States notes will produce no contraction of the currency if a banking system be created able to issue notes safely when urgently needed, and which will be withdrawn as the need disappears, elastically adjusting the quantity of the medium to the work to be done. The mechanical action of government issues can never suit the needs of persons actually engaged in business, because the government cannot possibly engage in all the banking functions of deposit and discount. Only those institutions to which men are always going for loans and deposits can know what are "the needs of trade." The very fact that our government is not a bank unfits it for regulating the quantity of the media of exchange ; that must be automatically arranged by the business public itself through the banks with which it is constantly dealing.

The suggestions regarding a larger percentage of note issues to bonds by national banks, and the reduction of taxation on their circulation, are in my judgment wholly inadequate. The difficulty lies deeper in the inelastic character of the national bank issues; they cannot, as now regulated, expand and contract in that manner which is essential to a sound and satisfactory currency. Therefore the whole banking system must be reshaped, especially as regards its issues. This should be done only with great care and by experts.

The essential features of a good system of bank issues can be briefly indicated :

1. A sufficient security to note holders. (This was obtained in the so-called "Baltimore plan," even at the sacrifice of depositors.

2. Elasticity. Possibility of expansion in times of great need without special legislation, but checked by a tax as in the German Reichsbank.

3. Redemption. Such provision should be made that in all parts of the country redundant notes would speedily be retired by redemption. Such an automatic system regulated by business demands and not by national legislation will remove the money question from politics.

III. A MODERATE TARIFF AND A LIBERAL BANK LAW.

BY PROFESSOR WILLIAM W. FOLWELL OF MINNESOTA.

IT is not to be expected that the Fifty-fourth Congress will undertake in its short session, already begun, any but the most necessary routine fiscal legislation. Whether the Fifty-fifth Congress, likely to be called in special session soon after the 4th of March instant, will be composed of chambers capable of harmonious action is doubtful.

There ought, however, to be shown in that Congress moderation enough, patriotism enough and political "horse sense" enough to permit the adoption of certain reasonable, conservative measures. The following suggestions relate to such measures regarded as possible. It would not be worth while to enter upon any discussions of free silver, scientific money, the abolition of banks or any such question.

The revenue will naturally be the first great con-

cern of the Fifty-fifth Congress. The judgment of the chiefs of the present administration that the present tariff—other sources of income remaining unchanged—will yield a sufficient revenue is not likely to be accepted by the leaders of a victorious party pledged to a revision of the tariff to secure more efficient protection of American labor and industry. A revised tariff bill, already "in the work," will be introduced at an early moment. It will be a happy circumstance if this bill shall be conservative, moderate and fairly equal in its provisions. The American people are accustomed to the tariff. They tolerate willingly its come-easy go-easy indirect and imposed exactions, and they do not dote upon direct assessed taxes which require them to walk up and settle on a given day. They will consent to the indefinite continuance of a tariff for revenue with incidental protection of industries which are really infantile or juvenile; and for the protection of American labor, when they see it really endangered by foreign competition, they will submit to almost any scale of taxation. But the time is past for the coddling of any few selected industries, and indeed it is no longer to the interest of an industry to be unduly stimulated by tariff legislation. Steady growth under normal conditions is far to be preferred.

It will be a fortunate circumstance if the new tariff bill shall be free from the objection of favoring any monopolies, trusts or combines. The opinion is widespread among the people that trusts have heretofore been most numerous and profitable in the protected industries. For this reason a new tariff will be the more acceptable and the more stable if it shall be accompanied by efficient anti trust legislation. We have here a problem of exceeding difficulty, but one which must be entertained and not put off. Congress may as well understand that the American people will not indefinitely submit to the tyranny of trusts, and it will be the part of wisdom to provide for their extinction by peaceful means before that be too late.

The only monetary project to which the Republican majority stands pledged is that of international bimetallism. No doubt every possible effort will be made to secure an international conference. If the great powers, or most of them, agree to a scheme of coining silver upon a stipulated ratio it will take some time for the several high contracting parties to enact the necessary laws to give it effect. It is not important that any conjecture as to the outcome of the negotiations be here ventured.

Meantime certain ameliorations in our currency system are important and ought to be feasible.

The experience of our government and many others has proven that there is no economy to a nation in the issue of non-interest bearing paper. Stress of war may force a government to do it, but it never pays.

The greenback issues have been a costly affair to the United States, and their retirement ought not long to be delayed, and a standing menace to the Treasury thereby removed. The details of such retirement need not be discussed here. Although the "Sherman notes" are serviceable for working the "endless chain" scheme for depleting the Treasury of its gold, no special action may at once be demanded in regard to them. Their amount is limited and their issue is not mandatory.

The retirement of the legal tender notes to the amount of near three hundred and fifty millions naturally raises the question of filling the void thus made in the volume of the currency. Just as naturally, under existing circumstances and traditions will come in answer the suggestion of some other form of paper currency. It is the conviction of the writer that no government that will exist may be safely entrusted with the issue of paper money according to the judgment of the casual majority in Congress. We may make the experiment of late so loudly demanded of government issues, but it will be sowing the wind to reap the whirlwind.

There remains the resource of leaving to banks the issue and handling of paper circulation under legislative control and administrative supervision.

This principle has had abundant exemplification in our country. The national banking system was founded upon the best experience of state banks, it has stood for a third of a century and it is submitted that candid observers will agree that it has worked well, especially its issue side. The computations of the Comptroller of the Currency, which may be seen in any volume of the Finance Reports, show that the profits of the banks on circulation have not been excessive. Indeed, the bare fact that the banks, in the twenty years preceding 1893, reduced their circulation by about one-half is sufficient evidence that there was greater profit in lending their funds over the counter than in buying bonds to obtain circulation. The issue and management of a paper circulation is a useful function, and should be properly compensated. If the government undertakes it the people have the expenses to pay. As a first and immediate means of maintaining a due volume of currency let the national banks be authorized to issue to the market value of the bonds deposited to secure circulation and the tax on the circulation be materially reduced.

It will then be in order to investigate the merits of various plans proposed to give to our currency a property in which it is now greatly wanting—that of elasticity. The Canadian plan has much to commend it; the Baltimore plan and the Merriam plan are worthy of consideration.

The project of a third United States Bank, of late feebly voiced, is still too crude and revolutionary to deserve present attention.

Whenever in the future the postal system shall be manned and conducted according to the principle of the civil service reform, a national postal savings bank may be made a serviceable part of our fiscal system and render a great benefit to the working people.

IV. RETIRE THE GREENBACKS WITHOUT DELAY.

BY PROFESSOR F. W. TAUSSIG OF HARVARD.

I PROPOSE to confine myself to one aspect solely of the currency question,—the position of the United States notes, or greenbacks, and the policy which it is best to adopt in regard to these. I believe that they should be got rid of, and that steps should be taken at once looking to their retirement. Any plan for getting rid of them will naturally contemplate their gradual disposal and the substitution for them of some other form of currency,—partly bank notes, partly specie. Upon the details as to the mode of retirement and the nature of the substitutes I do not propose to enter, confining myself to the fundamental question whether it is desirable to retire the greenbacks at all.

My reasons for desiring to get rid of the greenbacks are simple reasons of expediency—strong reasons of expediency, no doubt, and so strong, perhaps, as to crystallize into a principle. It is perfectly possible for a government like the United States to issue convertible paper money, to keep it at par with specie, and to secure some slight material gain for the community by the process. But the probabilities of good management are so small and the possibilities of evil are so great that the safest course is not to resort at all to this mode of furnishing paper money.

Certainly it is impossible to defend the mode in which the greenbacks are now managed. While they are convertible into specie,—that is, into gold,—Congress has in no way determined how large a stock of gold shall be kept for their redemption; nay, has in no way provided any separate stock of gold for that purpose. The so-called gold reserve exists simply because there is an excess of available cash in the Treasury over current liabilities. That excess swells and diminishes with the increase or decrease of public revenues as compared with expenditures. The reserve is thus dependent upon the accident of the financial condition of the Treasury. Much has been said of late of the need of increasing the revenue as a means of strengthening the financial position of the Treasury. Very likely an increase of revenue is needed; but the whole system by which the resources at the Treasury's command for redeeming the paper money issued by it are made to depend on the relation of the current income from taxes to the current outgo by appropriations is vicious and indefensible. Dependent as our federal revenue is mainly on receipts from customs, it is inevitably subject to wide fluctuations; and we must expect in future, as we have had in the past, some years of excessive revenue and some years of deficient revenue. This will happen under any tariff system and under any revenue system as long as the sources of revenue are uncertain and irregular. No measure of present taxation can cure these difficulties, which are inherent in the system itself.

The only defensible system under which the greenbacks could be kept in use would be that of establishing a separate department of issue in the Treasury at Washington, with cash of its own and resources of its own, and absolutely separated from the other financial operations of the government. Doubtless it would be possible to do this; to establish an Issue Department analagous to the Issue Department of the Bank of England; to put aside a large stock of gold (the larger the better) which should serve no other purpose that that of redeeming government notes when presented; and to enact that all notes redeemed should be held, and not paid out again, except in exchange for specie. With a large stock of gold, say 150 or 200 millions of dollars, and with a limitation of the greenbacks to their present volume, and with a steady and unfaltering maintenance of the system, this might work well enough. The difficulty of the case is that there would need to be a constant struggle to maintain the system. The presence of a large stock of gold held by the Treasury for the purpose of redeeming the greenbacks,—very possibly not called upon, for months or years together, to make any considerable payments,—would be a constant invitation for attack and a constant temptation for extravagance. At every session of Congress we should have demands that this stock of gold, instead of being hoarded by the government, should be spent and allowed to "fructify in the pockets of the people;" and in every appropriation bill we should be in danger of finding a provision that some of the expenditure should be met by taking something or all from the Issue Department's stock of gold.

These are some of the difficulties (obvious enough) which such a system would encounter under political conditions like ours. The safe and sound plan is to avoid them once for all by confining the monetary functions of the government to the coinage of specie and the due supervision of banking operations. The mode in which other forms of paper money can advantageously replace the government notes is a complicated question, but not a very difficult one. To get quite the ideal system of bank issues is indeed a knotty question; but to get a satisfactory one, much better than our present system of Treasury issues, is comparatively simple. A more liberal management of the national banking system, such as the Comptroller of the Currency has proposed in his recently issued report, would suffice to bring about a great improvement over the existing state of affairs, and would pave the way for a still more liberal and elastic regulation of note issue such as we may look forward to as the eventual outcome of the abolition of greenbacks.

V. THE PRINCIPLES OF BANKING REFORM.

BY PROFESSOR SIDNEY SHERWOOD OF THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY.

THE ultimate causes of our existing industrial depression are not in the evils of our currency, nor in the embarrassments of our Treasury, nor in political agitation. They go deeper down into industrial conditions and are world-wide in their operation. We shall not create prosperity by legislation. We do not want at the present time, therefore, too much "reform" agitation, but rather opportunity for slow, healthful recuperation.

The doctrinaires who shout, "The government ought to go out of the banking business," are just as reprehensible as those who declare that the value of money is created by law. Intelligent reform calls for dispassionate consideration.

To secure such consideration the government ought to appoint a commission of experts to investigate the condition of the banks and the currency and to recommend needed reforms. Assuming that such a commission were to consist of seven members, it should contain one representative of the Treasury, one senator, one member of the House, two professional bankers and two professional economists. No legislation should be attempted until the report of the commission, which should be delayed until the next session of Congress. Industry could meanwhile quietly revive under the assurance that no hasty reforms were to be attempted.

It might be profitable, however, in the light of facts already known, to discuss certain possible reforms. The election having settled the question of the monetary standard, for the present at least, one of the most imperative reforms is that demanded for the national banking system.

The history of banking in this country shows the necessity, for sound banking under modern conditions, of the following requisites: Consolidation, practical or legal, of banking institutions; government regulation and supervision, and uniformity of regulation. These qualifications our national banking system has, and it would be unwise to nullify their power by giving state banks greater opportunity for growth. The tax on state bank issues ought not to be repealed.

But there are serious defects in the national bank system. In the first place, it does not afford adequate banking facilities in agricultural communities. To remedy this defect the following reforms are advocated:

1. Provision for the establishment of branch banks. A small country village which could not put up the capital necessary to operate a separate bank might easily sustain a branch of a large city bank. A separate bank with smaller capital than now permitted would not be nearly so effective as a branch bank, for it would require a full equipment of officers and more capital than would be required for the branch. The branch would have the advantage, also, of actual identity of interests with the parent bank.

2. Introduction of the Scotch "cash credit" system or some similar safe plan to render borrowing easy to persons of small credit. This would greatly increase the usefulness of the system in the more backward sections of the country.

3. Either the abolition of the bond security system of issues or the extension of the limit to, say, 125 per cent. of the par value of the bonds.

The present limitation discriminates powerfully against country banks, because in the country the deposit and check system is used relatively far less than in cities. If the banking system is to serve the country as well as the city the issue of notes must be made easier. The substitution of some plan like the Baltimore plan for the present regulation would likewise secure that much needed elasticity of issues. If, however, bond security is to be retained, the limit ought to be raised at least to 125 per cent.

In the second place, the relation of the present system to the government is not altogether satisfactory. The government should not undertake the redemption of bank notes, nor should it hold such large unused funds in its Treasury. A certain legal modification of present practice would constitute a genuine conservative reform. The clearing house associations should be incorporated by federal law. The various sub-treasuries would be mainly government agencies for dealing with the clearing house associations. To the extent to which the sub-treasuries should deposit moneys with the clearing houses the latter should, under proper regulation, be charged with the obligation of redeeming "greenbacks," the government then being relieved, if it chose, of the necessity of maintaining its gold reserve. Bank notes should no longer be redeemable by the government, but at the respective clearing houses to which the issuing banks belonged, with central redemption at New York. This would make the clearing house in reality into a great banking corporation, but it would simplify the whole machinery of banking and would enable the government to go out of the banking business without conferring unrecompensed privilege upon the banks.

Popular hostility to the banks would be largely disarmed by a provision that the government should share in the profits of the banks when such profits were in excess of a certain rate. Should the government receive one-quarter of the profits over 10 per cent. per annum and one half of the excess over 12 per cent., the regulation would be fair to the people in the banking business and fair to the people who are not.

VI. WHAT THE INCOMING CONGRESS OUGHT TO ACCOMPLISH.

BY PROFESSOR J. W. JENKS OF CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

IF a person were asked to frame bills regarding the revenues or the currency that in his judgment were the best that Congress could be persuaded to pass within the next year or eighteen months, his report would be quite different from his reply to the question, What policies ought to be adopted? The latter asks for the statement of a desirable policy—a workable one, to be sure; the former keeps prominently in mind the necessity of compromise and deference to the opinions of present members of Congress. The editor of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS asks us what the opinions of members of Congress, in our judgment, ought to be, without reference to what they are.

The Secretary of the Treasury ought to be authorized to sell in the market short time obligations, at current rates for such securities, to meet pressing calls when a deficit appears.

THE REVENUES.

Congress should give attention as much to lessening expenditures as to increasing the revenue.

The system of Congress in dealing with the finances ought to be so changed that the United States will have a real budgetary system. Estimates of necessary and wise expenditures should first be carefully made, then measures to secure the requisite amount of revenue provided. A large surplus should be as carefully avoided as a deficit. The final form of the budgets should be settled by one committee and be brought as a balance before Congress for full discussion. For the years 1889 to 1892 the English expenditures varied only about one-twentieth of 1 per cent. from the estimates.

Because the income from the tariff, owing to the varying conditions of business, is always so uncertain, changes should be made but rarely in that; but the internal revenue system should be considered the financial balance wheel by which to adjust revenues to expenditures as long as the Federal government makes no use of direct taxes.

If in the opinion of Congress, therefore, more revenue is now needed, it should be secured rather by changes in the internal revenue than in tariff rates. Tariff changes had better be recommended by a permanent commission of experts, as has been often suggested.

THE MONEY QUESTION.

The money question is the one of chief importance. As there seems to be no reasonable prospect of action in the near future in favor of international bimetallism, gold monometallists and international bimetallists ought to agree upon a plan to furnish a currency that will adapt itself to the business needs of the country for an indefinite length of time, as well as any currency based chiefly on gold can so adapt itself. Such a system ought not to be based so much upon bonds that it must be changed when the government wishes to pay off its debts. Furthermore, the burden of keeping the currency at par with coin, or redeemable in coin, ought to rest upon the institutions best adapted to bear it, and not upon the government, which has no normal facilities for the protection of its coin reserves. The following provisions should, therefore, be made:

a. The greenbacks should be retired as rapidly as they can readily be replaced by new bank notes well secured. The means can perhaps be most readily provided by a bond issue, unless new revenue could be counted on to provide for their gradual retirement within reasonable time. So long as the greenbacks remain in circulation under the present laws they are likely at any time, if commercial need calls for gold in large quantities, to be the means either of forcing the country upon a silver basis or of causing repeated issues of bonds. In either case, in a time of commercial need, they add to the evils of the situation.

b. A new national banking system should be provided which might gradually replace our present one. The chief characteristics of the new system might well be:

BANKING REFORMS.

1. The notes, issued to an amount not above the capital stock paid in, redeemable in lawful money of the United States at the bank or any of several agencies, should be made, for their security, a first loan upon all the assets of the bank, including the double liability of the stockholders.

2. A guarantee fund equal to 5 per cent. of the average circulation should gradually be accumulated in the Treasury by annual contributions from each bank of issue of perhaps 2 per cent. on the circulation until the 5 per cent. were reached. This fund is to be administered by the Treasury for the redemption of the notes of failed banks, if in any event the assets should not suffice. If the fund thus became depleted it should be made good by new contributions from the banks.

3. During a period of transition banks might, if they wished, retain bonds to cover part or all their circulation and go gradually over to the new system at will.

4. The larger banks should be permitted to establish branch banks. Many country villages, especially in the South, could thus to the advantage of all concerned be more easily supplied with banking facilities than is now possible. The rates of interest in different sections of the country would be more nearly equalized than at present, and the branch banks would be safer than very small independent banks. Of course, local capital and men might well be employed in the branch banks.

5. Detailed provisions should be added covering

the nature of discounts, closing of insolvent banks, duties of comptrollers of the currency, inspection of banks, etc.

6. If the United States is to levy any tax on the banks, more than enough to pay the expenses of government inspection and administration, such tax should not be merely on the circulation, but on the entire business, possibly on a percentage of the profits above a fixed maximum, as in Germany. A tax on circulation tends to discourage national banks in rural districts, where they are most needed, and to encourage them where discount business is most common.

7. The United States needs also a careful system for supplying credit on farm security, similar to the systems of Germany and France. A thoroughly sound system under national or state supervision and control would do much to quiet discontent and to remove sectional prejudices. In my judgment the move had better be made by the states.

VII. PREFERABLY, RETIRE THE SHERMAN NOTES.

BY PROFESSOR EDWARD A. ROSS OF LELAND STANFORD UNIVERSITY.

CONGRESS confronts the financial problems of revenue, debt and money. As it may properly assume a mandate for the gold standard, I shall offer suggestions on the last two problems from that point of view.

The United States has afloat $500,000,000 of promises to pay money on demand and $320,000,000 of silver certificates, both of which it considers itself bound to keep on a par with gold. This is done by a gold reserve of $100,000,000. When formed in 1878 in order to keep permanently redeemable a fixed mass of $346,000,000 of greenbacks inherited from the war, this was an ordinary banking reserve of 30 per cent., and hence safe. But by 1890 we had piled on it a second story in the form of over $320,000,000 of silver. By 1893 we had added a third story in the form of $150,000,000 of new Treasury notes paid out for bar silver. There now rests on the reserve the crushing weight of over $820,000,000 of obligation, a burden which it cannot and was never intended to bear. As reliance upon this narrow 12 per cent. reserve has repeatedly led to sudden perils to the Treasury and sudden alarms to the business world, we are called upon to put an end to this disparity of obligation and available means.

We are urged to borrow money and pay off the greenbacks. If we do this we convert a demand debt costing us no interest into a bond debt costing $11,000,000 of interest every year. Do the American people want to pay $11,000,000 every year to please the glib doctrinaires who insist that "the government must go out of the banking business?" Besides this the funding of the greenbacks will knock a hole of $346,000,000 in our circulation. Although there would be an instreaming of gold that would partly fill this hole, the effects would be serious. The gap left by the destruction of the greenbacks would hold the world's gold money at a standstill till 1900, for it would take all the coinage of the world's gold output for three years to fill it.

I would therefore suggest, instead, that Congress retire the Sherman notes and remove the burden of the silver certificates, thus leaving our gold reserve just where it was in 1879—viz., supporting the greenback burden. It is better to wipe out the Sherman notes rather than the greenbacks, (*a*) because they are not adapted legally and quantitatively to the reserve, (*b*) because there is no sentiment respecting them, (*c*) because they contract the circulation only three-sevenths as much, and (*d*) because the bar silver behind them is now perfectly useless for redeeming them.

It is safe to cut loose the silver certificates from Treasury support, (*a*) because they are needed as "large change" just as the sixty million silver dollars are needed as medium change, (*b*) because they will still be upheld by their legal tender power and their receivability for an annual $450,000,000 of government taxes, (*c*) because their volume is not large in proportion to the total circulation and cannot increase. Therefore if the Treasury will do what every other payer in this country can do—use its option of paying silver or gold at its convenience in meeting its expenses—the gold reserve will be relieved, while the gold par of the silver certificates will not be endangered.

The proposition to extend the note issuing powers of banks is a twin to the greenback retirement scheme, but is infinitely more impudent. Are we to pay $11,000,000 a year in order to create a money vacuum that shall give banking corporations a chance to issue their notes at a handsome profit? Of course every banker gets a profit on his credit as well as his capital, but the time is surely gone by when an enlightened democratic government will hand over to private parties the lucrative privilege of marketing their credit in the form of notes payable to bearer on demand and designed to circulate as money.

It is not pleasant to suggest any measure of contraction, but such cannot be avoided if we cleave to the gold standard. When a man is riding two horses going at different rates of speed the time comes when he must shift to one or the other. We have been straddling so long between metals drifting further and further apart that it will take some sacrifice to place ourselves squarely on gold. It was just the knowledge of this cost yet to be incurred in realizing "sound money" that led silver men to oppose the gold standard in the late campaign.

VIII. REVENUE ADJUSTMENT AND CURRENCY REFORM.

BY PROFESSOR W. M. DANIELS OF PRINCETON UNIVERSITY.

I SHOULD say that the first duty incumbent upon Congress is to restore the equilibrium between the annual receipts and expenditures of the federal government. For the past three fiscal years, as well as for the current year thus far, the federal income has been unequal to the federal expenditures. The paramount demand which a financier should make upon any system of taxation is that it furnish revenue sufficient for the public needs. It is desirable, indeed, that a tax system be popular ; it is important that it be equitable ; but it is absolutely essential that it furnish adequate revenue. Adequacy in finance is like charity among the virtues. Its absence renders all collateral excellencies as nothing and its presence covers a multitude of sins. How is such equilibrium to be restored ?

First, by economy in making appropriations. To this abstract principle there will, I suppose, be no demurrer. The trouble is that the typical Congressman imagines that economy consists in paring down all appropriations except that for the new public building in Buncombe, and as this conviction is strongly held by several hundred members, it results in extravagant spending. There is thus little hope of actually lessening the average annual expenditures of the government, though much of such expenditure is at present misapplied. To keep intruders out of the public crib is difficult, but to expel them when they have once battened thereat is all but impossible. Still the pressing demand upon Congress for moderation in expenditure can hardly be disregarded with safety.

Second, it is probable that additional sources of revenue must be opened to satisfy the annual appropriations. It is true that the existing tariff duties on imports would yield much more were international trade to resume its normal proportions. An exclusive dependence, however, on indirect taxation always involves the risk of surpluses in times of prosperity and of deficits in times of depression —and this, too, largely irrespective of the nature of such tariff duties, whether they be for protection or merely for revenue. How, then, shall the additional revenue be raised ? That some fraction thereof must be raised by protective duties, especially on wool and woolens, would seem an almost necessary outcome of the political complexion of Congress. But that any general advance in tariff rates approaching the high protection level of the McKinley bill would be a solution seems unlikely, mainly on political grounds. The Republican popular majority in the late election was probably not in excess of 700,000. If the sound money Democratic vote be subtracted the margin in favor of protection is small, if not imaginary. The control of the Senate by the Republicans after March 4 will be difficult in the extreme. Certain well known trusts are enabled by the tariff to maintain the prices of their products ; and the tide of popular disaffection, whether reasonable or not, is rising against such aggregations of capital. Lastly, many of the industries hitherto fostered by protective duties have surmounted early difficulties, are competing in foreign markets and have little further need of protection.

These reasons seem to preclude the possibility of any further extreme application of protection, and would indicate that but a portion of the additional revenue can be thus raised. The remainder could be most readily raised by imposing revenue duties on sugar, tea and coffee or by increased internal taxes on tobacco and beer. The existing tax on distilled spirits is probably above the rate that would yield the maximum revenue. But this is certainly not the case with tobacco and beer, from which much heavier taxes could be collected without great likelihood of evasion, and where a part of the burden—at least in the case of beer—would be almost certain to be borne by the producer instead of being shifted to the consumer. In addition to other advantages attendant upon the raising of revenue from tobacco and beer is the relatively greater steadiness in the yield of such internal taxes as compared with the fluctuating yield of customs duties.

Next, as to currency reform. In general there are but two logical positions with reference to a paper currency resting upon a credit basis. The whole business of note issue and the attendant duty of note redemption might be relegated to the banks, or the whole business of note issue might be left to the federal Treasury. I am free to say that if choice could be made between the two policies I should unhesitatingly choose the former. But any one acquainted with the compromise nature of our legislation, and especially our financial legislation, must be aware how unlikely is the adoption of any such a clear cut programme. It seems highly probable that for some years to come the obligations of the federal government will constitute a large part of our circulating medium, and the national bank issues will constitute a part of the remainder. Under such circumstances I see no better practical plan of making the government currency safe than one suggested, I believe, by Senator Sherman. This plan would prohibit by law the reissue of any obligation redeemed by the Treasury except upon the deposit of the coin in which the redemption was made, and would prohibit the use of such coin except for redemption purposes. This would enable the Treasury to accumulate gold when, for example, exchange on the West caused eastern banks to deposit their coin in exchange for the notes held by the Treasury. Under this plan gold, when once in the keeping of the Treasury, could not leave the government vaults without decreasing the obligations bearing upon the government's gold stock. The plan also has the tactical advantage of seeming not to contract the volume of the currency.

The reorganization of our banking system is a still more complex problem. In general, I approve the Baltimore plan. This contemplates a system of note issues based on general assets, rather than upon government bonds. Such a system under federal supervision should, in order to secure the note holders, make the banks liable for the ultimate redemption of their notes, and should also provide a safety fund whose amount might be based on the statistics of bank mortality, and might be collected by taxation.

IX. A COMPROMISE FINANCIAL PROGRAMME.

BY PRESIDENT WILLIAM F. SLOCUM OF COLORADO COLLEGE.

THE public certainly has come to hold the opinion that "the time has now arrived when the government must either discontinue the banking business, with its expensive and complicated system, or go into it on a broader, better defined and more comprehensive scale." It is also quite clear that a large majority of the people are unwilling that private corporations should issue money, either paper or coin, and are strongly opposed to any movement that tends in this direction. This is not an indication that the country is willing to place more power in the hands of the banks, especially by granting to them greater control over the currency. Coining money and issuing paper which represents coin must remain the sole function of the central government. At the same time this does not necessitate the government being in the banking business, and just as far as possible it should be out of it. The stability of the business of the country will be conserved much better if the government is kept free from such humiliating financial conditions as that through which it has recently passed in "the scramble for gold." For this reason, as soon as possible, the greenbacks should be retired and canceled. Not only must the government collect and disburse revenues, but it must also issue and circulate money in such a way that the United States Treasury will be kept beyond the reach and influence of the ordinary changes and casualties which occur in the business world. To accomplish this the government must pay its current expenses from revenues provided by legislation. No political programme will suffice as an excuse for putting a country like this into debt, and the people will not countenance any party that does not provide for the annual expenditures of the government without borrowing. The first business of Congress should be to see that this is accomplished. The Dingley bill is better than nothing, but it is so unscientific and unbusinesslike that some better way of meeting the deficiency should be found We shall never secure satisfactory revenue legislation until a permanent tariff commission is appointed which shall lift this complicated and technical problem above the prejudices of partisan politics, so that it may be considered simply in the light of good business and the needs of the country as a whole. A tariff sufficient for revenue, with limited protection, seems to be the golden mean best fitted to our needs.

There are legitimate ways of protecting our Treasury and also the country's supply of gold. For example, the protection of the sugar interests of the country will not only put a check upon the sugar trust, but will develop an industry that will help legitimately a large number of our agricultural population and at the same time ultimately save many millions of gold from leaving the country annually. Protection of this nature will develop such large sections of the country that the nation as a whole will be greatly benefited. At the same time such legislation will do much toward protecting the supply of gold by keeping at home the $120,000,000 that now goes abroad for the purchase of crude sugar.

Another step that would help in the present difficulty would be the placing of a larger amount of coin in circulation. There is no more reason in this country than there is in England for paper money of small denominations. The withdrawal of paper money under $10 may seem a hardship to some for a time, but a year or two of such experience would destroy all objections to the plan. The advantages of this plan are that it would bring about a larger use of silver without danger to the financial system of the country; it would help to distribute coin throughout the country so that it could not be easily driven into a few cities for export, and would so accustom the people to the sight and use of the precious metals as money that it would accomplish much toward destroying the financial heresy of fiat money that is lurking ever in the minds of our Populist friends.

X. HOW TO ALLAY POPULAR DISCONTENT.

BY PRESIDENT CHARLES KENDALL ADAMS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

THE agitation in behalf of free silver at 16 to 1 was, in my opinion, so devoid of any good reason for its support that it will never arise to trouble the nation again. But there are many reasons for thinking that this agitation was only an expression of a fundamental discontent that is of far greater importance than the financial question as it was then presented. There is throughout the country undoubtedly a feeling, not only among the poor, but among the intelligent people of moderate means, that for some reason or another our economic system is not so adjusted as to give to those classes their share of the general prosperity of the country. While this feeling no doubt often exaggerates the facts, it can hardly be claimed that it is entirely without reason. The fact should be looked fairly

in the face that a widespread conviction prevails that the rich do not do their part in the support of the government. It is the province of wise legislation to recognize this conviction and, so far as possible, remove the grounds for its existence. If this conviction is not removed we cannot hope that agitation and turbulence will disappear with the defeat of the silver craze.

It seems to me exceedingly unfortunate that the constitution does not permit of an income tax. No doubt the matter of taxation is one of the most difficult subjects with which governments have to deal. We certainly do not succeed in securing correct returns of the amount of personal property that is liable to taxation; but personal property continues to be taxed, and it is not easy to see why an income tax should be hedged about with greater difficulties. Other governments have found no insuperable obstacles in the way of imposing such a tax and securing from it a very considerable part of the means for the current necessities of the state. But as in this country the Supreme Court has decided the tax unconstitutional, we must look to other ways to accomplish the same end. That the people of the nation will ultimately in one way or another insist upon having the rich bear a larger part of the financial burdens of the country seems to me to admit of no doubt. This fact should be constantly borne in mind by the legislators in Congress and in the several states.

One of the ways in which this can be done is by the general adoption of provisions for an inheritance tax. In some of our states this has already been done, but in others attempts to secure the passage of such an act have been unsuccessful. The general adoption of such a policy of taxation would do something at least to relieve the discontent now prevalent.

Another and a much more serious source of dissatisfaction is the chaotic condition of our methods of transportation. The simple fact that so large a part of the price of coal and grain when they reach the consumer has been made necessary by the cost of transportation is a matter of very wide-spread discontent and complaint. It is quite possible that the railroads are not earning more than they ought to earn; but it seems nevertheless to be true that combinations have been made, and still are made, for the purpose of destroying competition and keeping up the price of transportation even over roads which are able to pay dividends on a capitalization greatly in excess of the cost of construction. No doubt our railway system has been made enormously expensive by the construction of lines that render a very small return upon the capital invested; but the fact that branches remote from the centres of traffic are unable to pay dividends would seem to furnish no just reason why some of the trunk lines should keep their charges so high as to enable the corporations to pay large dividends upon a capitalization amounting to many times the cost of construction. The subject, of course, is not without difficulties, but unless the signs of the times are all awry legislators will have to grapple with them and make provision for their alleviation. They should receive the serious attention, not only of Congress, but of the legislatures of all our states. Railroads are practically monopolies, and the time has come when the controlling of monopolies by the state must receive the most careful attention of our most thoughtful minds.

Another source of very serious discontent is in the prevalent habit of overcapitalizing such corporations as are in the nature of monopolies. It has been again and again shown to be easy for a gas company to establish a plant, pay very large dividends upon the capital invested and then, in order to avoid competition, to establish an electric plant, either in the name of the same corporation or by members of the corporation under another name, and so get an absolute monopoly of the business of furnishing light for public and private purposes. Sometimes two or more corporations owned and controlled by the same persons have been united under a new name and capitalization enormously increased in excess of the cost of construction. The same has been true of street railways. Figures are not easy to be obtained, but it is probably true that in all of our cities with more than 25,000 inhabitants the street railways, if they have been properly and economically constructed, pay reasonable dividends upon a capitalization much in excess of the original cost. It has to be admitted, of course, that upon these various subjects precise information is very difficult to obtain, but the very fact of this difficulty is a reason why the subject should receive the most careful consideration. If the people are wrong in their general supposition, they ought to be set right through a careful investigation and publication of the facts. It will not satisfy the people to make vague and general denials. Nothing short of sworn statements in regard to the cost of construction and maintenance, as well as receipts and dividends paid, will be satisfactory. These are insisted upon in other countries, and should be insisted upon in our own.

And that is not all. Whenever it is found that the income from any corporation whatever arises above a reasonable percentage on the cost of construction and maintenance, that excess should be taxed so as to force all corporations of the kind to bear their share of the general burden. Such a method has been generally adopted in Great Britain and elsewhere, and is found to be free from reasonable objection.

These are some of the ways in which the present discontents can be relieved. That they are difficult subjects no one will undertake to deny. To assert that they are impossible would be equivalent to admitting that the state of public opinion will drift on from bad to worse, until social upheaval is the result.

SOME REPUTATIONS IN THE CRUCIBLE OF 1896.

BY W. T. STEAD.

1896 HAS been a year testing and trying the reputations of men, and although this process may be occasionally disagreeable to individuals, it is one of the most useful forms of national and imperial stocktaking. After all, the strength of nations lies, not merely in the character of their ordinary men, but also in the greatness of their great ones. A nation which has lost the capacity of begetting great men is a nation in its decadence. But to know the greatness of the truly great it is necessary to pass them time and again through the ordeal of adverse circumstance, to smelt away their dross in the crucible of trial and temptation. It is only after a long continued series of these processes, which indeed never cease while life lasts, that mankind is able to ascertain beyond all doubt who are really worthy of supreme homage as the heroes of the race. 1896 has not been devoid of the tests supplied by trial and temptation to the great ones of the earth. Bismarck, for instance, who for many years towered like some magnificent column above the waste of European diplomacy, has afforded only too painful demonstration of the faults and failings which assail the statesman in retreat. But despite the revelations, which seem to be prompted more by impatience of the dull obscurity of Friedrichsruh than by any consuming desire to promote the interests either of his country or of European peace, he remains one of those whose greatness has been best ascertained and best proved. On the fallen pillar the lichen may grow, and here and there its marble may be flawed and stained ; but it is a pillar still. Not even Prince Bismarck himself, with the Hamburg newspaper as the Mephistopheles continually at his side, can destroy or even appreciably impair the reputation of the maker of modern Germany.

Another of our greatest, perhaps one who in his own way is as great as Prince Bismarck, has this year been tested and tried, and found not wanting in the qualities which made him great. Mr. Gladstone has continued to manifest that marvelous vivacity of boyhood which he has carried into extreme old age, and he has also shown that not even the snows of eighty winters can chill the ardor of his aspirations for liberty, and the passionate vehemence of his recoil against cruelty and wrong. But 1896 has also revealed Mr. Gladstone as one who, if he has not worsened in his best qualities, has not improved in those which have always been the despair of his friends. Mr. Gladstone, who in 1876 sent around the fiery cross on behalf of Bulgaria and the Southern Slavs, whose cause Russia had made her own, was also the Mr. Gladstone who, in 1885, came perilously near going to war with Russia in one of the worst causes that any nation could have made its own. In 1896 we see the same two currents of good and evil blended. There is the same enthusiasm against the atrocities of the Turk, but there is also the same unsympathetic incapacity to recognize the difficulties of Russia's position which in 1885 so nearly brought the two Empires into collision. Mr. Gladstone has never quite learned that without Russia England can do no good in the East, and his apparent advocacy of the adoption of an isolated policy that would have brought Britain into antagonism with Russia is a curious instance of the survival of the instinct which made him approve of the Crimean War and threaten to fight over the Afghan boundary.

Among the great established reputations to which 1896 applied the touchstone of life, that of the Pope must be numbered as among those which have survived. Leo XIII. has continued to maintain the prestige which has compelled even the non Catholic world to hail him as one of the greatest of pontiffs. This year he showed that his passion for Christian unity and his desire to include all mankind within the fold of what he regards as the Catholic faith did not lure him into taking any liberties with what he considered the well established boundaries of his Church. His decision concerning Anglican orders, although it has been somewhat fiercely resented by those who had deluded themselves into the belief that the Pope would try to convert the steel wire of the Roman fold into an elastic band, was only one more proof that the Pope is too logical, consistent and veracious to snatch at an apparent advantage by any straining of the well established law of the communion over which he presides. His intervention on behalf of the Italian prisoners in Abyssinia showed his desire to play the part of general mediator and intercessor, even on behalf of those whom he believes have usurped his patrimony and despoiled the inheritance of the Church. And his utterances on behalf of international arbitration have shown once more how keenly alive he is to the movements which tend toward the realization of the Christian ideal.

After the Pope there is probably only one man who might exercise as much influence for good or evil upon the welfare of human segments large enough to include hundreds of millions of units. The Chinese Empire presented in 1896 a spectacle of singular interest. To our Western eye that huge yellow ant heap is almost as unknown as if its denizens were a colony of termites. In the midst of that bewildering and multitudinous expanse of undistinguishable human cheese mites there stood out in 1896 one man—and one only. Li Hung Chang's journey through Europe and America has familiarized the Western world with the personality

of the only Chinese mandarin who may possibly be able to do anything in China. Yet Li Hung Chang's past career does not justify any very sanguine confidence as to his capacity to do much. When Gulliver visited the king of Lilliput, he tells us that the king exceeded his subjects in stature by about the sixteenth of an inch, a circumstance which of itself was sufficient to strike awe into the beholder. But the mass of Chinese humanity is too immense for it to be impressed by Li Hung Chang. His genius for statecraft and his talent for the governing of men may exceed that of all other Chinamen by much more than one sixteenth of an inch, but it is insufficient to give him power to mould the destinies of that ancient empire. One thing only appears certain—viz., that despite what are apparently the earthquake shocks of military and of naval defeats, or of domestic revolutions, the tough old Middle Kingdom which existed in splendor long before our ancestors had even been visited by the Romans, and which had laws, civilization and science before Moses was discovered among the bulrushes by Pharaoh's daugher, will continue to exist as an integer in the world's affairs.

Returning to the British Empire, there confronts us the figure of a man whose proportions have long loomed so large before mankind that he may be for the present spoken of almost as if he were a monarch in eclipse. Cecil Rhodes is the one great man whom the colonies have produced who has played a leading part in Imperial policy. Until the beginning of this year his career had been almost without a reverse. From the position of a consumptive undergraduate to that of the foremost man in Great Britain, he had mounted step by step almost without stumble. Difficulties he had had, but he surmounted them. Of enemies there was no lack, but he had either bought them off or defeated them in fair fight. From victory unto victory he plodded on, until there was no man in all the English speaking world in whom foreign nations learned to recognize more completely and conspicuously the Imperial spirit of our Imperial race. He was the man who in an age when the nations were smitten with a lust for territorial extension had extended his empire more widely than any king or emperor, and extended it too over richer territory, and, at the same time, with less loss of life and treasure. We are too near the African Colossus adequately to realize how his imposing figure impresses the imagination of outsiders. To Frenchmen, Germans, Americans, and also to our own colonists, Cecil Rhodes is British South Africa, and British South Africa is Cecil Rhodes.

At the beginning of this year the failure of the Johannesburg insurrection, accentuated by the unfortunate effort of Dr. Jameson to force the hatching of an addled egg, by bringing his high pressure incubator to bear from the outside, administered the first check to a career hitherto unprecedentedly prosperous. Probably the very uninterrupted continuity of previous success unfitted him for dealing promptly and successfully with the different situation which then confronted him. It is one thing to play a great and Imperial *rôle*, it is another thing to readjust himself promptly to circumstances when the Imperial statesman finds himself detected in a conspiracy which has failed. Many Imperial statesmen have taken part in conspiracies a thousandfold less defensible than the one on which Mr. Rhodes embarked when he endeavored to secure the federal union of South Africa by financing a reform movement and promoting an insurrection in Johannesburg. That Johannesburg ought to rebel as soon as it had a fair chance is an axiom which no Englishman or American can for a moment dispute ; but what communities ought to do, and what they actually will do, are two very different things. Mr. Rhodes' reputation at the present moment suffers chiefly because on this occasion he did not know his facts. It was right and proper for him as a Johannesburg capitalist to support with his purse and with his counsels the movement for reform which would in the natural course of things culminate in revolution. The reputation of Cecil Rhodes throughout the world to-day is not in the least impaired by the fact that he entered into a conspiracy to bring the Transvaal into federal union with the other South African States. It is affected somewhat by the fact that having decided to play the revolutionary *rôle*, he failed to provide adequately the revolutionary means, and that when the conspiracy had failed he did not discern with sufficient promptitude the necessity for readjusting his position to the necessities of the constitution. When a Privy Councillor and the occupant of a high office is revealed as having promoted a revolutionary conspiracy which has failed, the laws of the game necessitate an immediate abandonment of his constitutional position. This Mr. Rhodes recognized in surrendering the Cape Premiership ; but although he admitted the same thing in relation to the Managing Directorship and Privy Councillorship, he left the application of the principle to his friends. A frank acknowledgment in public of the extent to which the Johannesburg movement was his own handiwork, although it would have had immediate risks, might have obviated most of the disadvantages which have accrued from the gradual unfolding of the ramifications of the conspiracy.

Since his return to Africa Mr. Rhodes has done much to vindicate his prestige. Hastening at once to the heart of the empire which he had founded, he found himself almost immediately confronted by a formidable native rising. The Matabele had only been partially disarmed, and the majority of the nation had never actually confronted their conquerors in open battle. It was inevitable, therefore, that when an opportunity arose they would try to throw off the yoke of the white man. This they did after Dr. Jameson and his police were shipped off to England. In the long and trying

campaign which ensued Mr. Rhodes bore the hardships of the war with equanimity and good humor. Those who saw most of him have come home full of admiration over the imperturbable good temper and the cheery composure with which he made the best of things. There never was any danger which he did not confront, there never was any misfortune which he did not endeavor to mitigate. As a result, although his resignation was accepted and he was only a simple citizen in the midst of other citizens, his personal ascendency gained ground daily, until when the war came to a close the natives refused to recognize any one but Mr. Rhodes himself as the Chief of the Whites. His action in venturing unarmed into the camp of enemies who might easily have made him a captive, or used him as a hostage, was but the most conspicuous of many acts of bravery and of wisdom which have convinced his fellow countrymen that he of all others is the man for South Africa. When Mr. Rhodes returns to London, as he is expected to do next month, in order to give evidence before the Select Committee, he will come as the representative of all British South Africa, which, having seen him under fire and in adversity, is more enthusiastically devoted to him to day than it was in the zenith of his prosperity.

It has hardly fared so well with another conspicuous figure in the British arena. 1896, which brought to Mr. Rhodes in January humiliation and defeat, but which before it closed has almost re-established him in popularity and power, has reversed the order of its gifts to the British statesman who is most closely associated with Mr. Rhodes. January saw Mr. Chamberlain at the very summit of popularity and prestige. Never before had "Pushful Joe" shown such resource, alertness, vigor and audacity as he displayed in dealing with Dr. Jameson and the German conspiracy which Mr. Jameson's raid unmasked. It is true he displayed the faults of his qualities. Some of his references to Germany were hardly those of a prudent and tactful statesman ; but on the whole, the cheers which greeted Mr. Chamberlain wherever he showed himself in public testified to a popular appreciation of his qualities which for some time past has been perceptibly on the wane. His method of dealing with the Boers can hardly be characterized as happy. He began with winking at, if not actually approving of, the conspiracy carried on for the purpose of securing the success of an insurrectionary movement in Johannesburg. The moment that the movement miscarried, he won quite an unexpected amount of *kudos* by jumping upon Dr. Jameson Then after a time he endeavored to secure from the Boers concessions which would give us tolerable security for a settled state of things in the Transvaal. His dispatches show that when he telegraphed to the High Commissioner to use vigorous language in support of the Uitlanders' demands he appeared to be heading straight for war. The High Commissioner, however, was not in a warlike mood, and instead of applying any pressure whatever he returned to Cape Town and reported nothing could be done. Thereupon began the final stage of Mr. Chamberlain's evolution, which, although it may have been inevitable, can hardly be regarded as heroic or even satisfactory. Two Englishmen who refused to sign the petition to President Kruger offering to sacrifice their civil rights are still in prison at Pretoria, and none of the others were allowed to escape until they had been severally mulcted of a heavy money fine.

But all that Mr. Chamberlain has lost in popularity and power may be recovered if before the Select Committee he is able to prove that he has acted with the straightforwardness of a British statesman. That he had full cognizance of much of the conspiracy which he afterward condemned is probably true ; nor will any one blame him for sympathizing heartily with any effort to assist a population which is struggling, and rightly struggling, to be free from the oppressive and corrupt government which denied it representation and saddled it with fifteen-sixteenths of the whole taxation of the state. But the public will be slow to forget, and will never forgive, any attempt to deceive it by a resort to subterfuges, the object of which would be to deny the facts and to throw the whole of the responsibility upon the shoulders of others. If Mr. Chamberlain had guilty foreknowledge of the preparations to aid and abet the insurrection at Johannesburg, if he had given Mr. Rhodes reason to believe he heartily approved of and sympathized with the attempts being made to bring the Transvaal into line, all would be forgiven him if it were frankly owned and manfully defended. Of course, it would entail, as in the case of Mr. Rhodes, the loss for a time of his ministerial portfolio. That, however, is a bagatelle compared with the doom that would overwhelm him if, should he have had such knowledge, he endeavored to conceal the fact by any shirking before the committee, either on his own part or on that of those who might be wanted for the purpose. But in the case of Mr. Chamberlain and in that of Mr. Rhodes, 1896 leaves the final verdict to 1897. If they stand together in truth, they may stand altogether. If, however, either of them should allow his steps to stray in such devious ways as the tempting suggestion that the revolutionary conspiracy of 1895 was no more than a continuation of the policy of Lord Loch, then they will not stand but fall. One or the other or both, whichever flinches from the ordeal. So far, then, as the survey of the great personages of the world is concerned, the passing year cannot be said to have made any great reputations. It has impaired one or two, others have remained stationary, while others again are still undergoing a period of probation which is not yet ended.

MODEL LODGING HOUSES FOR NEW YORK.

EARLY in the history of municipal reform in Glasgow, the attention of the city authorities was called to the large class of male lodgers resorting to cheap and filthy lodging houses, much to their own discomfort and degradation, a menace to the health and the morals of the city ; especially when they invaded, as they did in large numbers, the already insufficient quarters of the tenement poor. Stringent legislation closed many of the lodging house pest holes and forbade lodgers in tenements. This class of men, therefore, had to be provided for, and as private enterprise did not undertake the task, the Corporation, in 1870, opened two lodging houses for men, which proved so successful in every way, financially and morally, that the city now conducts a number of these, as well as one or two for women and a family lodging house, the latter being especially designed for widowers with children, or widows with children, with facilities for the care of the children during the absence of the bread winning head of the family. It is interesting to note that the most successful, financially, of these lodging houses is that for women alone.

D. O. MILLS.

The example of Glasgow was quickly followed by Manchester, Leeds, Birmingham and other cities and finally by London, where now is to be found the finest lodging house for men in existence, namely, Rowton House. Lord Rowton, who was formerly private secretary to Lord Beaconsfield, became interested several years ago in the vast transient inadequately paid male population of the city of London. He saw that, living as they did in filthy, vermin-infested lodging houses, the majority of which were saloons of the lowest class, it was inevitable that they should sink lower and lower ; and he believed as well that if clean, wholesome surroundings were furnished with comfortable reading, writing, games and music rooms, with ample bathing and laundry facilities, etc., men would have a better opportunity to secure work, self-respect would be created, the moral standard could not fail to be elevated, men would be restored to a sense of decency and manhood and build up gradually in all that was good, instead of being daily driven further and further into the mire. Therefore, purely as a matter of philanthropy, he built Rowton House No. 1 out of his private purse. Everything possible was done to make the place a home for the lodgers who patronized it. Ladies and gentlemen, friends of the proprietor, organized musical, literary and dramatic entertainments at the hotel for the benefit of the men. The result, morally and socially, has been all that was anticipated for it, which simply reinforces the experience of Glasgow and other cities, both in Great Britain and on the Continent.

But a somewhat unexpected result followed. At the end of the first year, after keeping the buildings in the best of repair and setting aside a substantial percentage for a sinking fund, it was found that 6 per cent. remained as a dividend upon the investment. Year after year Lord Rowton received the same return upon his capital, and, being more and more confirmed in his belief that the model lodging house was permanently benefiting the men who lived there, he determined to extend his operations. He therefore turned the business into a stock company, and opened, a few months ago, Rowton House No. 2, the finest hotel of its kind in the world, where for six pence (less than twelve cents) a night men may enjoy all its comforts.

The fact should not be overlooked that the result of these lodging houses for men in the various British cities has been far reaching in many directions. In addition to the direct benefit to the lodgers, they have compelled other lodging houses to materially raise their standard, and, in connection with legislation forbidding tenement holders to take in lodgers, they have drawn out of tenements that dreadful physical and moral poison, the male lodger.

Mr. D. O. Mills of New York, at the age of three score and ten, but more hale and hearty than most men of sixty, looking about for some practical avenue of doing good, happened to be associated with Lord Rowton on the Board of Directors of a London railway. He heard of Rowton Houses and investigated them thoroughly. He studied the whole question of lodging houses for men, and something more than a year ago, after a careful investigation of the conditions in New York, he determined to give his own city the best system of lodging houses for men in the world. It is something that New York certainly needs. A recent investigation by the Health Department had shown that there are in the city of New York 112 licensed lodging houses for men, with permits for 15,233 lodgers. The Gilder tenement report showed, too, that New York tenements were filled with male lodgers, threatening the health of the families and frightfully corrupting the morals of the girls. Of these 112 lodging houses, 55 were without baths of any kind, and in 57 houses were 95 baths, only 56 of which had hot water attachments. These baths,

too, as a rule, were stuck away in some dark, foul smelling corner of the place, and frequently not supplied with soap or towels, making them merely a parody on the name. In fact, one might be par-

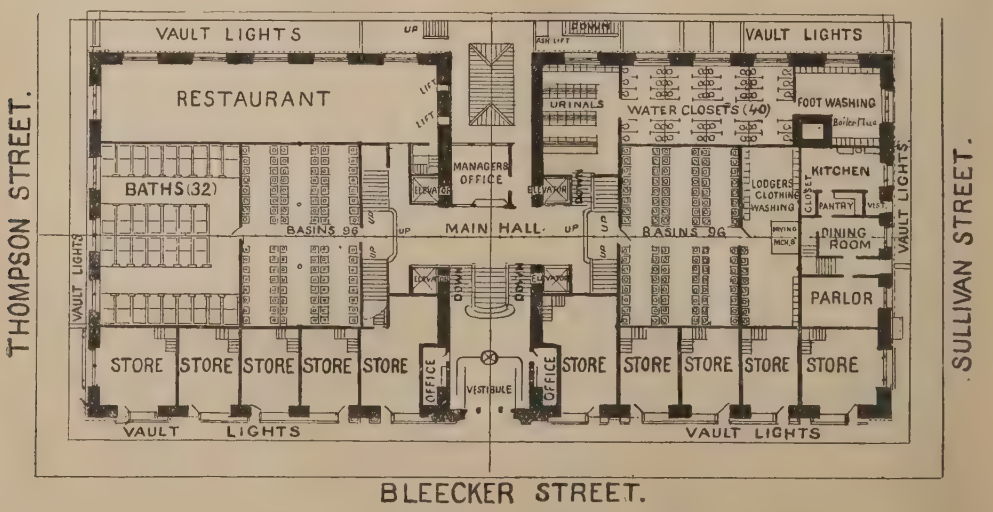
FRONT ELEVATION OF D. O. MILLS' MODEL LODGING HOUSE FOR MEN ON THE SITE OF FAMOUS OLD DEPAU ROW, BLEECKER STREET.

doned the suspicion that they existed as a device to discourage bathing.

It often happens that the class of men who patronize lodging houses possess only the clothing they are wearing. A cleanly appearance is almost a prerequisite to obtaining employment. In the model lodging houses of Great Britain ample laundry facilities are provided, where men may wash their clothing at night and have it dry in the morning. The only laundry facilities furnished in New York lodging houses are the common slop sinks.

In pursuance of his plan, Mr. Mills is now building (Mr. Ernest Flagg, architect) on the site of the famous old Depau Row on Bleecker street, between Thompson and Sullivan streets,—once the very centre of fashionable New York, but latterly a tenement barracks of the vilest kind,—a hotel that will accommodate 1,500 men. This is to be far in advance, in size and perfection of arrangement, of anything of the sort existing in Europe. On the other side of the city, at the corner of Rivington and Chrystie streets, Mr. Mills is building Mills House No. 2, just half the size of the Bleecker street building. These two houses will represent, probably, an investment of considerably more than a million. The buildings are to be ten stories high and architecturally handsome. The Bleecker street house is, in fact, two buildings in one, each 100 feet square, with an interior court 45 feet square—the buildings being joined at the centre by a tower containing the staircases, elevators, etc.

In the ordinary type of New York lodging house men sleep in great dormitories where there can be neither privacy nor decency. In Mr. Mills' hotels each man will be provided with a private room, having a window opening either on the street or on the great interior court. Each room will be comfortably and cleanly furnished. On the first floor will be a magnificent system of baths, laundries where lodgers may wash their own clothing, foot baths, wash rooms, etc.; also drying rooms where



PLAN OF MEZZANINE FLOOR, D. O. MILLS' MODEL LODGING HOUSE.

men coming in with wet clothing may have it dried for wear in the morning. There will be great kitchens and ample restaurant facilities.

Especial attention will be paid to the social requirements of the men. Commodious and well equipped reading, writing, games and music rooms will be provided. In fact, everything possible will be done to make a real home for men, keeping them out of saloons and other evil resorts. There is no doubt that much of the prosperity of the saloons is due to the fact that they are by far more attractive and comfortable than the homes of the poor. It is not at all improbable that the entire cost of healthy, comfortable homes and lodging houses for the entire working population of New York could be paid for from the resulting saving in the liquor bills and reduced hospital, asylum, charity and prison expenses.

It is expected that twenty cents a night will be charged for rooms, with baths, laundries, etc., free of charge to guests, and it is believed by the most experienced that on this basis the enterprise will prove a decided financial success.

It is worthy of especial note that Mr. Mills, who has an able and sympathetic coadjutor in his son, Mr. Ogden Mills, is determined that these houses shall be confined to the worthy class of men who need such a home—sober, industrious men of the most limited means. These hotels will not be congenial places for the "tramp" and "bum."

It is understood to be Mr. Mills' intention to develop his system till New York is fully supplied with model lodging houses. It should be remarked that Mr. Mills is also interested in the great work of model tenement building which was described in our last number, and that he is one of the directors of the City and Suburban Homes Company, which has so promising an outlook in every direction.

MR. ERNEST FLAGG, ARCHITECT.

SECOND-FLOOR PLAN SHOWING ARRANGEMENT OF BED ROOMS.

A TYPICAL ENGLISHMAN: DR. W. P. BROOKES OF WENLOCK IN SHROPSHIRE.

BY THE BARON PIERRE DE COUBERTIN.

I THINK I can say that Dr. Brookes was my oldest friend, because he had just completed his eighty-second year when I made his acquaintance and visited him in his little kingdom of Wenlock. His name had come first to my ears at the time of the Paris Centennial Exhibition of 1889. Arrangements were being made to hold international Congresses on this occasion, and the organization of a Congress on Physical Education was committed to my care. Considering as I do that since ancient Greece has passed away the Anglo-Saxon race is the only one that fully appreciates the moral influence of physical culture and gives to this branch of educational science the attention it deserves, I endeavored to secure the co-operation of those who in England and America are the recognized leaders of the movement in favor of athletic exercises and outdoor sports. In answer to a call for help published in several important English papers, a pamphlet came from Dr. Brookes—a pamphlet which I should have deemed the work of a very young man, owing to the enthusiastic and boyish brightness of the style and conclusions, had not the writer taken care to insist on the fact that he had been at work for fifty years to bring about the enactment of a law providing for compulsory physical training in the primary schools of Great Britain, that so far he had not succeeded, but that he felt sure he would succeed some day, and was willing to wait patiently for the result of his efforts. It is not uncommon to see a man devote thus the whole of his life to one idea, and show as much energy as perseverance in trying to impress his views on the public mind; but it is exceedingly rare to find that repeated failure has not embittered his mind nor weakened his confidence in the goodness of his cause. There came with the pamphlet a number of paper cuttings, photographs and printed matter from which I inferred that Wenlock must be a queer and charming little place, and Dr. Brookes a very popular man in Wenlock, and so it was.

DR. W. P. BROOKES.

A SHROPSHIRE BOROUGH.

The railway from Wellington to Craven Arms runs through a valley as green and sunny as a Shropshire valley can be Here and there the train has to make its way into a narrow pass with overhanging rocks and bunches of heath that remind you of the Scotland highlands ; then the valley widens again and the hills on both sides are crowned with woods, while at the bottom a nice stream of water shines in the meadows. On nearing Wenlock the scenery grows less imposing, but more merry, and when the old borough comes to sight you almost feel as if you had been there before and had made friends with the people. You walk pleasantly down the main street, casting a familiar eye on the gray stone houses and the church tower with the ivy creeping up its walls and the picturesque town hall with its Norman windows and wood carvings. On the left stands the beautiful and mighty Wenlock abbey, founded eight hundred years ago; the chapel and cloisters are roofless ; the ruined vaults, the overthrown pillars and broken statues lie on the ground, while the prior's house has been restored by Mr. Charles Gaskell, M.P., into a comfortable summer home. There is something peaceful and soothing about Wenlock that one notices at once ; everybody seems satisfied with his own lot ; everything looks clean and neat. This is Dr. Brookes' work and Dr. Brookes' spirit. I suppose the Wen-

lock people don't know all that they owe to him. They feel thankful for his services as a surgeon and a magistrate, but they can't realize how deeply influenced they were by his quiet and equitable philosophy, his refined manners, his everlasting good humor, and, above all, his favorite theories on the importance of bodily training.

CIVICUM VIRES, CIVITATIS VIS.

Living as we do at the close of the nineteenth century, it becomes easy for us to note the general and uninterrupted progress of the athletic revival which will, no doubt, be considered as characteristic of the present century. This great movement doesn't seem, as yet, to have found its historians, but they are sure to come, because its history is most interesting and instructive. We already know how the revival originated in Germany, after Jena, when the patriotic German *maitre d'ecole*, taking hold anew of the Roman idea that the power of the city is made up of the individual energies of its citizens, began to reassociate the teaching of science with the teaching of gymnastics. About the same time Ling, the illustrious inventor of the "Swedish System," was giving his attention to the wonderful influence of physical exercise on many diseases of the body. Thus at the beginning the movement had a strictly military and medical character. In Germany the aim was toward preparing good soldiers for the "great revenge;" in Sweden it was toward strengthening and bettering public health. One can say that in both countries the issue has been great. The German army became one of the most powerful and best-trained that the world has known, and won more victories than was necessary to restore the Prussian prestige, and in the Stockholm "Institutes" the professors have gone so far as to endeavor to cure even heart diseases, and they have succeeded. In England things went quite another way. Englishmen had, of old, been fondly devoted to manly games and outdoor sports. They displayed still some eagerness and skill for hunting and shooting, but the eighteenth century civilization had reacted upon them as upon the rest of Europe, lowering their morality and turning their activity to less wholesome pastimes. Drinking and playing cards were quite common among the Oxford and Cambridge students; what they used to call "wines" were evening parties of a rather disgraceful kind. In the public schools the brutality that can be expected from boys to whose buoyancy and heat no sufficient outlet is given had grown up into the shameful system called "fagging," a system that meant little less than the privilege of the bigger boys to make slaves of the smaller ones. For a gentleman to attend cock fights or the prize ring was considered a sufficient proof of sportsmanship, although the only sport indulged in on these occasions was betting. As to the word athletic, it was seldom made use of, and when used was applied to rope dancers or circus weight lifters. It had lost its meaning, because what it meant existed no longer. Then came Kingsley, who through physical exertion sought moral improvement, and Thomas Arnold, who made athleticism his chief educational lever. Neither of them cared for improving the army or curing diseases; but they both firmly believed that the nation would benefit by the individual progress of each of her sons. Shouts of laughter greeted Kingsley and his followers; for a time "muscular Christianity" was ridiculed on every occasion. As to Arnold, his first steps as headmaster of Rugby were unjustly and bitterly censured, even by those who were the least aware of what he intended to do.

The first two athletic clubs were founded at Exeter College, Oxford, in 1850, and at St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1855.* In 1864 took place the first of those inter-university meetings that rouse nowadays so much interest all over the country and bring together crowds of people. Strange to say, the account of this 1864 meeting takes up two or three lines of the *Times*. Since then the United States and France have been conquered, both after they had undergone the terrible shock of great wars that brought them on the very verge of ruin. Latin nations are following rapidly; in Italy, especially in the north, fencing, rowing and yachting are becoming every day more popular; Spain has bicycle and rowing clubs, while in Belgium and Hungary athleticism is spreading with unexpected swiftness; the Bohemian "Sokols" and the Swiss "federal gymnasts and shooters" are known the world over.

International meetings have thus been made possible, and several have already taken place here and there; London has welcomed German and French foot-ball teams; Paris, Italian fencers, English rowing men and American athletes; Athens, finally, has opened its restored stadium to the representatives of all foreign nations. But such meetings are of an essentially modern character; the games are modern; modern are the rules, the dress and the prizes. In Wenlock only something of the past has survived; it is safe to say that the Wenlock people alone have preserved and followed the true Olympian traditions.

AN OLYMPIAN FESTIVAL.

Dr. Brookes' natural bent as well as the experience he had acquired in the successful pursuit of the medical profession led him to establish in Wenlock as early as 1849 Olympian festivals that were to be held every year, and at which running, tilting at the ring on horseback, jumping, cricketing and other sports and exercises would have their place, the classic parallel being completed by the award of prizes for literary compositions and artistic works. This was done amid the difficulties and discouragements incident to such an undertaking in the midst of a comparatively sparse population in a locality isolated from the influences likely to save such an

* See Turner, *The Progress of Athleticism.*

THE CROWNING OF THE CHAMPION TILTER AT WENLOCK.

attempt from ridicule, if not stronger opposition. But Dr. Brookes persevered, brought patience, personal tact and untiring energy to bear upon his apparently hopeless task, and had the gratification of seeing the festival become year by year more successful.

No modern athletes ever walked down to the ground where the games and sports were to take place amid such displaying of etiquette and stateliness as did the Wenlock youth going to their "Olympian field" at the opening of the annual festival. The morning rendezvous was at one of the two inns, the *Raven* or the *Gaskell Arms*. There the procession was formed. The herald came first on horseback, wearing a richly embroidered shoulder belt and a red velvet cap with white feathers, and carrying the banner of the association. Behind him were the committee and officers and the Wenlock band playing a march. Then the school children singing hymns and casting flowers from their baskets, and last, the yeomen and the tilters riding their horses and bearing on their uniforms the association badge. Through the streets gayly decorated with flags and flower wreaths the procession would make its way toward the Olympian field, where another kind of ceremonies was entered upon. The field is beautifully situated on a spot that dominates the borough and valley; it contains two grass tracks, one for foot racing and one for equestrian sports, lawn tennis and cricket grounds, large and comfortable stands, an open-air swimming tank and a dancing lawn. But what makes it charming and unlike any other athletic field is the row of rare and beautiful trees that surrounds it. These have been solemnly dedicated to distinguished guests or to persons of high rank on some noteworthy occasion. The dedication of a tree was the ordinary prologue of the celebration; short speeches were delivered, a hymn was sung, and champagne was poured on the tree out of a large silver drinking cup that used to go round afterward from lip to lip among the officers of the day. Then the cortege was resumed and marched toward the grand stand in front of which the sports were to take place.

They had no special character except the *tent pegging*—an exercise very popular in India—at which the Shropshire yeomen show some ability, and the *tilting at the ring*, for which all the plucky young farmers of the neighborhood are always ready to enter their names. Dr. Brookes, while on the one

hand he did not lack in admiration of the Athenians, on the other had against them one grievance. The sense of "galanterie" had remained unknown to them; no woman had ever been allowed into the Greek stadium. This injury to the beauty and charm of the fair sex the old gentleman resented deeply. Not feeling satisfied with giving the ladies the best seats at the Wenlock festival, he had forced upon his countrymen the queer custom of having the champion tilter crowned with laurels by a lady. After the title of champion for the coming year had been solemnly proclaimed by the herald, the winner was ordered to kneel down before the lady who had accepted the duty of crowning him and to kiss her hand. The scene was, indeed, strange, because of its derivation from three very different forms of civilization; the dress and the speeches were modern; the use of laurels and the quotations from Greek authors inscribed on the flags and banderoles were antique; the latter part of the ceremony was an homage paid to mediæval ideas and theories.

CORRESPONDING WITH THE QUEEN OF GREECE.

Dr. Brookes had hoped to see the "Olympian festivals" succeed not only in Shropshire, but in the rest of England. Several were held under the same regulations in Birmingham, Shrewsbury and Wellington. But no regular movement was started. As early as 1860, when no such organization was in existence elsewhere, the Wenlock meetings were already attracting attention. The ode which carried off the prize in that year had been written by Mr. Douglas, editor of the *North Wales Chronicle*, and was set to music by Mr. W. C. Hay of Shrewsbury. The cantata was in the following year performed by the students of the Royal Academy of Music with great success before a crowded audience at the Hanover Square rooms, London. A curious circumstance is connected with this celebration. An account of it found its way into the London papers, and there met the eye of the Greek minister at the English court. He communicated with the managers of the festival, inquiring whether any memento of an occasion so interesting to a descendant of the ancient Greeks could be furnished to him for transmission to his sovereign. The committee forwarded in response a specimen of the silver decoration awarded to victors in the Wenlock games, also a silver waist belt clasp, "worn," says Dr. Brookes, in his memorial to Queen Amalia, "by the female relatives of the members of the society." An official intimation was afterward received that the Queen of Greece had graciously accepted the gift. Seventeen years later another memorial was addressed to King George, who had succeeded to the Hellenic throne. His Majesty presented to the Wenlock Association, as a prize for the Pentathlon, a cup of the value of £10, and was of course honored by the dedication of a tree.

Dr. Brookes even endeavored to promote a festival in Athens; many young Englishmen, he thought, would gladly avail themselves of such an opportunity of visiting the classic land. But the proposal was declined by the Greek government. A festival of this kind could hardly be planned as long as the Paris Congress had not met to reorganize and revive the Olympian games on a permanent and broader scale. Dr. Brookes lived long enough to see this work done, and stood on that occasion among our most hearty supporters.

LOCAL PATRIOTISM.

It was Cæsar's opinion that the first rank in a small village was to be preferred to the second one in a big city. But since Cæsar's time new ideas and new feelings have prevailed, and the general tendency of the age lies toward city life and city prominence. Very few are the men who remain in their native place and content themselves with improving things around them and doing good to their neighbor. If it had always been so, England would not be England—that is, the British Empire would have less solid foundations and no centre. Local patriotism has been its corner-stone. What, then, is local patriotism?

A man is bound to love and serve his country; it is not considered a duty for him to love and serve the smaller community where he was born or educated. The former feeling is pressed upon him; the latter grows up freely. Patriotism is a moral tie; local patriotism a more material one. The one is hereditary and general; the other is exceptional and depends on circumstances. You can love your country without even knowing it; you don't love a town or a village unless you have spent within its walls or fences the greater or most important part of your life. This is sufficient to explain why local patriotism decreases in proportion as patriotism grows strong. The modern nation has eclipsed and overpowered the antique city. The Anglo-Saxon race alone has succeeded in keeping up the two feelings, and in strengthening the one through the other. Local patriotism is not uncommon in Continental Europe, but there it remains platonic or becomes selfish. It manifests itself by words, not by acts; *verba, non acta;* and if money is given or bequeathed for the purpose of erecting a public building or founding a museum or an hospital or a library, the motive will seldom prove a purely civic one. Vanity or a sense of broader philanthropy will urge the benefactor, not a simple, modest and noble desire to beautify a spot dearer to him than any other in the world, or to improve the conditions of a community of which he still feels himself a member.

This is the way Dr. W. P. Brookes did love Wenlock and the Wenlock people. He did not care for immortality and was a practical philanthropist. He believed in every man taking care of those near to him and leaving others to do the same. If progress can be reached by a shorter road, there exists no safer one.

VOICE-PHOTOGRAPHY AND RATIONAL VOICE-PRODUCTION.

BY LAURA CARROLL DENNIS.

MUCH interest has recently been attracted in the musical world by the investigations of Dr. Floyd S. Muckey and Dr. William Hallock in the field of vocal science. This work has been in progress for several seasons, but it is only since it has begun to bear fruit in practical results that the attention of the public has been called to it. Last winter scores of musicians attended the informal Thursday afternoon talks given by Drs. Muckey and Hallock at Columbia University, and various articles on their work have appeared in the musical journals, as well as a few in the New York daily papers. These, with a number of lectures delivered in and out of New York, have, to a certain extent, acquainted the musical profession and the public with their investigations.

The subject is naturally one whose interest is special rather than general, and would, perhaps, be confined to singers, singing-teachers, lecturers, and others who use the voice professionally or as amateurs were it not for the introduction into the work of several novel elements, that of "voice-photography" being to the general public the most attractive.

The value of this work to singing-teachers and their pupils can hardly be overestimated. On perhaps no subject have there been so much discussion and such radical disagreement as on that of "voice-production," and out of the confused mass of tradition and theory it has been difficult to draw much material that would stand the light of day.

We have had endless discussions of the relative merits of the different schools, Italian, German, and French; dissertations on the "Lamperti method," the "Garcia method," the methods of Marchesi, of Shakespeare, of Sbriglia, of Behnke, and other famous teachers too numerous to mention, these being not merely schools of musical style, which are both inevitable and desirable, but of tone-production. Yet there can be but one right and natural vocal mechanism, and it would seem possible to so firmly and scientifically establish this as to preclude at least fundamental disagreement. Variations in the superstructure are necessary, as vocal style must be altered to meet the requirements of different schools of composition. Very different qualities are needed for the rendition of a Donizetti aria, of a *chanson* of Massenet and of a great dramatic scene like "Isolde's Liebestod." Good tone, produced correctly and with a minimum of effort, is, however, the first requisite for all, and with this foundation it is possible for the singer, whose other gifts are adequate, to adapt himself to the requirements of all schools.

For many years we have prostrated ourselves before a sort of fetich, known as the "old Italian method," a holy of holies, accessible only to the chief high priests and the chosen few. Numerous vocal teachers claim to be the repositories of this glorious tradition, but their versions thereof vary so widely that one is puzzled to determine the authenticity of any. I myself have at different times learned three distinct "old Italian methods," contradicting each other in vital principles, and all containing both good and bad features. When we read that the tenor Rubini, one of the greatest of the old Italian singers, in the days when they held undisputed sway in the musical world, broke his collarbone one night at the opera, in the effort to sing a powerful high tone, we must incline to skepticism as to the perfection of the method, even in its palmy days. And now, when we have apparently lost its inmost secret, is it not time to shelve the "old Italian method" and find out for ourselves how nature really meant for us to use our voices? We are constructed, anatomically, much as were the singers of other days, and I fancy that we have not retrograded intellectually since then, nor is our knowledge of physical laws less complete.

Imbued with such ideas, and convinced that, whatever might have been the knowledge of voice-production in the past, the vast majority of teachers of to day were working on false principles, with fatal results to the voices intrusted to them, Dr. Muckey determined to undertake a thorough and scientific study of the voice in all its relations and, if possible, to wrest the secret from nature. He was by no means the first who had addressed himself to this task, as, especially since Garcia invented the laryngoscope, making it possible to observe the action of the vocal cords, there have been theorists innumerable. In two points, however, Dr. Muckey, who is a throat specialist of wide experience, has shown himself wiser than any of these, hence the greater value of his investigations.

In the first place, they have simply studied the vocal mechanism as they found it in the throats they observed, and have based their theories thereon, taking it for granted that it was the mechanism intended by nature. As a matter of fact, nothing is more rare than to hear a voice used naturally. Children force their voices as soon as they begin to sing together, and show also at a very early age the pernicious effects of bad example. This, it may be

remarked in passing, is a powerful argument against choral singing in the public schools. Knowing the simplicity and perfection of nature's methods in general, Dr. Muckey found it difficult to persuade himself that the complicated mechanism employed by most singers, involving "registers" and "breaks" and a tremendous strain on both the vocal cords and the muscles of the throat, could have been designed by nature. He therefore trained his own throat to a remarkable degree of tolerance, so that the presence of the laryngoscope caused him no inconvenience or discomfort, and after long months of observation and experiment discovered an entirely different action of the vocal organs, an action which made it possible to produce tone throughout the entire compass of the voice with but one mechanism, reducing the muscular effort and greatly enhancing the beauty of tone. This may seem an extravagant claim, but its truth has been established step by step, and to any one who possesses the knowledge of acoustics and anatomy necessary to appreciate the force of the arguments advanced, almost every point can be definitely proved.

Dr. Muckey's second strong point was his recognition of the fact that to insure the value of such investigations and the finality of their conclusions his equipment must comprise not only an accurate knowledge of the anatomy of the throat, and a singer's practical knowledge of existing methods, both of which he possessed, but also a specialist's understanding of the laws governing musical sound and resonance, the acoustic side of the problem being not the least important. His knowledge of acoustics he did not consider sufficient for such an undertaking, and he therefore appealed to Dr. William Hallock, Professor of Physics at Columbia University, and an acknowledged authority on this subject, to co-operate with him, and as theories developed in his mind as a result of his studies, they were submitted to the most rigid scientific tests, and only adopted when, from every point of view, they were found to be perfectly tenable. Thus the mistakes of former theorists were avoided ; and since these new theories have already stood the severest test, that of practical application, they may be accounted the most important ever formulated on this subject.

The voice-photographing apparatus was devised by Dr. Hallock to assist them in the acquisition of certain data of much importance in their studies. His object was to ascertain accurately what was the acoustic composition of tone generally acknowledged to be good, and likewise that of inferior tone, that by comparing them the dominant characteristics of each might be determined. The scope of this article permits but a brief description of the apparatus and the principles upon which it is based.

A string vibrating to produce tone vibrates as a whole, producing the fundamental or pitch tone, and may also vibrate *at the same time* in segments, dividing into halves, thirds, fourths, fifths, sixths, etc., producing partial tones or overtones, which are heard at the same time with the fundamental, though except to a very highly trained ear they are not distinguishable as separate tones. These overtones give to the tone its richness and fullness, and it is by variations in their use that we articulate vowels. The tone of a string, then, instead of being simple, is a composite tone or *klang*. The voice follows the same laws, being practically a stringed instrument and having the same series of overtones, while in a reed, to which it has often erroneously been likened, the first overtone is more than two and a half octaves above the fundamental and higher than the fifth overtone actually found in the voice.

By the use of the hollow brass spheres known as Koenig resonators, each of which is tuned to the pitch of one of the overtones in a given *klang*, it is possible to pick out all of these single tones. The air vibrating within the resonator reinforces the particular tone that has the same pitch, and if held close to the ear will make that tone more prominent to the listener than any other in the *klang*. The apparatus is a modification of that used by Helmholtz and Koenig for tone analysis, but the plan of photographing the flames is original with Dr. Hallock.

Hundreds of voices have been thus photographed and placed on record, from those of the greatest singers now before the public to those of the poorest amateur, and a careful inspection shows that in the great voices the fundamental is invariably strong and well defined, the dominant tone of the *klang*, with the overtones growing gradually fainter as they ascend ; while in the inferior voices the fundamental is weak and uncertain, being in many cases overbalanced by one or another of the overtones. The thing to be accomplished, then, was the development of the fundamental, and for this nothing has been found so helpful as the use of free nasal resonance. This brings us to a brief consideration, from several points of view, of the method advocated by Drs. Muckey and Hallock. First, we will consider resonance or tone-reinforcement.

The carrying power or intensity of a tone depends upon the amplitude of vibration in the string and upon the amount of reinforcement which the initial tone receives by means of resonance of one kind or another. The wider the swing of the cord the greater will be the strain upon it, hence in a delicate mechanism like that of the voice it is important to avoid the necessity for this strain by the best possible use of the means at our disposal for giving resonance to a tone already produced. Overturning with ease the many prevalent fallacies concerning tone reinforcement, Dr. Hallock has proved to us conclusively that nature has provided us with but one means of resonance, that of vibrating air in the partially inclosed cavities above the larynx—namely, the mouth, the lower and upper pharynx and the various cavities of the nose. A prime

essential of a resonance cavity is that the air within have free communication with the outer atmosphere, else its vibrations cannot reach the ear. The chest, therefore, being a closed cavity, cannot possibly reinforce tone, nor, for the same reason, can the antra and the frontal and sphenoidal sinuses be utilized for this purpose. Again, the hard palate, the spine, and the bones of the face and head, which are popularly supposed to act as "sounding-boards," contain 48.6 per cent. water, and can no more produce resonance than could a water-logged sounding-board in a piano, absolute dryness being the *sine qua non* of a sounding-board. In addition, the bones are all covered with a moist membrane which would deaden their vibrations like wet cotton.

Granting, then, that we have no means of reinforcing tone except by the vibration of air in these cavities above the larynx, is it not of the utmost importance that we have free use of all of them? Yet almost all singers draw the soft palate up and back against the rear wall of the pharynx, thus effectually cutting off the large vault of the pharynx and depriving themselves of more than half the resonance at their command. To gain power then they must greatly increase the force of the initial tone by increasing the amplitude of vibration of the cords, putting an injurious and unnecessary strain upon them. In another way, the raising of the palate and the tension of the throat muscles which causes this action produce a still greater strain.

The pitch of a string may be raised in three ways: First, by increasing its tension; second, by shortening the string; third, by lessening its weight or thickness. In the voice all three of these factors may and should combine to raise the pitch, the entire beautiful mechanism for this work being contained within the larynx or "voice-box." The action discovered by Dr. Muckey is a rotary motion of the arytenoid cartilages, to which the cords are attached posteriorly, and by means of which the shortening of the cords is effected. Their weight is at the same time lessened by a dampening action of numerous tiny fibres which penetrate the substance of the cord transversely, both these actions being controlled by the vocal muscle which lies parallel to the cords. With the use of these two factors in raising the pitch, sufficient tension is then produced by the contraction of the crico-thyroid, another involuntary and intrinsic muscle of the larynx. If, however, the soft palate rises in tone-production, the tension thus produced interferes with the action of the vocal muscle, the cartilages do not rotate to shorten the cord, nor is its weight lessened, so that the pitch must be raised entirely by increased tension of the cord. For this the crico-thyroid muscle is insufficient, and a tremendous strain is put on to the various muscles of the throat, the introduction of new sets of muscles as the voice ascends bringing about breaks and registers, the bugbear of teacher and pupil. With the correct and natural use of the voice, the throat being passive and the palate at rest, one mechanism suffices for the entire scale, these inequalities are avoided and with comparatively little labor the voice becomes even throughout. The throat muscles are then left free to perform their proper function, that of varying the form and size of the resonance cavities for purposes of articulation and tone-coloring. Correct breathing now becomes a matter of utmost importance, as the control of the voice, so far as dynamics and the sustaining of tone are concerned, is thrown entirely upon the breath.

As to the desirability of a method which so wonderfully reduces the muscular effort of voice-production there can hardly be any question, provided that the result in tone is satisfactory, and this, I believe, will soon be amply demonstrated by the singers who are learning to use the method. The ease with which this mechanism is acquired by pupils whose voices are fresh and untrained is a good proof of its naturalness, and the simplicity and definiteness of its aim make the work equally attractive to teacher and pupil. Compared to other vocal methods in use, it is like daylight to a tallow dip.

The aim of all teachers worthy of the name has been to induce pupils to keep the throat loose and avoid muscular effort, but definite and positive directions for attaining that desideratum they had none. The importance of nasal resonance, too, is acknowledged by many of our foremost instructors and singers, but they have failed to realize that nasal resonance with the soft palate drawn up and back against the pharynx is a physical impossibility.

This work is only less important to the speaker, the reader, and the lecturer than to the singer. Clergyman's sore throat and many other diseases of the throat are but the result of forcing the voice, and a proper use of the resonance cavities in speaking, as in singing, will greatly increase the carrying-power of the voice, at the same time reducing the vocal effort and improving the quality of the voice, a point of effectiveness which most clergymen and orators would do well to consider.

In conclusion, I will say that Drs. Muckey and Hallock still continue their Thursday afternoon talks in the Physical Laboratory at Columbia University, and court discussion of their work, their only object being to establish the truth and to prevent, if possible, the present wholesale destruction of good vocal material

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

WHAT SHALL BE DONE ABOUT CUBA?

AN article which has derived added importance since its publication from the prominence given to its subject in President Cleveland's annual message was contributed to the *North American Review* for December by Mr. Mayo W. Hazeltine. In reply to the question, "What shall be done about Cuba?" Mr. Hazeltine declares for the prompt recognition of belligerency, if not for annexation.

Mr. Hazeltine's justification of the Cuban revolution is perhaps hardly necessary, but it is probably as complete as any statement of the case that has yet appeared in print. He first shows the baseless nature of the claim that native Cubans are represented in the Spanish Parliament and hence are partly responsible for existing abuses.

"A considerable number of members are ostensibly allotted to the island, but these members are chosen under an electoral law deliberately framed to accomplish two objects; first, to reduce the number of voters, and, second, to give always a majority to the European Spaniards sojourning in the island, although the latter represent only 9.3 per centum of the total population of Cuba. To these ends the law made the right of voting dependent on the payment of a very high poll tax, which proved the more burdensome as the ten years' war had ruined the greater number of the Cuban proprietors. In these ways the electoral law succeeded in restricting the right of suffrage to only 53,000 inhabitants in an island which has a population of 1,600,000—that is to say, to the derisory proportion of 3 per cent. To show how the law works, we may cite the municipal district of Guines, the population of which is made up of 12,500 native Cubans and only 500 Spaniards and Canary Islanders; nevertheless, on its electoral list one finds the names of 32 native Cubans and 400 Spaniards. We can now understand why the number of native Cuban representatives in the Cortes, a body comprising 430 members, has never exceeded six, and has seldom exceeded three. The great majority of the so-called Cuban deputation has always consisted of Spanish Peninsulars; consequently, the ministers have always been able to command a pretended majority of Cuban votes, and thus to give a spurious appearance of acceptability to their legislative acts. Farcical, therefore, is Cuba's participation in the work of the national legislation."

CUBANS EXCLUDED EVEN FROM LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Hazeltine adds that either through contrivance of the law or irregularities in its application the Cubans have been deprived of due representation in the local governments.

"Thus, in 1891, the Spaniards predominated in 31 out of 37 *ayuntamientos*, or town councils, in the province of Havana. In Guines, where, as we have said, there are 12,500 Cubans in its 13,000 inhabitants, not a single Cuban was to be found among its town councillors. At the same epoch there were only three Cuban deputies in the Provincial Deputation of Havana, two in that of Matanzas and three in that of Santa Clara."

Of twenty governors of the province of Matanzas only two, it is asserted, have been Cubans. "One of these was a professional bureaucrat, and the other was an army officer who had fought against his country." During the same time Havana has had only one native Cuban governor, and he had spent almost all his life in Spain. In the other provinces there has never been a native governor.

SPAIN'S FISCAL MANAGEMENT.

The figures given for the Cuban budgets seem almost fabulous. In 1879 and 1880 they were as high as $46,000,000; but the island was unable to meet such enormous exactions, and the deficit reached $20,000,000. In 1868 Cuba's debt was $25,000,000. When the present war broke out, February 24, 1895, it amounted to $190,000,000. On July 31, 1895, it was computed to have reached $295,000,000. The interest on this debt imposed a tax of $9.79 per capita—50 per cent. higher than the per capita tax of France. Not a cent of this great sum has been spent in Cuba. The debt includes a debt of Spain to the United States; "it includes the expense of Spain's occupation of San Domingo in 1861; the cost of Spain's invasion of Mexico; the cost of her hostile expedition against Peru; money advanced to the Spanish Treasury during the recent Carlist wars; and, finally, all that Spain has spent to uphold its domination in Cuba, and to cover the lavish expenditures since 1868."

COMMERCIAL RESTRICTIONS.

So far form promoting, or even permitting, the development of Cuban wealth by Cuban industry, Spain has done everything possible to hamper such development.

"In view of the fact that Cuba produces almost exclusively for export, and imports almost everything she consumes, it is plain that all she asks of the mother country is that her output shall not be hampered with onerous regulations, nor her commercial relations obstructed, it being for the obvious interest of the island to buy cheap where it suits her, and to sell her products at a profit. Spain has done the very opposite of what she should have done. She has treated tobacco as an enemy; she has loaded sugar with incessant imposts; she has shackled with abusive excise duties the cattle raising industry; she has thrown almost insuperable

obstacles in the way of the mining industry. Nor is this all; she has stranded the colony in the network of a tariff which subjects Cuba to a ruinous monopoly on the part of the producers and merchants of certain regions of Spain. The duties which many foreign articles have to bear, when imported into Cuba, exceed by 2,000—and even 2,300—per cent. those borne by the corresponding Spanish products. For example, a hundred kilograms of knitted goods pay, if from Spain, $10.95; if from a foreign country, $195. A thousand kilograms of bags for sugar, when they are Spanish, pay $4.69; if they come from any other country they pay $82.50. A hundred kilograms of cassimere, if it is a Spanish product, pay $15.47; if foreign, $300."

In the budget of 1894-95, amounting to $26,411,000, only $756,925 went to interior improvements. All the rest was used to pay interest on the debt or the salaries of public officials (many of which are excessive). Even the administration of justice in Cuba has been smirched. "The very idea of a lawsuit frightens every honest Cuban. Nobody believes in the integrity or the independence of the judges; they are considered, and consider themselves, mere political tools."

ARE THE REVOLUTIONISTS BELLIGERENTS?

Mr. Hazeltine contends that the Cubans in the present revolution not only have a just cause, but that they have met with sufficient success to entitle them to recognition as belligerents by the United States.

"It is true that they possess no navy and no seaport, but in this respect they are not much worse off than were the thirteen American colonies when their independence was recognized by France. They are quite as well off as were their Spanish-American kinsmen when the independence of the Peruvian and Colombian Republics was recognized by the United States, for at that time the mother country retained control of all the principal seaports on the Spanish Main and on the seacoast of Peru. They are better off than were the Greeks when England, France and Russia interposed to assure their deliverance from the Ottoman yoke. From another point of view the claim of the Cubans to be recognized as belligerents is even more irresistible. How can we refuse to say that a state of war exists in Cuba when Spain herself avows the fact by assembling under her colors on the island upward of 200,000 soldiers? How can any one describe as a local and transient disturbance an upheaval, which for nearly two years Spain has striven in vain to suppress, although she has taxed to the utmost her resources in men and money? Spain is forced at this moment to maintain in Cuba an army twice as large as the Ottoman Sultan and his vassal, Mehemet Ali, could muster in 1828 for the subjugation of Greece, and four times as large as the Anglo-German force which Great Britain was able to launch against her revolted American colonies during our revolutionary war. If it is not war which exists in Cuba, why in the name of common sense has Spain sent thither nearly the whole of her available navy and a land force that will presently number almost a quarter of a million of troops? Indubitably war it is, and, as we have shown it to be a righteous one, the Cubans are entitled to a recognition of its existence at the hands of foreign powers, and especially of the American republics."

MR. GODKIN ON MILITARISM.

MR. E. L. GODKIN has a brief essay in the January *Century* which he calls "The Absurdity of War." The derivation of the institution of war is a very plain case.

"War is the last remnant of man's mode of deciding disputes in the animal or savage state. As soon as he started on the road to civilization he set up judges or courts to settle controversies. Before that, when two men differed about anything they tore or mutilated each other's bodies, and it was tacitly agreed that the man who was most mutilated, if not killed, should give way. But he abode by the decisions of courts very reluctantly. The hardest battle of the reformers of the race was to get him to submit to the judges. He always preferred in his heart some kind of mutilation of his adversary's body, and in order to give a certain dignity to this mode of settling quarrels he got up the theory that God presided over it and always gave the victory to the man who was in the right. In England this notion lasted in the 'trial by battle,' or 'wager of battle,' almost down to our own time. It was held that the Deity was on the side of the man who gave most cuts and stabs."

Mr. Godkin refers to the curious fact that whereas we have come to see the inhumanity and shame of establishing honor among individuals by shooting and stabbing, we have in the case of nations and large bodies of people not only maintained the old savage custom, but have invested it with a new sanctity. Moreover, the settlement of quarrels between nations has some features of atrocity that the old system of duelling never had. Great bodies of men are employed to kill and maim one another for reasons of which they know nothing, and they may go on fighting for years without having the slightest power to come to terms. Mr. Godkin thinks it an exact analogy when he says "the Iroquois led two or three hundred men to the field because they hated the Mohicans or because the Mohicans had something they wanted; the modern Germans led a million men to the field because they hated the French or because the French had something they wanted; the French do the same thing to the Germans." In addition, civilization has raised this business of killing enemies to an honorable profession, even above other professions. "The animal method has the ascendancy. The soldier

who settles quarrels by stabbing, cutting and rending stands higher in popular estimation than the judge or the advocate who sits to decide quarrels peaceably by reason or the human method."

But Mr. Godkin thinks war is worse than a crime; it is a blunder.

"But the most serious charge which can be made against war is that either it does not decide things or it is waged over things which might be decided without it, although it is enormously costly. Take as examples the wars of this century between civilized nations. I will admit that those between civilized and barbarous nations have been just and necessary. The wars of Napoleon lasted twenty years; cost, it is estimated, the lives of three millions of men; suspended the march of civilization all over Europe, and caused enormous destruction of property. Very few of those engaged in them had any idea of what they were about. They ended in leaving France exactly as they found her, much impoverished in money and population, and with the same, or nearly the same, frontiers as when they began. The next war was the attempt of France to keep a certain family on the throne of Spain. It failed: the family lost the throne. The next was the Belgian revolution. It settled what ought to have been settled without it. The next was the Crimean war. Within twenty years everything it accomplished had disappeared, and the general opinion of Europe was that it should never have been undertaken. It cost two hundred thousand lives and about one billion dollars. The next was the war for the liberation of Italy. It succeeded, but ought not to have been necessary. The next was the war of the rebellion, costing about five billion dollars and two hundred thousand lives and enormous destruction of property. It was of no use to those who began it. The next were the Prusso-Austrian and the Franco-German wars. Both accomplished their purpose, but were enormously destructive."

WHAT ARBITRATION WOULD HAVE DONE.

"Now, what is noticeable in all these is that they were about matters capable of the submission of proofs and arguments by counsel and judicial decisions, and that in every case, excepting the seizure of Alsace and Lorraine, wise and impartial judges would have decided the matter exactly either as the war decided it, or as the war was meant to decide it but did not. Nearly everything in the dispute was plain, except which of the disputants had most power of destruction; in other words, the war was totally unnecessary. On human plans of expediency and persuasion France would never have been invaded after the Revolution; Napoleon would never have fought; Holland would have let Belgium go; France would never have invaded Spain; England would never have fought Russia; Austria would have surrendered Italy, and would have concluded an arrangement with Prussia; the South would have yielded to the North for compensated emancipation, and the French would never have called the German king to account about the throne of Spain. What I mean is, that in every one of these cases an impartial tribunal would have decided the matter either in the way the war decided it or in the way hindsight decided it. About five million men who were killed or maimed would have continued to labor and enrich their countries, and the nations of Europe would have been saved a debt which I do not put into figures because they would be so large that they would convey nothing to the reader's mind. In every case the difficulty was one which could have been settled by the human art of persuasion—by people simply saying before the war what they said after it, or, in other words, by acting like men, not like animals. If cats fought in armies the only question they would settle which could not be settled in any other way would be, which set could do most biting and scratching. Any other question between them — such as which was entitled to most food, which made most noise at night, which was the best climber of backyard fences, which had the best fur—could be settled judicially by testimony and argument."

A BYSTANDER AT THE ARMENIAN MASSACRES.

IN the January *Scribner's* there is an article by an eye-witness of the Armenian massacres describing the slaughter of the Armenians in Constantinople. The article is signed Yvan Troshine, which we understand is a *nom-de-plume*. A most circumstantial and detailed account is given of the condition of Constantinople just before and during the massacre, and in view of the heated discussions which have been going on among us as to the relative merits of the Turkish and the Armenian contentions it may be worth while to give some paragraphs from an authoritative account of the butchery. This was the view presented to the bystander who gives the account for us on the morning of August 26, when the Ottoman Bank was attacked:

"Just then a procession of four or five scavenger carts met us. The first one passed without notice. Over the second a piece of matting was thrown, and from under the matting protruded the hands and feet of dead men. The third had no covering over its ghastly load of four or five bodies thrown in, doubled and twisted as they chanced to fall. The uppermost body was a horrible spectacle, with only a broken mixture of skin, hair and blood in the place where the skull had been. In those carts were more than a score of bodies of Armenians of the poorer class, who had been killed, not with weapons, but by beating with clubs. The Turkish bludgeonmen had been at work on the streets, and the municipality had placed its carts at their disposal to remove the evidences of their crime. The victims had been battered to pieces merely because they belonged to

a hated race. The contempt for their fate shown by the government officials in thus indecently piling their corpses like offal in the scavenger carts, and in parading the evidence of its heartlessness before the eyes of club-bearers who were waiting opportunity for similar achievements, swept away every trace of sympathy for the Turks wronged by the anarchical proceedings of the Armenians at the bank.

ACTIONS OF THE POLICE.

"From the bridge another horrible sight could be seen. Men were at work gathering dead bodies of Armenians out of the water. Almost immediately upon the outbreak at the bank the Kourdish porters employed at the Custom House on the Stamboul side of the harbor, more than a mile from the scene of the disturbance, had killed all whom they could catch of their Armenian associates, and had thrown them into the sea. The police were now having the bodies dragged from the water in order to be taken away by the carts; and some of the wretches were still alive. But now there was a sudden rush of many feet on the square at the head of the bridge over which we had just come. There was a sort of hoarse murmur, 'Curses on the Giaour!' there was a sudden brandishing of clubs in the air, and a poor fellow in the midst of a maddened crowd went down not to rise again. Mounted police were sitting on their horses not far away, and after the clubs dealt their blows they swept in, scattering the crowd. The question of the policy which the government had chosen hung upon the action of the police, now that the deed was done. If they should arrest the murderers it would show that the government intended to protect the innocent. But when they saw that the man was dead the police could see no duty left to them but to call the scavenger cart. The bludgeon-bearers, and we too, then knew the meaning of the inaction of the police. Turkey had learned nothing from the indignation of the world at the massacres of the last year."

The Turkish papers on the 27th affirmed that there would be no more trouble, and that everything was quiet. This writer says a mere glance at the situation after arriving in the city that morning showed how much the official notice in the papers left to be desired from the point of accuracy. The reports of eye-witnesses of the deeds of the night were terrible. At Samatia and in Balad and the region of the Adrianople Gate in Stamboul, attacks on Armenians in their houses were somewhat intelligible because of the revolutionist outbreaks in the immediate vicinity. But at Hasskeuy, on the opposite side of the Golden Horn, where there had been no Armenian outbreak, the whole Armenian quarter, containing some six thousand inhabitants, had been attacked during the night, and several hundred persons had been killed. The mob had crossed in boats from Stamboul, and had assembled from the brickyards beyond Hasskeuy after killing the Armenian workmen employed in the yards. Jews of the district had acted as guides to the Turks, showing which were the Armenian houses. The mob forced the doors, killing all the men whom they could find, but, happily, not touching the women. The frightened people fled in the darkness, some to the open country behind Hasskeuy, some to throw themselves into wells and cisterns, where they remained standing in and out of the water for forty-eight hours, and some succeeded in reaching the great stone church, where fourteen hundred found refuge. A foreigner who lives in that region says that the shrieks from Hasskeuy through all the long night were such that he will never recover from the impression of anguish within reach which he was impotent to relieve. The pillage of the houses went on through the night, and in fact continued through all the day of Thursday. After the Turks had carried off all the more portable valuables from the houses, they actually had leisure allowed them to sell to the Jews the right to carry off the heavier furniture. During the night the furniture of a well conditioned Armenian house in Hasskeuy could be bought for $10, at buyer's risk. In some cases, after the Turks had left, the Armenian owner would reappear from his hiding place and try to drive off the Jews who were carrying away his furniture. Then these thrifty merchants would appeal to the mob for help against the 'rebel,' the bludgeon-men would come back to make good their sale to their clients, would kill the Armenian, and go on with their work in other houses. After the Jews had cleared the houses a horde of Gypsies came into the place to gather up the sweepings, and to lament that the capacity of the Jews had left them so little worth carrying off. Every one seemed free to the use of Armenian houses except the rightful owners. It is only fair to add that the Turks declare that the Hasskeuy massacre was 'caused' by the act of one Armenian in firing a pistol Wednesday evening, and thereby killing one of His Imperial Majesty's soldiers of the marine service. The Armenian was condemned to death for this crime. But at the trial it came out most clearly from the testimony for the prosecution that when the revolver was fired a mob had already surrounded the house in order to pillage it, and that the soldier was killed in the darkness simply because he formed a part of the mob. There was no Armenian outbreak to provoke this terrible slaughter."

AN INSTANCE OF TURKISH MERCY.

This writer says that in many cases the Turks showed considerable humanity toward Christians who were in danger of being killed. While on the north shore of the Golden Horn the Armenian workmen at the brick works were nearly all killed, on the south side they were carefully protected by the soldiers guarding the Imperial Fez Factory. In one case an Armenian clerk in a European store in Galata was returning to the store ignorant of what had taken place, an hour or two after the attack on the bank commenced. The mob was in full control

of the streets of the region which he was approaching, and he would infallibly have been killed had he gone on. But a Turkish gentleman, who had often bought goods of him, met him, took him to his own house and kept him three days, until it was again safe for him to be seen on the streets.

"Two spectacles upon this Friday and the succeeding Saturday greatly moved the hearts of Europeans in Constantinople. One was the families of pillaged Armenians coming for shelter from Hasskeuy and Samatia, where the looting had included the utmost shred of their household possessions. They came in numbers to the Galata Bridge, on their way to take refuge with relatives in other parts of the city. Pitiful, broken-hearted groups they were—weeping widows huddling their orphaned children together, old men, feeble with the weight of years, yet trying to hold themselves erect as becomes a man suddenly placed in the office of protector to a younger brood, and here and there a young man who had escaped the mob by some miracle of agility. All were in their night clothes, the women and girls covered with some faded shawl or some pitiful fragment of quilt, as with downcast eyes and flushed cheeks they hastened to the steamers, where they might hide themselves from the curious gaze of the public."

AN AWFUL SCENE.

"The other moving spectacle of these days was the spectacle of the rows of dead cast headlong into the Armenian cemeteries from the scavenger carts of the municipality and left for the Armenians to bury in long trenches filled with uncoffined and mangled victims. The corpses lay upon the ground in the worn garments of poverty; they were to be counted by the hundred, and every one was bruised and hacked and mutilated. No one who went to one of these cemeteries on those days came away without the feeling that men who will linger to beat and batter and mangle in this manner those whom they have killed have reached a depth of degradation such as the inhabitants of Christian lands have never suspected.

"There will never be any trustworthy report of the number of Armenians killed during the thirty-six hours of the massacre of Constantinople. Some of the officials seem to have two sets of records—both equally wrong. One report was prepared for the Sultan's eyes. In the hope of commendation for zeal in repressing rebellion, actual and possible, it places the total of Armenian dead at more than eight thousand. The other report was made out for consumption in Europe, in the hope of convincing the world that nothing has occurred worthy of condemnation. It declares the number of Armenians dead to be eleven hundred. The actual fact, probably, is that between four thousand and six thousand persons were killed from sheer hate of race, besides any few scores of actual revolutionists who may have fallen through their own folly. Of Turks, military and civilian, their own authorities say that less than one hundred and fifty were killed. Nevertheless the official documents declare that the whole of these disorders were the work of Armenians."

RUSSIA AND THE EASTERN QUESTION.

MR. HENRY NORMAN, writing as recently as November 20, 1896, in *Cosmopolis*, dismisses the idea of any immediate Russian settlement of the Turkish troubles.

"There will be no European Commission of Control for Turkey, no Russian Minister of War, no Sir Edgar Vincent as Finance Minister, no opening of the Bosphorous and Dardanelles to other fleets in return for the admission of the Russian fleet to the Mediterranean (this is the very last thing in the whole world that Russia would agree to : a foreign warship will never go into the Black Sea except by force), and, I fear, no coercion of the Sultan except in the mildest form. The English people must realize that, whatever their desires or however unselfish and humanitarian their proposals, forces too great to overcome block the way. I discussed the reasons at length two months ago. The gist of them is that Russia is not ready, and that no combination of powers strong enough to compel her to act against her will and against what she considers her interests can possibly be formed. Anybody who thinks the contrary is either ill informed or dazzled by the heat of his own sympathies. At this moment M. Cambon is taking the lead, and M. Hanotaux is endeavoring that France shall *se faire valoir* in a manner which seems not quite to coincide with the Russian view of the Dual Alliance. This, however, will fall to the common level again, and, for my part, I am wholly unable even to hope that the return of M. de Nelidoff to Constantinople will have any other effect than that the Sultan will be bolstered up on his throne and financial assistance afforded him, along with a species of temporary guarantee of the integrity of his dominions, in return for a distinct understanding that massacres shall cease and a few obvious and imperative reforms be carried out. Of course, if he is really taking leave of his senses, he may be deposed with the good will of the Sheikh ul Islam; but this is improbable. The end of the Eastern question will come later, but not while the Emperor of Austria lives and the Siberian railway is unfinished."

Is the Berlin Treaty Effective?

The New York *Independent* of December 3 contains a remarkable discussion of the European balance of power, in which writers of various points of view and exact information participate. Thus England's policy is presented by Henry Norman, that of France by M. Clemenceau, and Germany's foreign relations by C. A. Bratter, the foreign editor of the

New York *Staats-Zeitung*, while Russia's position is stated by Professor Munroe Smith, and Turkey's by President Washburn of Robert College.

The Hon. Oscar L. Straus, in an historical outline introductory to this symposium, reviews the Berlin treaty, particularly the sixty-first article, which provides :

> The Sublime Porte undertakes to carry out without further delay the improvements and reforms demanded by local requirements in the provinces inhabited by Armenians, and to guarantee their security against the Circassians and Kurds. It will periodically make known the steps taken to this effect to the powers, who will superintend their application.

"The treaty of Berlin," says Mr. Straus, "and especially the article quoted, gives the right and supplies the means to the powers to restore order in Turkey and to guarantee security for life, liberty and property. The signatory powers have the right, under this treaty, to take action ; and all that is required is to agree among themselves to enforce the stipulations of the treaty of Berlin. Bismarck's revelations, humiliating alike to him by reason of the spitefulness of his motive and discreditable for his country because of her duplicity, disclose underground alliances, which doubtless have checked the peaceful yet effective action on the part of the nations composing the European balance of power under and by virtue of the treaty of Berlin."

THE LATEST BISMARCK REVELATIONS.

The Relations Between Russia and Germany.

DR. DILLON writes a very successful article upon the German Policy in the *Fortnightly Review*. He says a great deal that is well worth while noting as to the way in which the Germans have worked for the success which they had achieved in many departments of life, and he defends the policy of Prince Bismarck against the strictures that have been brought against it. He ridicules the idea that there was any grave breach of good faith in the concluding of such a treaty with Russia which enabled Germany to isolate France and practically add Russia to the Triple Alliance for the maintenance of European peace.

WHAT GERMANY HAS LOST.

Dr. Dillon thus summarizes the results of the adoption of the opposite policy of Count Caprivi :

"The 'wire' between Berlin and St. Petersburg is broken, and irreparably broken, for the sake of the Triple Alliance and England ; yet the Triple Alliance is certainly not stronger, and is probably weaker than ever before ; Germany's relations with Great Britain have come to depend upon passing accidents or popular whims rather than on State considerations ; France, whose isolation spelt peace, is become the leading power in Europe, and has changed Germany's staunchest friend into a presumptive enemy ; Germany's colonial dreams are further from realization than ever before, and she has forfeited the commanding position in Europe which Bismarck had conferred upon her by the waving of his magician's wand."

Dr. Dillon says it cannot be seriously maintained that the obligations entered into absolutely with Russia were incompatible with those that bound Germany to her other allies. He concludes his article by saying that the sooner England goes to school with Germany, instead of preaching morality to her, the better for England.

RUSSIA AS MRS. TANQUERAY.

Another writer, signing himself "W.," writes in the same magazine on "Prince Bismarck's Secret Treaty." He takes a very adverse view, and says that whether it was or was not in consonance with the more honorable conditions of diplomacy, there can be no doubt of the demoralizing influence it exercised upon the course of political evidence during the period it remained in force. He says:

"Indeed, the political history of Europe from 1884 to 1890 is punctuated with mysteries, to which the Secret Treaty will be found an infallible clew. In a similar way the denunciation of the treaty by Count Caprivi, in 1890, explains another whole series of events. Now that we know that a return to a loyal foreign policy was one of the cardinal points in the famous *Neue Kurs*, the origin of the French visit to Cronstadt, with its fruition in the Toulon *fêtes*, and in the triumphal progress of the Czar from Cherbourg to Chalons, is clear before us. We can understand the Anglo-German Agreement relating to Africa and Heligoland, in June, 1890, the cold formality of the Kaiser's visit to Russia two months later, the festive entertainment of a British squadron at Fiume in the following year, and the cordiality of the state visit of the German Emperor to London in July, 1891."

On the whole, "W." seems to think that the results have justified Prince Bismarck's calculated indiscretion. The following observation concerning the effect of this revelation on the Franco Russian understanding is somewhat amusing:

"The Republic has found a partner, and has made merry over the termination of a long single blessedness. But now, unfortunately, these wretched revelations have come, and *La Belle Russie* turns out to be no better than she should be, a lady with a past, a sort of second Mrs. Tanqueray on a very large scale. The facts are damning. In March, 1890, she was begging in vain that her irregular *ménage* with the German Kaiser might not be terminated after six years of secret cohabitation. In July, 1891, she was showering caresses on her French bridegroom at Cronstadt, and two months later she was borrowing 300,000,000 roubles of him under the plea of natural affinities which were alleged and believed to reach back for ages. The story is too terrible. I do

not, however, blame Russia, and I will not be guilty of the impertinence of condoling with France; but the story has a warning and a moral."

ANGLO-AMERICAN ARBITRATION.

The Settlement of the Venezuela Dispute.

MR S. SIDNEY LOW contributes to the *Nineteenth Century* for December an article, in which he states the English point of view of the significance of the Anglo-American treaty providing for the arbitration of the Venezuela question. This treaty he regards as the most "pregnant even of all this *annus mirabilis* 1896. It is true its importance and interest are much more for the people of the United States than for Englishmen, though the latter, too, are very closely concerned in it. It is an admission of the political hegemony of the United States in the two Americas. The precedent has been established which it is the chief object of the Olney doctrine to set up. A novel attempt has been made to define the attitude of the United States toward the other governments of the two Americas. A fresh article has been added to the code which regulates the relations of the civilized powers to one another. How far the new system extends, and what its precise meaning and validity may be, are questions which the recent transactions have left in much uncertainty."

But whatever answer there may be to those questions, there is no doubt about one thing—namely, that "the United States has saddled itself with a vast addition to its burdens and its duties. It has asserted—successfully asserted—for itself a claim to be the general protector and arbiter of the American continent. The responsibility thus assumed is a heavy one. Nothing like it has existed in the world since the downfall of the Roman Empire. The United States is practically bound to intervene as protector, champion and judge in equity whenever territorial changes on the American continent are contemplated or the rights of an American State are menaced—to intervene by diplomacy if that will suffice, by fleets and armies if it will not."

Mr. Low points out how easily a difficulty might arise which would compel the United States to face the alternative of tearing up the Olney doctrine or going to war. South America is most sparsely peopled, and both Germany and Italy are pouring thousands of emigrants into the country.

"Let us suppose—not an extravagant supposition—that some time in the early part of the next century a couple of millions of Germans find themselves living in Southern Brazil, and that they also find the government of a gang of half-caste attorneys and political adventurers at Rio Janeiro no longer tolerable. The Uitlanders revolt and are beaten; they appeal to their own government for protection and annexation."

What would Germany do? It is hardly in human nature to think that the German government would not try to take a hand in such a very promising dispute. If Germany did, what would the United States do? It would either have to fight or back down.

"Whichever alternative is taken, the result would involve an addition to the external responsibilities, and an increase of the warlike resources, of the United States. This last result seems to be inevitable. No nation can expect to take over the political control of an entire continent, to make itself answerable for permanently maintaining the existing geographical divisions of a group of states so large and (in some cases) so distant as those of the two Americas, and to secure the integrity against colonization, annexation, or other forcible intrusion, of territories at once so tempting, so weak and in such a condition of economic and industrial infancy, without being in a position to give effect to its wishes. If the scramble for South America once begins, neither the latent resources nor the moral influence of the United States will avail to protect its clients without the display of effective material strength.

"The old Monroe doctrine was one of self centred isolation. A country which aimed as far as possible at having no political relations with foreign states could almost dispense with the luxury of fleets and armies. But the new Monroe doctrine (which in some respects is rather the antithesis than the legitimate development of its predecessor) cannot assuredly be maintained unless the citizens of the Republic are prepared to endure burdens and incur obligations from which hitherto they have been enviably free."

Mr. Henry Norman on the Result.

Mr. Henry Norman, whose brilliant work as correspondent of the London *Daily Chronicle* one year ago attracted so much attention in the United States, writes in the December *Cosmopolis* concerning the terms of the Venezuelan settlement. His point of view is that of the intelligent Englishman who for many months had foreseen the outcome and had done what he could to prepare his countrymen for it. He says:

"Lord Salisbury has swallowed the pill at last. That it was such a large and bitter one is entirely the fault of himself and his Foreign Office advisers. Events have thus absolutely justified all those who for eleven months have insisted, first, that the British case was negligently and ignorantly prepared; second, that the whole matter was one demanding settlement by arbitration alone, and third, that in the end to arbitration it must come. On November 26, 1895, Lord Salisbury wrote: 'The claim of a third nation, which is unaffected by the controversy, to impose this particular procedure (arbitration) on either of the two others cannot be reasonably justified, and has no foundation in the law of nations.' On November 12, 1896, Sir Julian Pauncefote signed on Lord Salisbury's behalf the arbitration treaty with Venezuela 'as agreed upon between the

United States and Great Britain.' On the former date he wrote : ' As regards the rest [of the Venezuelan claim], that which lies within the so-called Schomburgk line, the Government of Great Britain do not consider that the rights of Great Britain are open to question ; ' and that ' Her Majesty's Government cannot, in justice to the inhabitants, offer to surrender to foreign rule ' British settlements within that line. And again : Her Majesty's Government ' cannot consent to entertain, or to submit to the arbitration of another power or of foreign jurists, however eminent, claims based on the extravagant pretensions of Spanish officials in the last century, and involving the transfer of large numbers of British subjects who have for many years enjoyed the settled rule of a British colony.' On the latter date the Schomburgk line as such was finally abandoned ; the British settlements in question are offered for surrender in case the arbitral tribunal pronounces against them, and the more or less imaginary ' large numbers of British subjects who have for many years enjoyed,' etc., are to be transferred in the last resort at the bidding of a foreign jurist—the King of Sweden—if the ' many years ' in question amounted to forty-nine and eleven months, but not to fifty. There is really nothing else to say, except a word of profound thankfulness that even at such a cost the sacred principle of arbitration between the English-speaking peoples has at last been accepted. The result would have been reached sooner but for the fact that both Lord Salisbury and Mr. Olney unfortunately misinterpreted the tone and phraseology of each other's disptches—a misunderstanding which it was my privilege, in a humble and private capacity, to do something to remove. No diplomatic struggle has ever been waged more skillfully from beginning to end than Mr. Olney has waged this one. And there are two men to whom England is under deep obligations for the result. The first is Sir Julian Pauncefote, whose task was one of extreme difficulty and delicacy, and whose diplomacy, attitude and actions, if a full account of them could be given, would be universally recognized as beyond praise. The second is Sir William Harcourt, whose private pressure upon the Government last July was the motive force which finally determined them in the ri ght road.

" From an international point of view the most important aspect of the Venezuelan settlement is its formal recognition of the Monroe doctrine. This doctrine in its widest application has always been firmly held by the American people as among the most sacred articles of their political faith. Hitherto, however, European statesmen have ignored it. This will no longer be possible for England; but our action has only caused the Continental powers to add another to the already long list of grievances against us. ' It may have suited England,' they say in effect, ' to recognize this theory, but we will have none of it.' "

CANADA AND VENEZUELA.

THE Venezuelan settlement forms the subject of an hysterical article by George Tate Blackstock, Q.C., in the *Canadian Magazine*. The terms of this settlement, we are told, are intensely humiliating to British Canadians. It does not appear that Canadians are disposed to regard Venezuela's oft-repeated requests for arbitration as unreasonable, but that such arbitration should result from the interference of the United States seems, from the Canadian point of view, a matter of the keenest regret. It is bad enough that England should arbitrate at all with a " weak, poverty-stricken, ill-conditioned Spanish-American Republic," but " to turn a deaf ear for a quarter of a century to the entreaties of Venezuela, because she was too weak to forcibly oppose us, and then, in deference to the threats of the United States, to turn right-about-face and grant practically all that Venezuela had ever asked, was to proclaim England to the world as a swaggering bully."

HAS UNCLE SAM SCORED A POINT ?

Mr. Blackstock is fully persuaded that whatever the United States has gained from the episode (and he seems to think this considerable) has been so much direct loss to Great Britain.

" I do not dwell upon these aspects of the matter which concern almost exclusively Venezuela and British Guiana. It is when one passes from these to larger considerations that one sees at once that the United States emerges from the controversy with everything gained, while England is certainly ignominiously defeated and humiliated. If we leave out of sight the general treaty arrangement, which is not at all necessarily involved in the settlement of the Venezuela business, and which time will prove is of no advantage to England, the United States has every reason to indulge in the wildest outbursts of enthusiasm. Not only is the Monroe doctrine firmly established and inscribed in the international code, but in a form so amplified and extended as to make the influence of the United States absolutely paramount upon this continent, and to make her the arbiter of the fortunes and destinies of every South American state. The far-reaching consequences of this state of affairs will very soon make themselves apparent. Trade follows the flag, and if you deliberately modify, if not annihilate, your own influence and prestige in South America, and at the same time solemnly acknowledge that the United States is to be the paramount authority and absolute master of the situation, you will very soon find that the nations of the southern half of this hemisphere will find it to their advantage to buy their wares of, and do their business with, that country which can make or mar their fortunes. The position of the United States in the matter of controlling South American trade, which has long been the eager pursuit of her statesmen, is almost impregnable. We have delivered the prey

to our enemy, and that without rhyme or reason, much less any equivalent."

ARE WE ENEMIES?

"The truth is that if Lord Salisbury had set out with the avowed object of elevating the fortunes and status of the United States, and depressing our own, he could scarcely have succeeded better. No one will accuse the noble marquis of any indifference to the interests or honor of his country in its foreign relations. The whole difficulty arises from that fatal inability of Englishmen to form a true estimate of American character and aims. They will persist in believing that the United States fully reciprocates their idyllic and altruistic aspirations for the harmony and union of the two peoples, and that she desires the prosperity and happiness of the British Empire as heartily as Englishmen wish these for her. No more profound error can be indulged. It cannot be too often repeated, line upon line, precept upon precept, until it passes into the currency of a maxim, that England has no such deadly, jealous and persistent foe as the United States. It ought not to be so; it may not always be so; but it absolutely is so."

And this vehement Canadian avers that Lord Salisbury would never have fallen into such a pit if he had been blessed with the counsel of a Canadian statesman "of average patriotism and information."

WAKE UP, JOHN BULL!

Examples and Warnings from Abroad.

THERE seems to be good reason for believing that the British Cabinet has taken to heart the warning so clearly expressed by public opinion during the recess in favor of pressing forward a Secondary Education bill next session. Whatever exaggerations there may be in Mr. Williams' book, "Made in Germany," there is no denying that Germany is forging ahead. The *Daily News*, Mr. Ritchie and Sir Thomas Farrer have endeavored to belittle the significance of the facts and figures brought together by Mr. Williams, but one and all have to admit that there is great need for action. Lord Rosebery and Mr. Balfour have both borne strong testimony to the need for improving the method of training the people. According to the Duke of Devonshire, the Secondary Education bill is to be one of the Ministerial proposals next year.

WHY GERMANY IS GAINING GROUND.

Dr. Dillon, writing in the *Fortnightly Review* on "German Policy," incidentally calls attention to the fact that Germany is undoubtedly beating England, not because German goods are cheap, but because German education is better than England's. In Great Britain the great idea is to pay for passing examinations, whereas, says Dr. Dillon:

"In Germany love of knowledge for its own sake, apart from its practical and profitable utilization, is studiously instilled and successfully communicated to the rising generation, and the result is writ large, among other things, in the vast strides made by German commerce throughout the world. Their country bristles with technical schools, with commercial training colleges, and with special educational institutions for every kind of theoretical learning and practical skill, from the method of dairy farming to the theory of transcendental æsthetics. Their best statesmen are practical psychologists; their average ambassadors not only know the language, history and literature of the countries to which they are accredited, but likewise the commercial advantages which may be obtained for German merchants there. System, order, thoroughness, characterize everything they set their hands to, with the sole exception of colonial enterprise, which needs that clearness of eye and steadiness of hand that only actual experience can confer."

And the result, says Dr. Dillon, is that it is the bitter truth, however much it may be gainsaid by optimistic ministers, that commercial defeat is the result of commercial inferiority.

The Secret of German Success.

Mr. B. H. Thwaite, writing in the *Nineteenth Century* for December on the "Commercial War Between Germany and England," gives many instances and illustrations of the way in which German science and German thoroughness have succeeded in beating the English out of the market. He says:

"The main secret of Germany's great industrial progress may be summed up in the words, polytechnic education and philosophic training.

"The refined precision and the advanced scientific attainments of the controllers of German metallurgical processes have enabled the day-by-day production of finished metal in sheets the thinness, pliability and evenness of structure of which are admittedly impossible of attainment in Staffordshire. Our easy *laissez faire* policy, and reliance on an assumed superiority—because our fathers succeeded we ought to succeed—will not do."

But Mr. Thwaite is no alarmist, and he concludes his article with words of encouragement.

MR. DILLON, MR. REDMOND, MR. PARNELL.

Disclosures By Mr. W. O'Brien.

"WAS Mr. Parnell badly treated?" is the title of the paper which Mr. W. O'Brien contributes to the *Contemporary*, and which sheds a strange light upon the present quarrel between Redmondite and Dillonite. The writer begins by declaring that "Mr. Healey's poisoned words" in Committee Room 15, and his subsequent writings, are almost the only grounds for Parnellite resentment and estrangement, and now that Mr. Healey's domination is at an end, one would suppose there might be an end to the schism among the Nationalists. The purpose of the article is first to make

clear, from letters and telegrams in the Boulogne negotiations, that Mr. Parnell was not badly treated, but was treated, and confessed that he was treated, with friendly and respectful consideration. But in doing this the much more remarkable and practically important fact is that "Mr. John Redmond, who is now the only considerable enemy of reunion, was, while Mr. Parnell was still alive, one of our most earnest auxiliaries in bringing about Mr. Parnell's retirement and substituting for him the very man who is at this moment chairman of the Irish party, Mr. John Dillon."

As Mr. O'Brien says, "The fact will astonish many people." But he goes on to prove it; and calmly predicts that "the moment earnest Parnellites master the facts, Mr. Redmond's power as a mischief maker will not be worth much further notice."

MR. REDMOND AS DILLONITE.

In the course of the negotiations following on the Kilkenny election, Mr. Redmond himself being witness, Mr. Parnell proposed to retire if Mr. O'Brien would accept the chairmanship of the united party. Mr. O'Brien urged that Mr. John Dillon should be the leader; and now, in answer to the charge of "murdering Parnell," Mr. O'Brien offers "proofs of the active exertions of Mr. Redmond and his friends in inducing Mr. Parnell to retire in Mr. Dillon's favor." The documents he cites are apparently conclusive enough. The "most fatal" difficulty was the personal bitterness against Mr. Parnell in "a section of our own camp"—"a small but active and violent minority of our colleagues"—which paralyzed the peace negotiations.

"CECIL RHODES HAS STIFFENED" PARNELL.

But there were other difficulties. In a letter dated Dublin, February 10, 1891, Mr. Tim Harrington wrote to Mr. O'Brien warmly wishing his efforts success as the only means of saving Mr. Parnell and Ireland. Here is a curious glimpse the letter gives us:

"However, we had no difficulty in inducing Parnell to put the thing before you directly. His confidence in you is as strong as ever, but I think John said something to him about the funds in Paris which has aroused in his mind the suspicion that, if he retires now, the difficulties to confront him, if ever he attempts to return, will be rendered all the more formidable only by his retirement. It is very probable his interview with Cecil Rhodes has stiffened him, and no doubt the pressure from some troublesome lads here in Ireland calling upon him on no account to give way has had some effect."

MR. REDMOND'S ANXIETY FOR UNION.

From a letter of Mr. J. E. Redmond, dated Dublin, February 5, when, it will be remembered, the project in question was Mr. Parnell's retirement in favor of Mr. John Dillon, the following sentence may be given as typical of the correspondence which is quoted:

"'I have just returned from London, where I fully discussed the situation with P. . . . As I understand that the only point of dispute is as to the land question, I do hope that you will use all your influence to have this difficulty removed, and I say this as one who is *quite as anxious* for the settlement as you are yourself. . . . Of course I can quite understand a feeling of impatience on the part of G. and his friends, and God knows *you* have special reason for impatience, but so much is at stake and we have approached so near an agreement that it would be horrible if a break came now. All the influence that Harrington, Clancy and I possess is being used in season and out of it in the right direction, and we are all quite impressed with the belief in P.'s *bona fides*, and that the demand he is making comes from his natural desire to use the opportunity to get as good a bargain as possible—but there are other influences amongst his friends besides ours, as you must know, and I most earnestly beg of you to leave no stone unturned to bring about the small further concession which is alone needful now to put us all in accord. . . . Before the final word is said P. will have a meeting of his supporters. I need, I think, scarcely tell you that you may count on my continued assistance—whatever it is worth.'"

On February 9, when the negotiations were practically over, Mr. Redmond wrote to Mr. O'Brien:

"'I am afraid John's interview with P. at Calais had a *very bad effect* and accounts for much of recent events. Ever since P. has been saying if *you* were to be the leader, as he originally strongly urged, the difficulties would be very small. I wish to God this could be so. I well know *John* (Dillon) would not be the one to object.'"

MR. SMALLEY ON ENGLISH SOCIETY.

IN the January *Harper's* Mr. George W. Smalley attempts to explain to Americans the meaning of society in England, the social distinctions which mark off the body which may come more especially under that name, and what these distinctions are based on.

WEALTH IS NO OPEN SESAME.

There are few truisms which are more thoroughly trusted than that which states that "money will do anything," and it would be difficult to find an American who would consider that, with an unlimited amount of money, he could not attain any of the social circles in London that he might desire. Mr. Smalley, however, denies this popular supposition that the mere possession of riches is any passport. He says:

"Walking one day, early in my London experiences, with Mr. Kinglake, through a well-known quarter of the far West End of London, I asked him who lived in a certain house. 'I do not know,' he answered, adding, in his reflective way: 'Nothing in London is more remarkable than such a district

as this. For the last half hour we have been wandering among houses the possession of which implies wealth. You could not live in such a house for less than $5,000 or $10,000 a year—often more—and not a single person you ever saw or heard of lives in any one of them.' They have a society of their own, but it is not society. They are important persons in the city or in whatever department of business or industry they belong to. And the chances are that London sees their names for the first time when they die and their wills are published in an illustrated weekly paper, with the amounts of their fortunes."

NOT EVEN RANK OPENS THE DOOR.

"The same may be said, and will seem, perhaps, still more surprising, of literature, art, science. No one of these by itself and of itself is a guarantee of social admissibility. Nor is rank. I have found it more difficult to persuade people of this last than of any other negative proposition about English society. A notion has prevailed in America that the peerage is of itself the Golden Book in which are writ the names of the elect. Wealth and rank—those are the two true tests or true certificates of position. But they are not. There are scores and scores of peers and many hundreds of the possessors of lesser titles who are unknown in London society. If you read—and a good many people do read—the lists published of guests at smart parties and weddings, their names never appear. The people themselves never appear. They have their own place, and perhaps a high place, in the scheme of things, but it is not this place. Sometimes they do not care for society; sometimes society does not care for them. It is no reproach to either, and it may be well to say, once for all, that in anything I have to allege on these often delicate matters I mean no reproach or criticism upon anything or anybody. I have no other aim than to describe things as they are."

WHAT SOCIETY DOES WANT.

Mr. Smalley informs us that what society does yearn after is not mere wealth nor mere artistic or scientific distinction, nor mere rank, but for a return for the attention which it may bestow upon an individual. This return may not take the form of reciprocity in hospitality at all. Indeed there are vast numbers of people who are invited to dine with great regularity without ever inviting any one to dine with them. But when some one out of society is "taken up" for one of these reasons of wealth, distinction or rank, primarily he or she must give a return in brilliant conversation or in fine manners, or in beauty, or in a perfect adaptability to the manners of the *beau monde*.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE AND BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

"If it be possible to generalize on such a matter, what is now called society in London is made up of sets or separate coteries, each a society in itself, and all together combining into one very loosely organized whole. At the head of all these, from a purely fashionable point of view, is the Marlborough House set, meaning the Prince and Princess of Wales and their friends and associates. It is not necessary to speak of the Queen, because the Queen withdrew from society on the death of the Prince Consort, and has never returned to it. Nor need the court, properly so called, be considered. Drawing rooms and levees are held regularly, and it is still considered that a presentation at court is a certificate of social admissibility. The number of presentations is, however, very large, and is regulated upon principles very different from those which society adopts as tests or standards of admission to any of its many cliques. To be excluded from court would be, as a rule, a disqualification for the best or smartest society. Even to this rule there are brilliant exceptions. The Queen holds views on certain points of morals and conduct much stricter than those which prevail in Mayfair and Belgravia. It may seem a social paradox, but it is the fact, and a fact familiar to everybody in London, that exclusion from court does not necessarily mean exclusion from the Marlborough House set. The Prince of Wales is, in the good sense, a law unto himself, and the laws which he enacts for his own court are much less Draconian than those which regulate entrances into Buckingham Palace, or even to the levees which the Prince holds at St. James's Palace by the Queen's command, and subject to the regulations framed by her own officials—presentations at levees held by the Prince being considered and announced as equivalent to presentations to her Majesty

MR. MACDOWELL: A GREAT AMERICAN COMPOSER.

IN the January *Century* there is an appreciative sketch of the young American composer, E. A. MacDowell, written by the well-known musical critic, Mr. Henry T. Finck. Mr. Finck thinks that there was a considerable shifting of the musical centre of our country when Mr. MacDowell was only a few months ago brought from Boston to New York to accept the professorship of music in Columbia University. Mr. MacDowell is only thirty five years old, and has made the most notable triumphs as a composer, pianist and professor of music that have ever come to any American hitherto. Mr. Finck considers the most distinguishing characteristics of this young composer's work to be the originality and imaginativeness of his work. "Considering that he obtained his musical education chiefly in France and Germany, his compositions are as a rule remarkably free from definite foreign influences, except such traits as apply to music the world over; some of them will doubtless mark the beginning of a real American school of music which, like American literature, will combine the best foreign traits with features indigenous to our soil. Cosmopolitan-

ism is the essence of American life, and cosmopolitanism was the keynote of Mr. MacDowell's musical training."

MacDowell was not a musical prodigy as a child. His genius was slow in developing. He went to the Conservatoire at Paris at the age of 15 and studied with the best professors of music. He went to Germany, too, and studied there. He was the favorite pupil of the great composer, Raff.

Mr. Finck boldly says that as a pianist he would rather hear MacDowell than any professional now in Europe excepting Paderewski. Though MacDowell is a *virtuoso* of the highest rank, he always plays like a composer, putting music and emotion above effect and mere brilliancy of execution.

"He has the rare gift of bringing tears to the listeners' eyes with a single modulation or a few notes of melody—a gift that is associated, in the minds of educated hearers, with genius only. He has his moods, and is very sensitive to the quality of his audience, playing better in proportion to the sympathy manifested by the hearers. Were he to devote himself to the piano exclusively Paderewski might have to look to his laurels, but his extreme nervousness makes him prefer composing and teaching."

MACDOWELL AS A COMPOSER.

"Composers who are at the same time pianists labor under the disadvantage that their creative work is apt to be ignored by those who are most eager to applaud their playing. Paderewski and MacDowell are more lucky in this respect than Liszt and Rubinstein were at their age; the world has evidently learned wisdom, having found out that a pianist is never quite so entrancing as when he plays his own pieces. Mr MacDowell's first triumph in New York was won in the double capacity of composer and pianist. He had been invited to play his second concerto with the Philharmonic Society on December 17, 1894. The result was a double success such as no American musician had ever achieved before an American audience. The Philharmonic audience, the most critical in the country, can be painfully cold; but the young composer-pianist received an ovation such as is usually accorded only to Paderewski or to a popular prima donna at the opera. The three most noticeable things about the concerto itself were that in its style and treatment of the piano it was as thoroughly *idiomatic* as if it had been written by Chopin, Liszt or Paderewski; that its orchestration rivaled in richness and brilliancy that of the greatest living foreign masters in that field—Dvorák and Johann Strauss, and, most important of all, that it is brimful of *ideas* such as can come only from a brain born to create new ideas. I have already referred to the rarity of 'reminiscences' in his compositions. MacDowell is not an erudite musician; he purposely avoids studying the scores of the great masters. He prefers to spend his time in thinking, and that is one reason why he is not a mere imitator of Chopin, Schumann, Wagner or Liszt, like most young composers of the present day. Mr. MacDowell's concertos and orchestral pieces (among which are the symphonic poems 'Hamlet and Ophelia,' dedicated to Sir Henry Irving; 'Lancelot and Elaine,' 'Lamia,' 'The Saracens and Lovely Alda,' 'In October' and two suites) have, indeed, been played frequently in most of the foreign musical centres and acknowledged as the best music that has come from across the ocean, while the committee that offered him the professorship at Columbia University justly stated that they considered him the greatest musical genius America has produced. Anton Seidl has declared him a greater composer than Brahms, and I myself am convinced that, with the exception of Paderewski, none of the young composers now in Europe holds out such brilliant promises of the future as MacDowell, who seems destined to place America musically on a level with Europe.

"On January 23, 1896, the Boston Symphony Orchestra paid him the probably unprecedented honor (in the case of an American composer) of placing two of his longest works on the same programme. They were the first of his concertos, written when he was only nineteen, and his Indian suite, completed at thirty-four, the latest of his works. The difference between these pieces was not as great as might have been expected. Indeed, this juvenile concerto seemed to me so finished in style and so ripe in harmonic treatment and modulation that I suspected it must have been retouched. I found, however, that with the exception of a few lines near the beginning of the first movement the score was exactly as it had been printed originally."

THE MODERN DEPARTMENT STORE.

THE January *Scribner's* opens with the first of a series of articles on "The Conduct of Great Businesses," this one being a description of the activities and importance of a metropolitan department store. Mr. Samuel H. Adams has found out an immense deal of information, some of it very picturesque, in his researches among these huge bazaars. He says that not only have department stores taken the place of large numbers of jobbers and retail dealers, but in the further concentration of industrial interests they have in some cases begun to manufacture for themselves.

"Still, the department store idea is by no means a new one, nor has it reached in this country its highest development. The great establishment in Paris, still pre eminent of its kind, started in the smallest way in 1852, to-day transacts a total business of $30,000,000, or more than twice that of any American retail establishment. The greatest advance has been made since it has become strictly co-operative. Not a franc's worth of its stock is held outside of the people in the store, and the leadership of the business is invested in three persons selected from the

heads of departments by the vote of the employees (*i.e.*, shareholders) through an election held every three years. The cash paid to stockholders in their annual dividends amounts to about 5 per cent. of the total sales, setting aside suitable sums for contingencies. As the capital stock is but $4,000,000, an annual dividend of a million and a half represents the great yearly profit of 40 per cent. on the capital."

THE MAGNITUDE OF THEIR OPERATIONS.

"With us the department stores have advanced fortunately in both the quality of the goods sold and the amount of the sales. The business of several amounts annually to from $7,500,000 to $15,000,000, and this, roughly speaking, is as much money as many a prosperous railway one thousand miles long handles in a twelvemonth. One great store in the West carries a rent account of almost, if not quite, $400,000 a year; the mail order business of another amounts to $900,000 a year; a number of houses send to the homes of their customers more than twenty thousand packages in a single day, while perhaps as many more are carried away in the hands of the shoppers. In the busiest days quite one hundred thousand persons have visited each of the very largest stores of New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and Brooklyn; one firm spends more than $300,000 a year advertising, and single departments in several stores sell more than $2,000,000 worth of goods annually."

THE DEPARTMENTAL SYSTEM.

The different departments of a great retail bazaar, which sells everything from orchestrions to tooth brushes, instruction on the bicycle and the latest patent liniments, which takes photographs, supports hothouses and maintains restaurants under the same roof, are very distinctively marked out, and there is considerable rivalry between them. The head of a firm which owns a great department store must be an excellent judge of men in order to select competent managers for the individual departments. It is impossible that any one head could have an intimate knowledge of all the technicalities of such a vast business. The buyer of an individual department is a very important man. Sometimes he has a large salary and a percentage of the profits of his department. For instance, some of them have $10,000 a year and an interest which brings a total income up to $30,000 a year. Under the manager of the department is the superintendent, who may get so much as $5,000 a year, and who is often a woman. The work inside the department in selling and taking care of goods is conducted by a small army under the superintendent. The floor walker gets from $15 to $40 a week, and the clerks get from $3 to $15 a week, according to the grade of the store. Some of the stores employ twenty-five hundred sales people in the holiday season. Mr. Adams tells us that the mechanical carriers which shoot our cash to the desk of the cashier will soon do away with the cash boys and girls, as the automatic arrangement is much cheaper and quicker.

SOME FIGURES IN THE BUSINESS.

"No other business that is conducted under one roof equals the department store in magnitude of detail. Take for instance the case of one of the giants of the species. It employs from thirty-five hundred to five thousand persons, according to the season. In a year it does nearly $10,000,000 of business. Its largest individual sale last year was an orchestrion for $4,500 and its smallest a patent clothes-pin for 1 cent. During the holiday rush there were several days when its gross receipts ran over $100,000. It has more than seventy departments To heat it one hundred miles of steam pipe are required, and the electric light plant would adequately equip a small city. It represents a rental of nearly $300,000 a year, and at a conservative estimate the daily expenses of the store are $5,000. When it is considered that this enormous sum is made up from the profits of sales for the most part in small parcels, one gets an inkling of the infinite care in details and the perfection of system which go to make such enterprises as largely profitable as they are. A man who has himself conducted one of these businesses recently made this statement:

"'The profits of the department store are represented by the cash discounts on its bills.'

"That is, the big store, by virtue of its quick returns, is able to pay cash for purchases instead of buying on long time; and as it is well known that 5 per cent. is a high average discount we have an index as to the yearly profits if this statement, which has been several times verified, is exact."

One of the most valuable parts of Mr. Adams' article is his account of the reforms which have been made in the management of department stores.

"From time to time the practices and methods of one or another of the great stores have been made the subject of legislative inquiry, but invariably with unimportant results. And now a powerful organization has been formed in New York by some thirty or forty of the big stores for mutual support and protection. Representing, as it does, more than fifty millions of capital, it is a formidable combination; and, while its object is not definitely so stated, there is no doubt but that it will oppose with all its strength any legislation looking toward an interference with the business.

"Public opinion has been brought to bear upon the management of the department store. The Consumers' League of New York has been organized, with the object of compelling the stores to treat their employees equitably. It fights for light, airy rooms, seats for the salespeople, reform in the system of fines, vacations with pay and recompense for overtime. Such stores as live up to the principles set down by the Leaguers are put on the 'White List.' The members of the League do their shopping in the listed stores. This League has set forth what it calls a 'Standard of a Fair House,' as follows:

"A fair house is one in which equal pay is given for work of equal value irrespective of sex. In the departments where women only are employed in which the minimum wages are $6 per week for experienced adult workers, and fall in few instances below $8.

"In which wages are paid by the week.

"In which fines, if imposed, are paid into a fund for the benefit of the employees.

"In which the minimum wages of cash girls are $2 per week, with the same conditions regarding weekly payments and fines."

HOURS.

"A fair house is one in which the hours from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. (with three-quarters of an hour for lunch) constitute the working day, and a general half holiday is given on one day of each week during at least two summer months.

"In which a vacation of not less than one week with pay during the summer season is given.

"In which all overtime is compensated for."

PHYSICAL CONDITIONS.

"A fair house is one in which work, lunch and retiring rooms are apart from each other, and conform in all respects to the present sanitary laws.

"In which the present law regarding the providing of seats for saleswomen is observed and the use of seats permitted."

OTHER CONDITIONS.

"A fair house is one in which humane and considerate behavior is the rule.

"In which fidelity and length of service meet with the consideration which is their due.

"In which no children under fourteen years of age are employed."

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

A VERY full account of the various postal savings bank systems of the world is presented by Mr. E. T. Heyn in the *Annals* of the American Academy of Political and Social Science.

Mr. Heyn argues that the establishment of a system of banking in connection with our American postal service, by affording a place of safe deposit for small earnings, would stimulate the twelve million wage-workers of the land to habits of thrift.

"Second, since there are seventy millions of people in this country, and since each one on the average has ten dollars hoarded, there is the immense sum of seven hundred million dollars which is absolutely retired from circulation. The country is crippled thereby, through a scarcity of money, which might be restored to active circulation by means of a postal savings department.

"Third, there would probably be at least one thousand millions of dollars deposited by the people inside of two years, which, if used to retire government bonds, would cause the debt of the country to be held by its own citizens and relieve the country from the financial control of foreign money lenders.

"Fourth, the moral tone of the citizens of the country would be elevated and their independence increased by the fact of having money on deposit, and the credit and stability of the government would be firmly defended by all having deposits with the banks from the additional incentive of self-interest."

Mr. Heyn cites the experience of England, Canada, the British colonies, Austria, Hungary, France, Sweden, the Netherlands, Prussia, Italy and other countries which are maintaining postal savings banks successfully. Besides the United States, Germany and Switzerland are alone among the leading countries in refusing to introduce such banks.

Among the advantages which Mr. Heyn thinks would follow the establishment of postal savings banks by the United States, he dwells upon the resulting convenience in small towns and villages where private savings banks do not exist, and also on the necessity for greater security to depositors than is generally afforded by private banks.

CAN SCIENCE DISPEL FOGS?

IN the January *Harper's* Professor Alexander McAdie has an exceedingly interesting brief paper on "Fog Possibilities," in which he broaches the question whether we can learn by scientific means to dispel fog. He tells us that fogs may form in three different ways—first, when the air has been cooled by rapid radiation, second, where the cooling results from a mixture of different air currents, and third, where a cooling has been caused by an uplifting of the air. The sea fogs come from an emphatic difference between the temperatures of the water and air. Coast fogs are formed when inflowing moist air from the sea passes over a chilled land or are formed at sea during the prevalence of some great area of high pressure. Mr. McAdie tells us that "in California, last year, a large amount of fruit was saved by following certain 'fog building' methods. Mr. W. H. Hammon of the United States Weather Bureau pointed out to the fruit growers the five essential ways of preventing frost: First, by diminishing the radiation; second, by increasing the moisture in the air and raising the dew point; third, by adding heat to the air; fourth, by removing the cold air—actually drawing it off, and fifth, by mixing the air and removing the cold air from the ground. Smudge fires are based upon the first method, and are fairly effective; but the great improvement consists in the introduction of large amounts of moisture in the vaporous state. When this vapor condenses, or, in other words, when the fog forms an enormous amount of heat is given off, generally at the very height at which it is most needed. Fog and frost both occur when the skies are clear and little or no air is stirring.

"A strong wind so thoroughly mixes the air that there is little chance for cold dry air to settle in the hollows and low places. Fog, then, as the natural preventive of frost, may be a blessing to the orchardist; but there are others, particularly travelers, to whom the fog can be but a source of annoyance and danger. For example, on December 17 and 18, 1895, an area of high pressure lay off the Middle Atlantic coast. At New York such a dense fog prevailed over the rivers and bay that the Sound steamers did not attempt to pass through Hell Gate and the ocean steamships were all detained below Quarantine. Of course there were numerous accidents.

"*Can we at such times, by any means known to science, dispel the fog?* We may say at the outset that it is a simpler problem than the artificial production of rain. John Aitken of Edinburgh, about five years ago, devised a very sensitive dust counter, and with it has measured the dust particles in the air at a number of places. These measurements and the experiments of Carl Barus have shown how close is the relationship between fog, cloud or haze and the number of dust particles in the air. Whether the vapor shall condense as fine Scotch mist or coarse black London fog is largely determined by the dust. If we can remove the dust from the air we have removed the nuclei of condensation. Dr. Lodge has pointed out five different methods of accomplishing this—viz., filtration, settling, recondensing, calcining and electrification. There may be other ways, but of those mentioned the last is the one which seems to contain the greatest possibilities when applied to the problem of fog dissipation. There can be no doubt that air is speedily cleansed of solid matter in suspension by continued electrification. One of Dr. Lodge's experiments may be quoted here:

"'A bell jar of illuminated magnesium smoke is connected with the pole of a Vose machine. A potential able to give quarter-inch or even tenth-inch sparks is ample. The smoke particles very quickly aggregate into long filaments, which drop by their own weight when the electrification is removed. A higher potential tears them asunder and drives them against the sides of the jar. . . . If the jar be filled with steam, electrification rapidly aggregates the particles of globules into Scotch mist and fine rain.'

"Lodge further shows how a small cellar may be cleared of thick turpentine smoke by a point discharge; also that there are many other applications of the principle, such as purifying the air of smoking rooms, theatre galleries, disinfecting hospital wards, etc. To dissipate the fog we would either, by a gentle electrification, increase the size of the dust nuclei until they settled, or, under strong electrical discharges, scatter and precipitate them. Ten years have barely passed since Lodge made the suggestion of thus dissipating fog. Great changes have been made in electrical apparatus since then, and insulating materials then hardly known are now in common use. Potentials of fifty thousand volts are less rare to-day than potentials of five thousand volts were five years ago. Within a reasonable distance fog can probably be dissipated and the air clarified. Of course the supply of fog may be such that there would be little appreciable diminution, but as a rule fog has well marked limits and is localized. Fog dispellers might be placed upon war ships, ferry boats and at all terminal depots and crowded thoroughfares. We cart away from our busiest streets the snow or solidified vapor of the air. Is it not better economy to attempt the conquest of the water vapor in another form?"

THE MODERN SCIENTIFIC SPIRIT.

PROFESSOR WOODROW WILSON'S famous address on "Princeton in the Nation's Service" at the recent sesquicentennial celebration is printed in the December *Forum*. Perhaps the one portion of the address which has attracted more attention than any other, in college and university circles, is Professor Wilson's expression of his views on the influence of modern science.

"Science," says Professor Wilson, "has bred in us a spirit of experiment and a contempt for the past. It has made us credulous of quick improvement, hopeful of discovering panaceas, confident of success in every new thing.

"I wish to be as explicit as carefully chosen words will enable me to be upon a matter so critical, so radical as this. I have no indictment against what science has done; I have only a warning to utter against the atmosphere which has stolen from laboratories into lecture rooms and into the general air of the world at large. Science—our science—is new. It is a child of the nineteenth century. It has transformed the world and owes little debt of obligation to any past age. It has driven mystery out of the universe; it has made malleable stuff of the hard world, and laid it out in its elements upon the table of every class-room. Its own masters have known its limitations: they have stopped short at the confines of the physical universe; they have declined to reckon with spirit or with the stuffs of the mind, have eschewed sense and confined themselves to sensation. But their work has been so stupendous that all other men of all other studies have been set staring at their methods, imitating their ways of thought, ogling their results. We look in our study of the classics nowadays more at the phenomena of language than at the movement of spirit; we suppose the world which is invisible to be unreal; we doubt the efficacy of feeling and exaggerate the efficacy of knowledge; we speak of society as an organism and believe that we can contrive for it a new environment which will change the very nature of its constituent parts; worst of all, we believe in the present and in the future more than in the past, and deem the newest theory of

society the likeliest. This is the disservice scientific study has done us : it has given us agnosticism in the realm of philosophy, scientific anarchism in the field of politics. It has made the legislator confident that he can create, and the philosopher sure that God cannot. Past experience is discredited and the laws of matter are supposed to apply to spirit and the make-up of society.

WHAT SCIENCE HAS DONE FOR US.

"Let me say once more, this is not the fault of the scientist ; he has done his work with an intelligence and success which cannot be too much admired. It is the work of the noxious, intoxicating gas which has somehow got into the lungs of the rest of us from out the crevices of his workshop—a gas, it would seem, which forms only in the outer air, and where men do not know the right use of their lungs. I should tremble to see social reform led by men who had breathed it ; I should fear nothing better than utter destruction from a revolution conceived and led in the scientific spirit. Science has not changed the laws of social growth or betterment. Science has not changed the nature of society, has not made history a whit easier to understand, human nature a whit easier to reform. It has won for us a great liberty in the physical world, a liberty from superstitious fear and from disease, a freedom to use nature as a familiar servant ; but it has not freed us from ourselves. It has not purged us of passion or disposed us to virtue. It has not made us less covetous or less ambitious or less self-indulgent. On the contrary, it may be suspected of having enhanced our passions, by making wealth so quick to come, so fickle to stay. It has wrought such instant, incredible improvement in all the physical setting of our life, that we have grown the more impatient of the unreformed condition of the part it has not touched or bettered, and we want to get at our spirits and reconstruct them in like radical fashion by like processes of experiment. We have broken with the past and have come into a new world.

A PLEA FOR THE "HUMANITIES."

"Can any one wonder, then, that I ask for the old drill, the old memory of times gone by, the old schooling in precedent and tradition, the old keeping of faith with the past, as a preparation for leadership in days of social change? We have not given science too big a place in our education ; but we have made a perilous mistake in giving it too great a preponderance in method in every other branch of study. We must make the humanities human again ; must recall what manner of men we are ; must turn back once more to the region of practicable ideals.

"Of course, when all is said, it is not learning but the spirit of service that will give a college place in the public annals of the nation. It is indispensable, it seems to me, if it is to do its right service, that the air of affairs should be admitted to all its classrooms. I do not mean the air of party politics, but the air of the world's transactions, the consciousness of the solidarity of the race, the sense of the duty of man toward man, of the presence of men in every problem, of the significance of truth for guidance as well as for knowledge, of the potency of ideas, of the promise and the hope that shine in the face of all knowledge. There is laid upon us the compulsion of the national life. We dare not keep aloof and closet ourselves while a nation comes to its maturity. The days of glad expansion are gone, our life grows tense and difficult ; our resource for the future lies in careful thought, providence, and a wise economy ; and the school must be of the nation."

FRIEDRICH NIETZSCHE:

"The Mohammed of Darwinism."

THE first place in the *Quarterly* is given to a serious and even respectful review of the life and opionions of Friedrich Nietzsche. That of itself is a very significant fact. "His books are sumptuously edited, carefully translated, and studied from New York to St. Petersburg."

REBELLIOUS BUT PIOUS ORIGINS.

According to the story, which may or may not be substantiated, Nietzsche sprang from a Polish Protestant and rebel. The anarchist's grandfather was pastor in Thuringia, Doctor of Divinity and superintendent. His father, Ludwig, was also a Lutheran clergyman, and an intimate friend of Frederick William IV., of Prussia. Of this worthy sire the famous Nietzsche was born at Röcken, near Lützen, October 15, 1844, on the birthday of the king, after whom he was named. The father died when the boy was only five years old. He received his schooling at Naumburg.

"At first he made no friends, and was too earnest for his years. The boys called him 'little clergyman ;' they took home stories of his extraordinary acquaintance with the Bible, and how he recited hymns that made them cry. Later on, his comrades made a hero of Friedrich ; his sister worshiped him, and her recollections of his skill in amusements at home, his fantasies and fairy tales, his enthusiasm for the Russians during the Crimean War, his Homeric studies, which infected all around, and his anxiety to understand as well as practice the religious principles taught him, furnish us with a child's biography, not very deep or philosophical, but pleasing and true."

THE EFFECT ON HIM OF BIBLICAL CRITICISM.

Fritz, enamored of muisc and verse-making, used to compose "stanzas, some of which betray remarkable perfection of form and a truth of emotion that is exceedingly rare in boys of twelve or thirteen." In 1858 he was given a scholarship in the Land

School at Pfota. There he spent six years, shining in classics, "an imbecile in mathematics," impassioned with music. Reserve, reverie, depression, grew upon him. At twenty, in 1864, Nietzsche went to Bonn University, ending his school tasks with a panegyric upon the tyrant Theognis, having already chosen "the unpopular anti-Liberal and Napoleonic" side. He soon withdrew from the wild student-life into solitude, began to prepare for a clergyman's lot, investigated the Christian origins, and, under the shock of Biblical criticism, ended by ceasing to be a Christian.

A GERMAN CARLYLE.

After two years at Bonn he studied a year at Leipzig, where he discovered the works of Schopenhauer, who thenceforth became his master in thought, as Emerson, singularly enough, was chosen for his master in style. An accident as cavalry conscript next year freed him from military service, though he afterward served in the Franco-German War, and in 1868 he was appointed Professor of Classics at Basel. His first work was published in 1872—"The Birth of Tragedy from the Spirit of Music." In this he copied the Romantic School—Heine, Wagner and Schopenhauer. Dionysius was to him the spirit of ecstasy—"the will to live"—and Apollo the lord of measure, which together made Greece the creative spring of highest life. His earlier essays in substance and in form remind the reviewer of Carlyle. He was still "a hopeful soul." He then saw in Wagner, whom he afterward renounced, a return of Dionysius—of the spirit of exuberant life triumphant over philosophic abstractions.

THE OPEN-AIR ALPINE DREAMER.

After his "Joyful Science," recounting his pilgrimage of soul between 1876 and 1881, "Nietzshe's style had gained; but his thoughts became incoherent. He never afterward wrote a connected book or attempted in his compositions a logical order. From boyhood delighting in the sun, he would now live, so far as possible, *sub divo*, under the open sky, and by preference in the lofty Swiss vales of the Engadine. At Sils Maria, from which many of his pages are dated, he pitched his nomad's tent during the years when, released from professorial duties, he could indulge without check the illusions that beset him."

In 1881 "the first flash" of the idea of "Eternal Recurrence" came to him, and led to the commencement of "Thus Spake Zarathustra" two years later. He wrote on until 1888. Next year his reason gave way, and he is now buried without hope of recovery in a madhouse at Naumburg.

"THE WILL TO POWER."—THE "OVERMAN."

Of his gospel the reviewer gives a substantial if somewhat decently veiled account. Kant's criticism of the pure reason Nietzsche extends to the practical reason. Schopenhauer's "Will to live" he develops into "Will to power." "Mankind has one supreme task—not a moral duty, but a physiological necessity—to produce the 'overman.'"

Sympathy is "the slave morality, the system of the herd, on which democracy is founded." "The will to power, the sacrifice of the multitude to some few sovereign spirits," that is Nietzsche's principle.

THE JEWISH PROPHETS AND THEIR "SERVILE TRIBES."

His tract, "Beyond Good and Evil," is to the reviewer "Darwin made consistent with himself, or physiology the test of morals." Huxley's contrast of ethics and cosmic struggle is, says Nietzsche, Christian doctrine, not science. "Sympathy is surrender, Christianity decadence." To Nietzsche the dominant note of evolution is "conquest;" and "in the long run the individual conquers for himself."

"This enthusiast for systems discredited in our day would bring back an aristocracy of blood to withstand universal suffrage. True, he holds a patent for genius, whencesoever sprung; but genius will make its own way, provided that the multitude of hoofed animals be not allowed to trample it down. The 'herd' is the danger. 'Equal before God,' the old Christian watchword, has now become 'Equal before the mob.' They, shrinking and cowering in their misery while the conqueror smote or plundered them, first found out the word 'pity;' they made it a god and expanded it into a religion. The prophets of Israel, for example—have not they lifted up their voices against pride, power, luxury, art and war, 'calumniating all these things as "the world," and calling them evil?' That servile tribe, the Jews, with their millenniums of peace and the lion lying down with the lamb, it was they, surely, that taught men to look on pain, inflicted or endured, as the chief curse of humanity. Their moral law may be summed up in the one commandment, 'Be kind.' The high races of the world painted on their escutcheon a very unlike commandment—'Be noble.'"

Neitzsche glorifies Comte. His Zarathustra may be termed "the Bible of Positivism." This Zarathustra is "the Mohammed of Darwinism," prophet of the overman to come when religion shall have passed away with every bondage, such as contract, law, marriage, honesty, which checks delight, and "Free Death" as well as Free Love shall reign.

REV. F. W. NEWLAND, writing from ten years' experience in East London, emphasizes the value of small settlements. The tendency is to grow in size until "Toynbee Hall, for example, has become a mammoth institution." But the fundamental conception is that of men and women living quiet brotherly lives among their fellows—not that of a polytechnic. In his opinion, "the final and most fruitful form of settlement work will be found in small communities of workers, closely associated with the life of the churches in the districts occupied, and in continual touch with suburban congregations."

IS MANKIND PROGRESSING?

THIS large question is investigated by Elisée Reclus in the long and thoughtful paper which opens this month's *Contemporary*. The writer begins by defining what he means by progress:

"Whether progress brings happiness or not, it ought above all to be understood as a complete development of the individual, comprehending the improvement of the physical being in strength, beauty, grace, longevity, material enrichment and increase of knowledge—in fine, the perfecting of character, the becoming more noble, more generous and more devoted. So considered, the progress of the individual is identified with that of society, united more and more intimately in a powerful solidarity."

THE BLISS OF THE SAVAGE.

He next considers the condition of primitive or savage peoples, and compares it with that of civilized nations. He points out that the former is simple and consequently readily coherent and conformable to its ideal; while the latter is, though immense in range and infinitely superior in the forces at work, yet incoherent and inconsistent. Thus the simple Negritos are superior to us in goodness, justice, reverence, truth, and are absolutely devoted to the common interest. The Atleutians are much more highly civilized, with knowledge of art and science, yet show similar innocence, remaining in a state of peace and perfect social equilibrium.

"It is, then, established by the observation of facts and the study of history that many tribes, so far as the material satisfactions of life go, arrive at a state of perfect solidarity, both by the common enjoyment of the products of the earth and by an equitable distribution of resources in case of dearth. . . . Community of work and of life carries with it a sense of distributive justice, perfect mutual respect, a wonderful delicacy of feeling, a refined politeness in words and in acts, a practice of hospitality which goes as far as the complete abnegation of self and the abandonment of personal property. . . . The man in a state more nearly approaching nature than the civilized man also possesses another immense advantage. He is more intimately acquainted with the animals and the plants, with the powerful scent of the earth, and the gentle or terrible phenomena of the elements. . . . He feels in perfect unity with all that which surrounds him, and of which, in his way, he comprehends the life as if all things moved with a rhythm which he himself obeyed."

THE WOES OF THE CIVILIZED.

The advance toward civilization involves the destruction of the isolation which makes this social and natural unity easily possible and the integration of smaller into larger groups. But "no union, pacific or forced, of two ethnical groups, can be accomplished without progress being accompanied by at least a partial regress." The centre of gravity is displaced; a new organism replaces the old; industries and habits are altered, and the evolution of structure must recommence. Hence the worse incidents appear in our own civilization than are found in the savage state.

FOUR IMMENSE GAINS.

These, then, are the losses of the human movement hitherto. What are the gains? M. Reclus answers: Firstly, humanity has arrived at self-consciousness. The habitable and navigable surface of the earth is completely explored. Travel, colonization and trade have "made man the citizen of the planet." The whole world watches the human drama as its centre shifts year by year or period by period. Secondly, as geography conquers space, history has conquered time. The race is unifying itself in point of duration as of extension. Thirdly, we have the prodigious development of modern industry due to science and invention; and, fourthly, there is the intellectual advance seen in our analysis and synthesis of nature and mind; "psychology has become an exact science."

APPROACHING THE CAPITAL PROBLEM.

M. Reclus now moves to his main question.

"Thus admirably furnished with tools by its progress in the knowledge of space and of time, of the intimate nature of things and of man himself, is mankind at the present time prepared to approach the capital problem of its existence, the realization of a collective ideal? Certainly. The work, if not of assimilation, at least of appropriation of the earth, is nearly terminated, to the profit of the nations called civilized, who have become by this very fact the nurses and educators of the world; there are no longer any barbarians to conquer, and consequently the directing classes will soon be without the resource of employing abroad their surplus national energy."

THE TWO FIRST DUTIES.

The internal problems will come to the front. The first is that of bread for all; the second is education for all, or bread for the mind. These once solved, not in the present beggarly manner, "the sense of justice being satisfied by the participation of all in the material and intellectual possessions of humanity, there would come to every man a singular lightening of conscience," the sense of cruel inequality being a poison in the cup of all human joy.

THE REDEMPTION OF THE BODY.

"If ever—and it appears to lie in the path of evolution—if ever the great organism of mankind learns to do what social organisms of not very large dimensions did and are doing—that is to say, if it complies with these two duties, not to let any one die of hunger or stagnate in ignorance—it will then be possible to attempt the realization of another ideal,

which also is already pursued by an ever-increasing number of individuals—the ideal of reconquering from the past all that we have lost, and becoming again equal in force, in agility, in skill, in health and in beauty with the finest, strongest and most skillful men who have ever lived before us."

M. Reclus observes that "those of our young people who are brought under very good hygienic conditions and undergo physical training grow in form and strength equaling the most handsome savages," while far surpassing them in intelligence; and concludes that man need not become "only an enormous brain swathed in wraps to keep him from taking cold."

A NEW "RETURN TO NATURE."

The modern man may also reconquer the real intimate comprehension of nature which the savage enjoys; he can re-enter the primitive cradle, relishing more keenly the return to the kindly maternal earth because of the light shed over it by science.

"Complete union of Man with Nature can only be effected by the destruction of the frontiers between castes as well as between peoples. Forsaking old conventions, it is necessary that every individual should be able, in all brotherliness, to address himself to any one of his equals and to talk freely of all that interests him.

"Has humanity made real progress in this way? It would be absurd to deny it. That which one calls 'the democratic tide' is nothing else but this growing sentiment of equality between the representatives of the different castes, until recently hostile one to the other. Under a thousand apparent changes in the surface, the work is being accomplished in the depths of the nations."

So M. Reclus answers his question with a comprehensive affirmative, "Humanity has really progressed from crisis to crisis and from relapse to relapse, since the beginning of those millions of years which constitute the short conscious period of our life."

A TALK WITH DR. NANSEN.

ALL Europe, and particularly England, has for weeks been ringing with the praises of Nansen. In the *Strand Magazine* for January J. Arthur Bain records a recent conversation with the interpid Norseman.

"THIRTEEN" A LUCKY NUMBER?

It will be remembered that there were thirteen men in Nansen's crew. This is what the explorer says with reference to the popular superstition concerning that number:

"It certainly was a *lucky* number for us. None of my men were ill at any stage of the voyage, none of them gave me a moment's anxiety; besides, I arrived home on August 13, 1896, and it was upon the 13th (August, '96) that my ship escaped from the clutches of the ice. So, you see, thirteen has no perils for me."

The thirteenth man, it seems, joined the crew at the very last moment, and has always shown a strong aversion to having his photograph taken. While consenting to be one of a group made up of the whole crew for the purpose of a photograph, this thirteenth man did his best to prevent the photographer from securing his features.

NANSEN'S BOOK.

"In response to further questions Dr. Nansen said he was busily occupied in writing an account of the voyage, which would be issued in parts in Norway. The earlier numbers would be published before Christmas, but it would not be completed before the spring ('97), and an English translation could hardly be ready before 1897 had advanced some distance. The scientific results are to be published separately in Norwegian and English by the Norwegian government, but as they are to be thoroughly edited by specialists, it may be two or even three years before they are issued from the press. I hinted to the doctor that his popular account of the journey was awaited with great interest in England, and would doubtless prove a financial success, to which he replied, with a smile: 'I hope so; yes, I hope so.'"

PLANS FOR THE FUTURE.

"'What will become of the *Fram?*' I asked the doctor.

"'She will probably be kept at Horten. I may require her again soon, and cannot possibly have a better ship for Arctic or Antarctic work.'

"'Will you again attempt to reach the North Pole?' I queried.

"'I cannot possibly say yet,' he replied; 'I think so. But perhaps I shall endeavor to discover the South Pole first, then make a renewed attack on the North Pole on my return from Antarctic regions. I must, however, finish my work in connection with the records of my recent expedition before making definite plans for another voyage.'"

SCIENTIFIC RESULTS.

"'In what did your scientific work consist?' I asked.

"'That requires a little consideration,' said the doctor; then, after a pause: 'It consisted of exact observations, and my expedition will be chiefly a gain to meteorology and oceanography. We had to take magnetic and meteorological observations on sea and land, when we found any land. We had to observe the temperature of the ocean at all depths and seasons of the year, to sound, trawl and dredge, and to study the character and distribution of marine organism. Yes, I hope our expedition will enrich the records of astronomy, geology, botany and kindred subjects. During the whole drift I spent most of my time in taking a series of exact observations in the above subjects, but I was ably

seconded in the work by Lieutenant Scott Hansen and Dr. Blessing, and when I left the *Fram* the former took charge of the scientific work. The depth of the sea along the track of the ship ranged between 2,000 and 2,500 fathoms. The lowest temperature observed on the *Fram* was 62 degrees below zero (Fahr.), testifying to the theory that the coldest spots on earth are *south* of the Polar circle.'

"Dr. Nansen added that his favorite subject was biology, which he studied earnestly during the first series of Arctic voyages, for he loved science first and exploration second. He did not, however, have much chance of biological research during the recent voyage."

Mr. Bain very properly calls attention to the fact that Dr. Nansen did not set out to discover the Pole, but rather to explore the Polar basin, as he shows by ample quotations from Nansen's addresses in 1892 and 1893.

"Bearing this in mind, it is impossible to pronounce the expedition a failure, even if there were no other discovery than that of the deep sea in the Polar regions."

THE ELECTRIC EYE.

Going One Better Than Rontgen.

MRS. M. GRIFFITH heads her lively paper in *Pearson's*, "An Electric Eye; the Marvellous Discovery of an Eastern Professor Which Distances the Röntgen Rays as They Distance Photography." The Eastern professor is Jagadis' Chunder Bose, M.A. (Cantab) and D.Sc. (London), professor at the Calcutta Presidency College, from whom these words are quoted :

"We hear little and see still less. Our range of perception of sound extends through only eleven octaves; there are many notes which we cannot hear. Our range of vision is still more limited; a single octave of ethereal note is all that is visible to us The lights we see are few, but the invisible lights are many."

He has discovered that these invisible lights penetrate earth, wood, pitch, brick, granite, and still retain their active properties. These electric waves have different angles of refraction for different bodies , and by discerning their refractive angle we have a test of the genuineness of the substance through which they pass.

"The great difficulty in these investigations was the detection of the invisible light. It was necessary to perfect an artificial 'electric eye' that could see the invisible. The electrical eye is worked on somewhat similar principles to the real eye ; there is a sensitive layer on which the invisible light falling gives rise to an electric impulse, which is carried by conducting wire and produces a twitching motion to a part corresponding to the brain. This movement is made manifest by the magnified motion of a spot of light reflected from the moving part. It is wonderful to watch the movement of this spot of light in response to the invisible light acting in the artificial eye."

This invention has, besides its critical value, a practical value of a wide range.

"Again, for signaling purposes at sea, these ether waves have a tremendous future before them. At present there is no light which is powerful enough to penetrate a thick fog on a stormy sea to any distance, but rig up an electric generator on the lighthouse which can flash the ether waves through the fog as easily as the sun's rays can pierce a clear atmosphere, and we see the possibilities of electric waves.

"Every ship must be provided with an electric eye, and as it comes within the sphere of influence of the ether waves from the electric lighthouse the 'eye' will 'see' the invisible light and the captain of the ship will realize his dangerous position."

Such a discovery seems to come fitly enough from the East and from the land of the Mahatmas.

POST-ELECTION REFLECTIONS.

THE December reviews, both English and American, give considerable space to analytic *résumés* of the recent election, as well as to forecasts of probable results.

The *National Review*, whose editor, Mr. L. J. Maxse, crossed the Atlantic in order to see what an American presidential election was like, and who followed the fortunes of Mr. Bryan in the latter weeks of the campaign very closely, gives more attention to the prospects of the silver party than seems worth while to the other British reviews (The *National Review*, it will be remembered, is enthusiastically devoted to the cause of bimetallism.)

Mr. Maxse, writing from Denver ten days after the election, deplores the hysterical arraignment of Bryan Democrats as "anarchists."

"Owing to four years of terrible depression there are many tens of thousands of men out of work in Chicago, and the suffering is fearful. The city contains a great foreign population, with many unpleasant elements, and Mr. Bryan's visit could not have passed off without riot, as it did, had he made revolutionary or incendiary speeches. No fair minded man could read his speeches and call him a Jacobin, and he is one the greatest enemies of anarchy in the United States, and any anarchic manifestation would have been the greatest enemy of his propoganda. His strength is due to his sincere and disinterested belief in his platform, the principle plank of which expresses the general American opinion that the gold standard is a cruel, unjust and ruinous burden on the nation, and declares further that the only prospect of obtaining bimetalism is for the United States to lead the way. Mr. Bryan may overrate the ability of his country to maintain a ratio, but Europe might be

forced into co-operation were free coinage instituted in the United States. It is a difficult question, affording room for honest difference of opinion. How either party to the controversy can be fairly compared to French Revolutionaries one is at a loss to understand."

Nevertheless, Mr. Maxse admits that the appeal of the Republicans to the American love of order, and their success in representing their opponents as the enemies of this sentiment, made thousands of McKinley votes. The victory was also very largely due, Mr. Maxse says, to another excellent American sentiment, namely, a love of honesty. "A party boldly claiming an ethical position, and coining a covering catchword, wins half the battle with the American public."

The Case of Governor Altgeld.

The *National Review* also presents an elaborate character sketch and defense of Governor Altgeld of Illinois, who has been held up to the British public, as well as to the American, as the arch enemy of civic peace and righteousness in the recent campaign. The sketch was written by the able and versatile editor of the Chicago *Dial*, Mr. Francis F. Browne, the sanity of whose judgments is usually unquestioned, and this is what gives the article its importance.

FOR FREE SILVER AND NO COMPROMISE.

As a matter of fact Governor Altgeld drew fire not because he was so bad, but because he was so powerful. Mr. Browne says :

"From the very opening of the convention its leader and dominating spirit was John P. Altgeld, Governor of Illinois. He was the brain and will of the convention as Bryan was—very literally—its voice. Bryan's nomination was in the nature of an accident ; Altgeld's leadership was inevitable from his position and his personal qualities—from his abilities, his courage, and his practical political sagacity. Even before the convention assembled he had done more than any other man to forecast its character, to create the situation and shape the issues which were there developed. In a speech of great power, delivered on one of the opening days of the convention, before the adoption of a platform or balloting for a candidate for the presidency, he had defined the issue and sounded the keynote of the coming struggle. The issue was 'Free Silver' and the keynote was 'No compromise.'"

ALTGELD'S CAREER.

As a Chicago lawyer Altgeld became known for the articles he contributed to leading reviews and magazines, and also attained some reputation as a speaker.

"Shortly after this he was elected a judge of one of our county courts, and served upon the bench with credit, as I understood from members of the bar. During this period he wrote and spoke much on topics of general public interest, and also began taking a practical part in politics. In 1892 he was nominated by the Democratic Party as Governor of Illinois, and was elected by a substantial majority. His official and public acts since that time are matters of record and of history. I have understood that in the fifteen or twenty years preceding his election as judge he had accumulated a fortune of half a million or a million dollars. He had come to Chicago a poor boy, I think from some town or village in Ohio (he was born in Germany), and after a hard struggle with poverty he was admitted to the bar, where he worked his way to a lucrative law practice. The most of his fortune, however, was made by lucky investments in real estate. His operations, it was said, were marked by a far seeing sagacity, an unsparing analysis of all the factors of a situation and a boldness that seemed bordering on recklessness in carrying his plans into execution. He bought outlying tracts of land and subdivided them for the market ; he mortgaged his land and erected business blocks and rows of houses, which he sold at a profit. He appeared to take heavy chances, but the results usually sustained his judgment. These personal details would scarcely well call for mention here were they not significant in illustrating the practical side of Governor Altgeld's character, and in showing something of the activities and vicissitudes of his career. He is yet, I believe, but about fifty years of age. In appearance he is rather above medium height, of well developed figure, and hair and beard untouched with gray. His manners are dignified, and his face is at once strong and refined—in fact, he is one whose presence would attract attention in any company of distinguished men. Something in his expression, and in his careless manner of allowing his hair to fall over his forehead, marks him peculiarly as the caricaturists' prey."

HIS RECORD AS GOVERNOR.

Of Governor Altgeld's *rôle* as Governor of Illinois Mr. Browne speaks well. He says :

"The two most noteworthy events in Governor Altgeld's official career, and those with which his name is conspicuously connected, are the 'pardon of the anarchists' and the acts in connection with the labor riots in Chicago in 1894. The former made him probably the most hated man in America ; the latter raised an issue that stirred the whole country, that was carried into the national platform of a great party, and has been made a prominent feature of a great national campaign. Mr. Altgeld had been Governor for something over a year, and, as far as I recall, had won good opinions from the people by his faithful administration of their affairs. He had shown zeal and energy and high executive ability ; progressive and scientific methods had been introduced into the management of public institutions , the educational interests of the State had received careful attention ; measures for humane and philanthropic work—as the factory laws for the protection of childern—had found in him an earnest and efficient supporter."

A STRONG MAN.

Mr. Browne enters into detail to explain how it was his pardon of the anarchists created so much feeling in Chicago, and also sets forth clearly and lucidly what Governor Altgeld did during the Pullman strike. He says :

"The current misconception of him and of his acts would be grotesque were it less pernicious. Trained in the knowledge and practice of the law, with a strict regard for the observance of legal forms and requirements, he has yet been successfully represented as the friend of lawlessness. An individualist in standpoint and opinion—one who, his mind once fixed, would hold his course indifferent to the current of the hour—he is yet depicted as a demagogue, notwithstanding that his most important acts have been done in the very teeth of public sentiment. With that readiness to impute low aims and motives which is a curse of party politics, it was said that he 'truckled to the lower classes,' that his object was to 'catch the labor vote ;' yet when occasion arose, as it did in connection with the labor contracts of the State Penitentiary, he antagonized the labor unions as unhesitatingly as he had antagonized the newspapers and so-called 'better elements' of society. It is easy to see that such a man must have a rocky path ; and he has had it, and has held his course in it. The man who can do this unmoved and undeterred by the disapproval and denunciation of his fellows must be either very strong or very dull ; and the bitterest enemies of Governor Altgeld have never called him dull."

Senator Chandler on Bimetallism.

Senator Chandler of New Hampshire cautions European bimetallists against accepting the Bryan programme as an effort to secure bimetallism. The election of McKinley, he says, does not mean the permanent accession of the United States to the gold standard.

"The Bryan proposition was soon seen by the American voters to be simply that the United States should risk silver monometallism, should give up all present attempts to keep gold and silver at a parity, should send gold to a premium, and thereby make it merchandise merely, and should base all American prices upon silver only. It can hardly be considered, upon reflection, by any true bimetallist that such action on our part would have helped the cause of bimetallism in any country in the world."

Senator Chandler refuses to believe that the late decision of the United States against the immediate free coinage can affect the contest for bimetallism, of which he is an ardant advocate.

"That the United States is opposed to the single gold standard, and is in favor of retracing in due course and with careful regard to the national honor the steps taken in the demonetization of silver, until both gold and silver shall be admitted to free coinage at the ratio of 15½ to 1 and made the standard money of the world and the measurement of the values of the world, is a proposition which would receive the suffrages of four fifths of our voters, if this proposition alone could be fairly presented to them, even without further debate. They have sufficiently informed themselves to believe that the quantity of real money, and not the money which must be redeemed in some other money, determines the prices of the world's commodities, that the demonetization of half the world's real money is slowly reducing prices and crushing debtors, and that the use of only gold as money of final redemption is placing the great instrument of exchange in commerce upon such a narrow basis that the present depression in production and trade will continue, with occasional and temporary reactions, for an indefinite period, and with manifold evils to the human race the world over."

Shall We Have Freer Trade?

Mr. F. H. Hardy writes on the "Lessons from the American Election" in the *Fortnightly Review* for December. The following are his conclusions :

"Three lessons of deep import and wide interest may be drawn from the recent contest.

"First, the 'masses' in both Europe and America are less poisoned with class hatred than the anarchist or socialist would have us believe.

"Second, a great nation over sea has awakened to the fact that national independence must not blind them to the interdependence of nineteenth century commercial life ; that they must realize that hurt to one member of the family of nations brings in time injury to all.

"Third, that a vote is not prized by the class of citizen best fitted to exercise the franchise, and, as a necessary consequence, good citizens must be driven to the polls by a political 'machine,' controlled by 'professional' politicians.

"As touching exclusively the life of the Republic I think the election has done great good. It has started the sluggard into a new conception of his duties as a citizen. There is another fruit of this campaign which works for better commercial relations between the two English speaking nations. And it is simply this. We have found England right, ourselves wrong, on a great economic question. We now see that England's repeated warnings as to the result of currency tinkering had sound basis in truth. A very natural sequence of this common view on currency matters will be a new disposition to give careful, open minded study to English views on free trade. The average American has no false shame to prevent a complete volte face, if once convinced he has misread the signs of the times ; consequently this new light on English ideas and policy is certain to play in the near future a very important part in shaping public sentiment. The McKinley-Bryan campaign opened under the influence of a most bitter anti-English feeling, to which thousands surrendered

their judgment. That campaign has closed, I firmly believe, with the American people entertaining a higher regard for English opinion than was ever entertained before; consequently there now exists a firmer basis for international friendship."

Mr. Hardy somewhat paradoxically maintains that the election of the man whose name is a synonym for a high tariff marks a long step forward in the direction of a freer trade with the outside world. Americans, he thinks, have at last learned the fallacy of the idea that it is to a man's interest that his customers should not be prosperous.

The Issue for 1900.

Mr. G. W. Steevens, writing in *Blackwood* on "The Presidential Election as I Saw It," explains the result by saying, "Business spoke and the nation obeyed." He predicts that the battle will have to be fought over again in 1900. The economic issue will not change as a purely political one would. The campaign of 1900 will be a "war against the trusts." He advises the United States to cleanse itself from corruption and greed, and to cultivate a middle class. For, he concludes:

"If this memorable election means anything, it means the opening of the assault of povery and discontent upon the dominion of riches. Masquerading to-day behind a vain and trivial irrelevancy, it yet shows its black and vengeful face under the mask. To-morrow it will rush to the onslaught stark and hideous and very wicked, but with much wickedness to avenge."

Mr. Bryan's Own Views.

In the *North American Review* the Hon. W. J. Bryan replies to the query, "Has the Election Settled the Money Question?" The more interesting portions of his article are those which reveal Mr. Bryan's estimate of the anti-silver strength in the Democratic party. Of the disadvantages under which the silver campaign was fought he says:

"Until the Democratic National Convention adopted an emphatic declaration in favor of free coinage at 16 to 1 our side of the question had few defenders in the Eastern States. After the convention adjourned the Democratic party in the East was reorganized, new men were placed in control and the work of education was commenced. The result, instead of being discouraging, is full of encouragement. When before has a great cause made such rapid progress in so short a time as bimetallism has made in the Eastern States? When has more real heroism been displayed than has been displayed there this year? If any one thinks that the fight for bimetallism is over, let him ask himself when a single defeat ever disheartened such men as those who have this year advocated free, unlimited and independent coinage. When men's convictions are so strong that they will face political defeat without flinching, defy financial despotism and risk social ostracism in behalf of a cause they do not surrender because they lose one battle.

"It must be remembered further that we fought against great odds in the Middle States also. The Democratic party in Wisconsin and Minnesota declared against silver in the conventions which sent delegates to Chicago. In Michigan the convention was nearly equally divided on the money question, and there was a bitter contest within the party in Iowa, Indiana and Ohio. In Illinois we were at a great disadvantage because the influence of the Chicago press was thrown almost entirely against free coinage, and this influence pervaded nearly all the States of the Upper Mississippi Valley."

The gold Democrats, Mr. Bryan says, cannot do as much harm to the cause of silver in 1900 as they did in 1896.

"During the last three months the gold Democrats have gone up and down the land loudly declaring their affection for Democratic principles, while they have striven to undo all that Jefferson and Jackson labored to accomplish; and in order to give a touch of humor to their campaign they prefixed the word 'National' to the word 'Democrat,' although they neither expected nor desired their ticket to carry a single county in the entire nation. They used their party organization for the purpose of misleading others, while they themselves spared no effort to secure the success of the Republican ticket. They cannot disguise themselves again."

In conclusion Mr. Bryan says:

"The contest for financial independence will go on. 'An American financial policy for the American people' will still be the motto of those who have in this campaign advocated the free coinage of silver on equal terms with gold. We entered the contest with a disorganized army; we emerge from it a united and disciplined force without the loss of a soldier. We are ready for another contest. We shall watch legislation, discuss every movement made by the enemy and keep before the public the principles for which we contend. We believe that we are right, and believing that right will finally triumph, we face the future firm in the belief that bimetallism will be restored."

A Suggestion from Ex-President White.

In the *Forum* ex-President Andrew D. White writes on "Some Practical Lessons of the Recent Campaign." He calls attention to the fact that the victory for sound money was won in those States in which education is best developed and most widely diffused.

"Never was there a time when our great universities and colleges were exercising so strong and healthful an influence upon the country, and especially upon public life, as now. In the middle years of this century a comparatively small proportion of the men entering public service came from these institutions; now the proportion is much greater and is steadily increasing. In those years two or three hundred students constituted a very large institution of learning; now several of our

universities have ten times these numbers, and each year sees an ever increasing body of active minded young men seeking their advantages. In the contest just ended they have done nobly. Their faculties almost unanimously and their students by vast majorities have been on the side of right reason and well regulated liberty. Among hardly any other bodies of men has there been such an earnest unanimity. These, then, are fortresses to be strengthened.

"Twenty years ago I urged the necessity of creating departments of history and political and social science in all such institutions, in order to fit young men for public life in general and especially to enable them to grapple with the more and more complicated social and political problems rising before us. By several of our universities this has been done, and every close observer must have noticed, during the recent struggle, that with hardly an exception every such institution has been a centre of the best influences, that from each has radiated light upon the great questions at issue, and that from their training have gone forth men who as a rule have done admirable work through the press and upon the platform."

SCHOOLS OF POLITICS.

"The training of our best and brightest young men in political history, comparative legislation, and in the group of studies comprehended under the term 'social and political science,' promises to be of vast use to our country. Such training is a trying need, not only for the national legislature, but for the state, county, city and village legislatures. Studies in finance, in general administration, in comparative legislation, in international law, in the best methods of public instruction and the most approved dealings with pauperism, insanity, inebriety, crime and the like—all these come within the scope of such departments as should be fully established and equipped in our universities and colleges. Let wealthy and patriotic men consider this. How can they better hand down an honorable name to posterity? How can they better serve the country which they love?"

Will Government by the People Endure?

Quite in contrast with President White's hopeful tone is the note of despondency which characterizes Mr. David MacGregor Means' article in the same number of the *Forum*.

"Unless some check can be put upon our abuse of government the peril through which we have just passed will recur. If the conservative party insists on the issue of money by the government the radical party will demand the same right. If laws are passed for the profit of the intelligent and wealthy classes, the poor and ignorant will demand laws in their favor. If Congress can impair the obligation of contracts by making government paper a legal tender it can certainly make silver a legal tender. We may be able to bring a majority of the people at recurring presidential elections to declare in favor of maintaining the national credit, the inviolability of contracts and the preservation of property. But we can scarcely endure to have such matters as these subjected to repeated question. Civilization will not survive it. They are not matters that should be debated by the legislature. They ought never to be disturbed. But so long as we encourage the idea that poverty can be removed by legislation, and that government is an omnipotent power, capable of removing inequalities of fortune and of enriching its subjects, the multitude will assuredly look to the government as a savior, and struggle to secure its control. Pensions, protective taxes, silver bounties and greenbacks may seem desirable things to 'respectable' citizens so long as their party is in power. Are they prepared to have the principle of these things carried out by the party of Tillman and Altgeld and Bryan? If not, let them seize the present opportunity to effect reforms that, by limiting the powers of our present rulers, shall restrain the excesses of their possible successors."

Goldwin Smith on the Situation.

The views expressed by Mr. Means seem to be shared by Prof. Goldwin Smith in a sombre article on "The Brewing of the Storm."

"It seems to be truly said also that the paternalism involved in protection has had its effect in breeding among populists and socialists a tendency to invoke state aid contrary to the fundamental idea of the American commonwealth. A manufacturing company which is receiving a dividend of 10 per cent. demands, and uses its influence in Congress to obtain state protection against free competition. How can its members consistently preach individual independence to the populist who wants the state to provide him with a market for his grain, or to a socialist mechanic who wants the State to assure him a full wage for a reduced day's work? That the state can create prosperity by legislation is the fallacy against which, when it appears in the guise of socialism or populism, protectionist capital fights, but upon which its own theory is in fact built.

"In truth there has been so much of late to stir up just feeling among the people against the legislature, the leaders of commerce, the commercial system generally, and the heads of society, that had Mr. Bryan's movement confined itself to the attack of abuses, instead of assailing national credit and the fundamental principles of the American commonwealth, one who relied on the essential soundness and the recuperative forces of the commonwealth might also have looked with complacency on this insurrection as a tornado which would purify the air. Nothing less than a tornado is likely to reach the consciences of railway wreckers and sugar trusts."

SCHOOLS OF POLITICAL SCIENCE.

THE editors of the *Yale Review*, recalling the fact that a generation ago advanced students in political science almost necessarily turned to Germany for their university courses, proceed to show that the situation to-day is very different.

"Not to speak of the opportunities for such study in the United States, which are in some measure familiar to our readers, nor of the development of economic teaching in Austria and in Italy, we find a really impressive development of economic teaching in Paris, and a still more recent one in London which bids fair to prove equally important.

"The *École Libre des Sciences Politiques* in Paris is just beginning its twenty-sixth year. It is 'free' not in the sense of being gratuitous, but in the sense of being independent. It was organized by a group of men, prominent among whom have been Boutmy and Levasseur, who felt that the government (university) instruction in political science was very unsatisfactory, and that a better system could be devised by private initiative. So well grounded did this expectation prove that after the lapse of some years it became proverbial that candidates educated in the government schools could hardly hope to pass the government examination with credit enough to obtain desirable positions; and that for success in entering the civil service a man must seek his education in the independent school rather than in the regular ones. So conspicuous did this fact become that the government was at length glad to recognize the *École Libre* as forming a part of the national system of instruction available for the community, and without in any wise depriving the directors of that school of their independence, to allow studies pursued therein to be readily combined with those preparatory to the doctorate of laws.

"The variety of opportunities for study is much greater than that which any German university offers in these subjects. We find courses on comparative Civil Legislation, on Geography and Ethnography, on Diplomatic History of Europe since 1789 (Sorel), on Political History of the last twenty years (A. Leroy-Beaulieu), on European Constitutional History since 1789 (Lebon), on History of Political Ideas for the last two centuries, on International Law, public and private, on Military Geography, on the Eastern Question, on Colonial Policy, on Administrative Law (two courses), on Finance (four distinct courses), on Political Economy (Cheysson), on Commercial Geography (Levasseur and de Foville), on Railroad Legislation, on Foreign Trade, on Banking (R. G. Lévy), on Labor Legislation (Poulet), on Public Hygiene and Public Works, and on Agricultural Questions—not to speak of a number of minor courses and of conferences.

LONDON'S NEW SCHOOL.

"The London *School of Economics and Political Science* is very much newer, not having been really organized until October, 1895. But under the efficient management of its director, Mr. Hewins, it numbered one hundred regular students, besides twice as many more who availed themselves of certain of its lecture courses. The choice of studies would hardly be inferior to that which it offers for the coming year at Paris, were it not that the London courses in specific subjects are in many instances very short—only extending through a small part of the year.

"In Economics, there is a regular three years' course in theory and history. Besides this, there are special lecture courses on the Mercantile System (Hewins), on Trades Unions (Sidney Webb), on the Economic History of London under the Commonwealth (Hewins), and on the Economic Bargain (Hobson). On statistics there is class instruction by Bowles and others, and lectures on Life Tables by Edgeworth. There is a class in Palæography and Diplomatics (Hubert Hall); courses of lectures on Railway Legislation (Acworth), Banking and Currency (Foxwell), Commercial Law (Barlow), Commercial Geography (Mackinder) and Commercial History (Hewins). In Political Science we find courses—either classes or lectures—on Local Government, the Government of London, Local Taxation, the English Civil Service, Factory Legislation, the Growth of Political Theory (L. G. Hobhouse), Political Ideals of the Seveneenth Century, and the European Concert.

"If opportunities like this can be given, we may hope that the London school has before it a career no less brilliant and useful than that of its older rival in Paris."

THE INTERNATIONAL SILVER SITUATION.

THE opening article of the current number of the *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, by Prof. F. W. Taussig, begins with a significant admission concerning the prospects of international bimetallism, which have been often described as hopeless. Professor Taussig is himself a monometallist, and probably represents in his views on silver the sentiment of most American college and university instructors in economics. Contrary to the frequent assertions of the New York *Evening Post* and *Nation*, however, Professor Taussig acknowledges the existence of a strong party on the other side of the question.

"At the outset it must be readily admitted that on the subject of bimetallism in its international aspects there is a great divergence of opinion among those competent to form a judgment. Whether among the professed students and teachers of economics or among observant and well-informed men of affairs, it cannot be said that the weight of authority is all on one side. A poll of the economists would probably show a majority for the principle of international bimetallism and a very strong vote

in favor of some specific mode of putting it into effect. Among men of affairs in the United States the fears and suspicions aroused by the cry for independent free silver have indeed caused a natural swing to the other extreme, and a feeling in favor of an unqualified and uncompromising gold standard. Yet the advocacy of international bimetallism by both political parties in this country, though doubtless due in good degree to the desire of political managers to conciliate the silver vote, indicates a general admission that this proposal is consistent with the principles of a sound currency. In European countries, and markedly in England, the permanent retention of the gold standard by all the great countries is by no means an article of universal faith in the business world, and certainly is less so now than it may have been ten or fifteen years ago."

THE ETHICS OF STOCK WATERING.

THE current number of the *Annals* of the American Academy of Political and Social Science contains a paper by T. C. Frenyear on the evils connected with the practice of watering corporation stock.

This writer is disposed to concede the great value to any undertaking of certain contributions not in tangible property or cash, and he holds that this value should be recognized by capitalists, by the public, and in legislation.

THE PROJECTOR'S CLAIMS.

The inventor, the artist, the composer, and the author, each receives some protection in the enjoyment of property rights in his own creations from the government.

"The man who conceives and plans a great business undertaking is no less a creator, a genius; but his rewards, though usually ample, must be secured in a more or less illegitimate way, even under existing statutes; while his success in selling his capitalized creation incites a cry for more strenuous, if not prohibitive, legislation.

"The conception, the originating, the organizing of an enterprise is the fundamental element of value in it. Without that element energy is misdirected or lies dormant; capital is non-productive, and the people are without some means of employment, of economy, of development, of comfort, or of enjoyment, which otherwise they might possess.

"To urge that many enterprises are conceived which bring no profit to those concerned in them nor benefit to the people, serves only to enhance the value of that creative element in any successful enterprise. If a man is so fortunate as to combine in himself all the necessary elements for a business undertaking, this paper would have only a theoretical interest, as to what proportions of his profits should be credited to ingenuity, to push, to capital, etc. In a partnership the problem is comparatively simple, for the valuation of each man's contribution to the firm is purely a matter of mutual agreement; but when, on account of the nature or of the magnitude of the operations contemplated, or for any other reason, the corporate form is adopted, the state steps in and attempts to define the kind of property which may be valued in determining the capitalization of the enterprise. The corporation is a creature of the state, and the state has an unquestioned legal right to place upon corporations any limitation whatever. But such legislation on the subject as now prevails in many states breeds corruption and perjury, and would, if enforced, stifle many of the most widely beneficial undertakings. But existing legislation and the more stringent measures advocated in some quarters are to be opposed not so much for these reasons as for their injustice, in that such legislation attempts to deprive those contributions to an enterprise which are in any other form than material wealth of all interest in it.

THE "PROMOTER'S" SHARE.

"Next to the fundamental creative element in any business undertaking is that element which *compels* the issue conceived; energy, persistence, 'push.' The most brilliant and the most workable plan may amount to no more than a dream, without push; capital may rot, and men may starve. The energy that executes the brilliant and far-reaching conception is not justly repaid in day wages any more than the genius which created it. He who takes the ideas of a genius, worthless as ideas, clothes them with outward form and makes them effective; he who takes the gold of the capitalist and gives to it a productive power; he who takes the strong and willing laborer and directs his work in more healthful and profitable channels, is entitled to no mean share in the benefits brought about through his efforts.

"The industrial history of the past fifty years records many cases of large risks taken through which the world has greatly benefited, even though the risk takers may have fared but ill. It is safe to say that, if that quality of mind which is willing to take risks were entirely eliminated from society, and all the other qualities which give value to an undertaking, such as genius, push, labor, capital, were retained, the increase of productiveness would be immeasurably retarded, and ere long we might find ourselves in an era of industrial retrogression instead of progress.

THE VALUE OF RISK.

"It is perhaps harder to arrive at a proper valuation of this element than of the others entering into a business; risk taking may be rashness, and its value then better represented by a minus quantity; and even when coupled with the greatest shrewdness loss many result. The first difficulty is eliminated by the consideration that the difference in value between a good risk and a bad risk is quantita-

tive, in the same way that judgment is a quantitative factor in the value of genius or of push. As to the second difficulty, the possibility of a losing issue from a good risk is the very thing which enhances the value of the risk taking ; the value of this quality varies directly with the chance of loss.

"This consideration suggests the justice of safeguarding the interests of investors by affording them information as to the exact nature of the risk proposed, so that the possibility of loss may not be shifted from the shoulders of risk-takers to innocent investors, intending a less risk.

"The discussion of other elements or qualities of value in a business undertaking, such as experience, acquaintance, and many personal qualities, offers an inviting field ; but its bearing would be on the just valuation of a person's services to any one of several businesses rather than on the proper valuation of one's contribution to a special new enterprise."

These considerations suggest, then, a threefold division of the profits of an enterprise. One portion is due to the person or persons who conceive the undertaking ; another portion to those who organize and carry out the conception, and another portion, over and above a legitimate rate of interest on investments, to the men who take risk by furnishing the necessary capital to start the business. These earnings, moreover, are wholly distinct from salaries or wages.

FAULTY LEGISLATION.

Mr. Frenyear admits that at present there is overcapitalization to an enormous extent, "so that in many cases the entire capital stock does not represent any investment of tangible property, nor any fair valuation of other contributions to the enterprise." Nevertheless, he contends that the theory on which most of the curative legislation is based—that nothing but money or its equivalent in tangible property can properly form a basis for capitalization—is essentially unjust.

"The promoter will not work for nothing ; the rare business genius who can plan and execute great enterprises and bring them to a successful issue, circumvents the law, if necessary, in order to get his by no means small reward ; the capitalist who embarks in an undertaking involving great risk must see a correspondingly great reward if the venture prove successful."

CORPORATION COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. Frenyear recommends the establishment of State Boards of Corporation Commissioners empowered to make an apportionment of the securities of a new corporation to the different interests involved, after a hearing of the parties, or to review and pass upon any apportionment made by mutual agreement of the parties themselves.

"In any event the consideration for which securities are issued should be a matter of public record. Legislation, and the rulings of such a commission, should permit the issue of securities for cash at less than their par value, the price to be determined, or approved, by the commission, in inverse proportion to the risk involved in the purchase of the securities."

MR. KIPLING AS A POET.

IT has been only six years since Mr. Kipling's "Plain Tales From the Hills" brought him into fame and into the front rank of English story writers. Since then volumes of verse have come from his pen and have been variously commented upon, and this year sees the publication of his "The Seven Seas." There are a great many people, and some very good critics, too, who, while admitting Mr. Kipling's brilliancy and mastery of certain phases of the poet's art, deny his title to a place among the Majores,—which makes it interesting to find such an emphatic opinion as is expressed in a careful review by Professor Charles Eliot Norton in the January *Atlantic Monthly*. In Professor Norton's first paragraph he characterizes Mr. Kipling as "a novel poetic spirit, as genuine as any that has moulded English verse." Professor Norton can use the phrase "from Chaucer to Rudyard Kipling" without offending his conscience at all. He thinks that those half mystifying, wholly haunting scraps of verse prefixed to many of the Indian stories should have told all that their writer was at least potentially a poet, "not by virtue of fantasy alone, but also by his mastery of lyrical versification."

A NOTABLE ADDITION TO ENGLISH VERSE.

Prof. Norton says : "'The Seven Seas' contains a notable addition to the small treasury of enduring English verse, an addition sufficient to establish Mr. Kipling's right to take place in the honorable body of those English poets who have done England service in strengthening the foundations of her influence and of her fame." The dominant tone of this verse is patriotic in its widest, noblest and best sense. But the patriotic principle never, no matter how dominant it is, obscures the tone of actual life seen by the imagination intensely and comprehensively, and seen by it also in all conditions and under all forms as a moral experience, with the consequences resulting from good or evil use of it.

TO BE SURE, MR. KIPLING IS BROAD.

It must be confessed that there are some of these rattling, tremendous verses that offend the taste "by coarseness insufficiently redeemed by humor, or by suggestions of virtue obscured by vulgarity."

"And yet, in condemning these few pieces, and in regretting their association with nobler work, I am reminded of a sentence in the Apologie of Poetrie of Sir John Harington, printed in the year 1591, which runs as follows : 'But this I say, and I think I say truly, that there are many good lessons to be learned out of these poems, many good

uses to be had of them, and that, therefore, they are not, nor ought not to be, despised by the wiser sort; but so to be studied and employed as was intended by the writer and deviser thereof, which is to soften and polish the hard and rough disposition of men, and make them capable of virtue and good discipline.'

THE DULL EYED MAN VS. THE POET.

"But the interested reader of Mr. Kipling's verse will not fail to note that almost from the beginning there were indications of his being possessed by the spirit which, whether it be called realist or idealist, sees things as they are; delights in their aspect; finds the shows of the earth good, yet recognizes that they are all but veils, concealments, and suggestions of the things better than themselves, of ideals always to be striven after, never to be attained. The dull-eyed man finds life dull and the earth unpoetic. He is McAndrew's 'damned ijjit' who asks, 'Mr. McAndews, don't you think steam spoils romance at sea?' But the poet finds to-day as entertaining as any day that ever dawned, and man's life as interesting and as romantic as it ever was in old times. Yet he is not satisfied; he reveals this human life to himself as well as to his fellows; he gives to it its form of beauty; but for himself there is a something for which he longs, which he seeks for, and which always eludes him.

MR. KIPLING AS IDEALIST.

It is his beloved, it is his ideal; it is what Mr. Kipling, in one of his most beautiful poems, and one in which he gives expression to his deepest self, calls the True Romance. This poem begins:

'Thy face is far from this our war,
Our call and counter-cry,
I shall not find Thee quick and kind,
Nor know Thee till I die:
Enough for me in dreams to see
And touch Thy garments' hem:
Thy feet have trod so near to God
I may not follow them.'

It is this poem which more than any other gives the key to the interpretation of Mr. Kipling's work in general, and displays its controlling aim. And more than this, it gives assurance of better work to come than any which Mr. Kipling has yet achieved. For as with every man who holds to a high ideal, pursuing it steadily, each step is a step in advance, so is it with the poet. The imagination, if it be a genuine faculty, and not a mere quality, is not to be worn out and exhausted by use. Nay, rather, it grows stronger with exercise; it is constantly quickened by each new experience; its insight becomes deeper and more keen. It is the poets in whom imagination is a secondary quality who, as they grow old, fail to equal their youthful selves. But the poets whose imagination is the essence of their being lose nothing, but gain always with advance of years. They are the real idealists."

THE SO-CALLED CALIFORNIA "DIGGERS."

AN interesting account of the Indian tribes of Northern California known as "Diggers" is contributed to *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly*, by Mabel L. Miller. These tribes, says this writer, have been considered the lowest type of California Indians, but by force of changed environment the few remaining are giving up their wild ways and adopting civilization and even Christianity.

"They have always been misunderstood and often misjudged: the very name 'Digger,' by which these Indians are known, is a misnomer and a term of reproach, which they have always resented. It is of uncertain origin. Old settlers say that they did not hear the name until some time after the year 1841, when it was first used by an abandoned type of white men in allusion to the Indian custom of digging camass root for food. Immigrants became familiar with the name, and the appellation soon spread. Without doubt the name originated in the Rocky Mountains; there might have been a band or village of the Shoshones, or of some kindred tribe, that bore a name so closely resembling the word 'digger' as to be easily corrupted into it."

THE TRIBE IS NAMELESS.

In fact, no tribal name for these Indians has ever been found, despite the efforts of the Ethnological Bureau at Washington, and the sufficient reason for this lack of a tribal designation seems to lie in the fact that there was never a definite tribal organization, though 7,000 or 8,000 of them, between 1840 and 1850, spoke a common dialect and lived in permanent villages.

"The average 'Digger' was of medium height and weight; a few were short and heavy set, but none were tall and thin. They had low foreheads, flat noses, large ears and mouths, and high cheek bones. Many of them had almost black complexions, while others seemed to be sallow or copper-colored. A few had very thin mustaches, or a few hairs here and there on the chin which might have been called a beard; the majority, however, were smooth faced. Both the men and the *mahalas*, as the women were called, had very heavy hair; old age did not thin it or turn it gray to any extent. A bald-headed Indian would have been looked upon as a phenomenon.

"I saw two Indians last summer whose ages were given by their people as one hundred and twenty and one hundred and thirty years. Old settlers who have known of them for fifty years do not think the figures are much exaggerated. The wrinkles in their faces were so deep that the skin fell in folds, and their bodies seemed to have shrunken to one half their former size. They were deaf, dumb, blind, bent, and helpless, yet their hair was barely streaked with gray, and so thick that a comb of ordinary size could not be passed through it."

GOLF IN AMERICA TO DATE.

MR. PRICE COLLIER, writing in *Outing* for December, reviews the progress of the game of golf in the United States, pointing out several of the disadvantages under which American golf-players labor.

"As is the case with other games, progress at the game of golf is made by constant practice, and by play against better men than one's self. In America we are at a decided disadvantage in lacking, to some extent, both these aids to better play. Seven months' play in the year, at the most, is about all that we can expect in our climate, and most of our greens are not in first-rate condition for even that length of time. On the other hand, in Great Britain and Ireland play is possible for ten months in the year, and in very many places every week in the year. Over a small inland course in Shropshire, for example, the writer has played golf every month in the year, though, of course, the green was not always in equally playable condition.

"Again, there are literally hosts of men across the water whose average play for eighteen holes is very little above ninety; while here there are, at present writing—with the large army of exceptions of those who, having done one hole in four, consider that their average for the nine holes is therefore thirty-six—not more than thirty or forty men, all told, who can negotiate, with any degree of certainty, the eighteen holes of the Shinnecock Hills course in ninety or under. When these thirty or forty men are spread all over the country, it is evident that the opportunities at each club to play against even fairly good men are very small indeed. Golf is an imitative game, and not to see good play, and not to have the opportunity to play against good players, is a serious bar to progress beyond a certain point. One day's play against a Hilton, or a John Ball, Jr., or a Tait, or a Hutchinson, is better than a cycle of days of play against indifferent golfers."

GOLF AS A MORAL TEST.

"The only rational sanction for sport is that it develops certain fine and needful qualities that are apt to be left in abeyance in a commercial country. To endure hardship, to control temper, to accept defeat cheerfully, never to take the smallest unfair advantage of your opponent, not to whine and excuse one's self, to be modest when successful, and not to boast or brag of past, probable, possible, or potential, feats—all these are the possible teachings of honest sport. If, on the other hand, sport degenerates into the mouthings of the prize-fighter, into suspicion and accusation, foul play and jockeying, into love of victory at any cost, into childish anger and bad fellowship, then sport ceases to be of benefit either to individuals or to a nation's wholesome progress. Muscles are of no use in the world, without a head, and a heart, behind them.

"Golf, though not such a test of physical endurance as many other forms of sport, is a very peculiarly severe test of moral endurance and nerve. If it were not, it would not be worth playing. To play the game, therefore, and to lose one's temper and self control, to wrangle with one's opponent, and to look for, and to snatch at, every small advantage, and far worse, to take the least unfair advantage, is to deprive the royal good game of golf of every attribute that makes it worth a moment's consideration. He must be but a jelly-spirited sportsman who does not love victory, but he is no longer a sportsman if he will accept victory by any but the squarest kind of fair play; if he will do that, he becomes a mere 'sport,' or 'sporting man,' who takes all his exercise with his pocketbook, and who poisons every sport in which he takes an interest. It has been well said that there is no surer sign of good breeding than the way in which a man takes defeat and misfortune. No other game is so replete with unexpected accidents to one's self and nerve-shaking bits of good fortune to one's opponent as golf; and happy is the man who learns to play it, and plays the game, the whole game, and nothing but the game."

PRACTICAL CHRISTIANITY.

FIVE writers participate in the *Arena's* symposium on "Practical Christianity as I Conceive It," and all seem to agree on the essentials of the theme.

The Rev. Edward A. Horton says:

"Practical Christianity is not only a worker in the 'slums'—it seeks to purify the high places of wealth, luxury and power. Once lodged in the zeal of leading spirits of all denominations its career will broaden. The need now is for an uprising in behalf of oppressed humanity. Burdens of a grievous kind are laid upon us because of the partisanship and blindness of sectarian methods. Money is squandered, animosities fostered, energies scattered, progress held back, because the prosperity of a sect is placed above the welfare of the community. I have hope of better things. Slowly, but surely, the Christianity of the Sermon on the Mount begins to dawn. It differs somewhat from Paul's, from Augustine's, from Calvin's, but it is the Christianity of Jesus, from whom Paul, Augustine and Calvin imperfectly, though honestly, took their watchwords."

The importance of the church as the prime channel of Christian influence is emphasized by the Rev. Rufus B. Tobey, who says that practical Christian work should center in the church and radiate from it.

"All honor to those churches that have grasped the full meaning of their mission! But the so-called Institutional Church is still on trial, and will continue to be until needless obstructions are removed. It will succeed when, in the spirit of the Master, it employs the most improved modern methods based upon primitive Christian principles."

Mrs. Mary A. Livermore summarizes the aims of modern Christianity as follows :

"It urges that the disputes of nations shall be settled by international courts of arbitration, and not by a resort to war. It condemns the insane and vulgar greed for riches that actuates monopolies, corporations and other similar organizations, whose tendency is to make the rich richer and the poor poorer. It is diametrically opposed to the gigantic liquor interest, which is the prolific cause of crime, suicide, insanity, poverty, disease and wretchedness ; and it arraigns the government for its nefarious partnership in the sinful business by which it adds hundreds of millions of dollars to its treasury annually. In short, whatever in human institutions or human life antagonizes the golden rule or the Sermon on the Mount is at variance with the Christian religion as taught, expounded and lived by its great founder, Jesus Christ."

WHAT THE CHURCH MIGHT DO.

The mission of the church is thus outlined by the Rev. Robert E. Bisbee :

"I would not have the church dictate political creeds, nor enter into a scramble for spoils, but I would have it search out principles and pronounce upon them with no uncertain sound. I would have it show the way of life to earth's toiling millions without waiting for a future heaven. When great crises arise I would have it first in the field with its declarations of righteousness and truth. I would have it show their duty to men of wealth, and be first in its demand for a just and, if necessary, new civilization. Practical Christianity means sacrifice, sometimes of property, often of numbers, and these are too often the last things the church is willing to give. Because it feels itself more divine than humanity, its mission is a partial failure. When it finds itself willing to fail for Christ's sake, the true practical Christianity will once more revive."

THE USEFULNESS OF LEND A HAND CLUBS.

Dr. Edward Everett Hale contributes a characteristic suggestion :

"I see, as you do, with great satisfaction that churches, societies, guilds, orders, nowadays are not satisfied with mulling over the theories of people on the improvement of the world, but address themselves directly to practical action in that way. I am myself convinced that a great deal more can be done than has generally been done in showing children what public spirit is and how they can live for others. If you can make four or five boys who have joined together in a Lend a Hand Club teach a lame boy who is shut up for the winter how to use a jig-saw—that is to say, if you can organize them as a society for the help of others, instead of that very questionable organization, a Mutual Improvement Society—you have taken a definite step in practical Christianity."

THE DATE OF CHRIST'S BIRTH.

ONE of the most eminent of living authorities on the life of Christ, Dr. Cunningham Geikie, writes in the *Homiletic Review* on the various attempts to fix the exact date of the birth of the Messiah.

It is clear that the received chronology of the Abbot Dionysius the Dwarf, which dates from the first half of the sixth century, must have begun several years too late in fixing the birth of Christ as having taken place in the 754th year of Rome, since it is known that Herod died in 750, and Jesus must have been born while Herod was still reigning. Dr. Geikie points out other fundamental errors in the calculations of the Abbot Dionysius.

"Dionysius had based his calculations on the mention by St. Luke that John the Baptist, who was a little older than Christ, began his public work in the fifteenth year of Tiberius, and that Jesus was 'about thirty years old' when He began to teach (Luke iii. 1, 23). This fifteenth year of Tiberius would be perhaps 782 or 783, and thirty deducted from this would give 752 or 753, to the latter of which Dionysius added a year, on the supposition that Luke's expression, 'about thirty years,' required him to add a year. But the vague 'about' was a weak ground on which to go, and, besides, the reign of Tiberius may be reckoned from his association in the government with Augustus, and thus from 765 instead of from 767. The texts I have quoted from St. Luke cannot, therefore, be used to fix either the birthday, or the month of the birth, or even the year. This is seen, indeed, in the varying opinions on all these points in the early church and from the fact that the 25th of December has been accepted as the birthdate only since the fourth century, when spread from Rome as that which was to be thus honored."

THE MOST REASONABLE CONCLUSION.

"The nearest approach to a sound conclusion is, in fact, supplied by the statement that Herod was alive for some time after Christ was born. The infant Redeemer must have been six weeks old when presented in the Temple, and the visit of the Magi fell we do not know how much later. That the massacre of the children at Bethlehem included all from two years old and under presupposes that the Magi must have come to Jerusalem a long time after the birth of the expected king, for there would have been no sense in killing children of two years old if Christ had been born only a few weeks or even months before. That there was a massacre, as told in the Gospel, is confirmed by a reference to it in a Satire of Macrobius (Sat. ii. 4), so that the crime is historically true and the higher criticism which treated it as a fable is convicted of error. But if Christ was born two years before Herod's death—and He may have been born even earlier—this would make the great event fall in the year 748, or six years before our era."

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

SCRIBNER'S.

THE January *Scribner's*, the first month of a new decade in the life of that magazine, is an appropriately handsome and readable number. The first article in the series on "The Conduct of Great Businesses," this one describing the department store, by Mr. S. H. Adams, together with "A Bystander's Notes of a Massacre," we have quoted from in another department. The most notable piece of fiction which is announced to succeed Mr. Barrie's "Sentimental Tommy" is a new story by Richard Harding Davis, to be illustrated by Mr. C. D. Gibson, the first two chapters of which are in this January number. Its title is "Soldiers of Fortune." Mr. Davis uses in it the experience and the scenes which he met with in his recent journey to South America.

To lovers of Thackeray there will be a delightful interest in the article on "Thackeray's Haunts and Homes," by Eyre Crowe, Thackeray's intimate friend, elaborately illustrated by Harry Fenn and others.

The editor of the department called "The Field of Art" discusses with great intelligence the rules which should govern the competitions for public decorative and other artistic work. He suggests the following rules: First, as little work should be demanded from individual artists as possible. Second, the prizes should be worth taking. The writer thinks that a certain Municipal Art Society makes a great mistake in offering for prizes for an important decorative work $200 and $100, the society reserving the right to decide whether or not the first prize design should be executed. "This clause is doubtless inserted to provide against a poor competition in which no worthy design shall be submitted, but it will go far to insure that the competition shall be of that character. The prizes are barely sufficient to pay the expense of executing designs. Why should an artist work for them when they carry no assurance of the commission, even in case of success?" Third, the committee of awards should be thoroughly competent, and, if possible, should be known in advance to every competitor. Fourth, all promises and implications should be rigidly adhered to and carried out in absolute good faith—a necessary addition in view of the recent example of the Sherman monument competition.

HARPER'S.

THE third paper of Mr. Poultney Bigelow's account of "White Man's Africa" is made particularly striking by some most excellent drawings of Zulu scenes by R. Caton Woodville. Mr. Bigelow has learned that the art of baggage smashing has not been neglected in that new country. He gives the following striking idea of a Portuguese government's effectiveness as a forwarding agency. The Portuguese government owns a railway and a landing machinery. Mr. Bigelow says: "It acts for commerce here as it does for the ships entering port; it creates as much difficulty as is possible. When I landed at the government wharf where the lighters are unloaded, I looked about me upon a scene that recalled Strasburg after the siege. First I saw masses of boxes containing tinned provisions from Chicago—they had been smashed open, and were scattered about as by the effect of a well-directed shell. With them lay thousands of little rock-drills, made also in America—they were scattered all over the sand, and seemed to have here no more value than banana peelings. No doubt some miners in Johannesburg were wondering what had become of their rock-drills. A step further I saw a barricade of sacks, some containing rice, some lime. The lime was on top of the rice, and I could readily imagine the pleasant taste that would result from this unholy alliance in this tropical temperature. Then I stumbled upon the complete outfit for a mine railway—little cars, little wheels, little rails, little iron sleepers, along with innumerable bolts and nuts and carefully fitted parts that had been carefully packed in Birmingham or Philadelphia. Here they lay all smashed as though they had been wrecked in a railway collision. Up at Johannesburg hands were idle while waiting for this important consignment. There was wreckage on all sides, and I threaded my way among Portuguese officials and natives as though I were being guided among the ruins of some great warehouse. There seemed no end of this scene of destruction—broken cases, whose contents were sometimes made up of precious bottles or jars, the stuff all running away into the sand; delicate machinery for an electrical plant; clocks; billiard tables; barrels of molasses."

In the "Editor's Study" Mr. Charles Dudley Warner devotes all of his month's essay to the Yellowstone Park. He gives a very eloquent account of his trip to that marvelous Rocky Mountain region, and shows us that not even the spectacular horrors of the geysers "can depress the spirits of the traveler in this glorious Yellowstone Park, which the government is so wisely protecting from vandalism. It would take more than these to depress him in this rare, splendid atmosphere, on the top of the world. The pure dry air brings life in all his tingling veins, and under the deepest of blue skies the fir and aspen forests, the swift fish-full streams, the lakes reflecting the blue of the high skies, and the shapely encircling mountains, with patches of snow even in August, are a heavenly vision to eyes tired of cities and the conventionalities of slashed and cultivated regions deformed by bad taste. The Yellowstone Lake, irregular in form, and some forty miles long by twenty broad, is a much finer sheet of water than I expected, and with its placid surface and fair shores, and noble ranges of purple mountains, it seems civilized and habitable, and is a most restful place after the tour in the infernal regions."

Mr. Warner gives a very encouraging report of the forests and game supply in the Park:

"The forests of the Park are of small trees, for its average altitude is over seven thousand feet. These are mainly firs, pines, balsams and aspens—few, if any, large trees—but the growth is essential to the beauty of the Park and its use as a water-storer. Under the civil administration frequent and extensive fires occurred, and the country is literally full of fallen dead timber. If a fire starts, and in the dry time gets into the tree-tops, it will run over a vast area in spite of human efforts. The main anxiety of the Park guardians in the summer is on account of forest fires. The Park is full of game. All the

streams abound in fish, mainly varieties of trout, the best being those transplanted there from our Eastern trout streams. Wild geese and ducks and pelicans and gulls abound on all the lakes and ponds. Since game has been preserved it has multiplied exceedingly. There are a few buffaloes left, but in the warm season they go up the mountains to the snow patches; and so do the thousands and thousands of elks. Antelopes are also abundant. I saw many of these graceful animals on the mountain slopes. Deer are equally numerous. There are many mountain sheep. There are enough of other wild animals, such as the coyote, the porcupine, and the woodchuck, many singing-birds, and everywhere hawks, ospreys and eagles. The air and the waters are alive with animal life. The bear, of course, black and cinnamon. The bear is domestically inclined, and since he is not shot at, he has not only multiplied his kind, but become pleasantly familiar. He is a regular boarder at some of the hotels, and he likes to come around the camps for food. He is a humorous kind of beast, and being well treated, he seems inclined to cause little trouble, though sometimes he does make a mess of people's kitchens. I should not forget to speak of the prodigality and brilliancy of the wild flowers. Think of acres of blue gentians, bluebells, wild sunflowers, wild geraniums, asters, marguerites, golden rods of many varieties, and countless other exquisite and bright blooms."

THE CENTURY.

FROM the January *Century* we have selected Mr. E. L. Godkin's essay on "The Absurdity of War," and the sketch, by Mr. Henry T. Finck, of the American composer, E. A. MacDowell, to quote from in the "Leading Articles of the Month." The *Century* has had in the last few years several interesting descriptions of modern methods of teaching and amusing the blind and deaf. Mr. John Dutton Wright in this number describes speech and speech-reading for the deaf, and begins by telling us that there are to-day more than 2,500 deaf children in this country who are not only taught to speak and understand the speech of others, but are taught as wholly by means of speech as children of our public schools. Mr. Wright speaks especially of the wonderful blind and deaf girl, Helen Keller. She lost both sight and hearing at nineteen months, and passed the first seven of her years in absolute silence, darkness and ignorance. The sense of touch remained, and Miss A. M. Sullivan began the work of teaching Helen by a system of finger-spelling, which eventually fully developed a naturally fine mind. She can understand the conversation of others, although herself deaf and blind, having learned to read the lips by touching them with the fingers. When being spoken to she places her index finger lightly upon the lips, while the other fingers rest upon the cheek, the middle one touching the nose. Her thumb is upon the larynx. This position gives her the greatest possible information concerning the elements of which speech is composed.

Mr. Julian Hawthorne has a capital description of life in his Jamaican home, which he entitles "Summer at Christmastide." This is the way Jamaica looks in mid-December:

"The first of next week will be Christmas Day, and I am writing this in a temperature of eighty-two degrees, beside an open door which looks out on a mountain-side wooded with a thousand trees the name of not one of which, except the palms, am I familiar with; a soft cloud is breaking in aërial foam on the hilltop. I have just come in from the pasture, where I plucked and ate three or four wild oranges, the sweetest and juiciest in the world; I could have had, had I preferred them, a bunch of wild bananas. This morning I took a bath in a swimming-tank filled with cool water from a mountain spring. I am dressed in the thinnest possible woolen pajamas, and yet the exertion of writing produces a slight perspiration. The room is a partitioned-off corner of a veranda two of the walls of which are composed of green blinds, through which the afternoon breeze is faintly drawn. I hear the low murmur of the voices of negro women below, where yams are being peeled and fresh coffee (gathered in the plantation hard by) is being pounded. This has been a remarkably cool winter, and I have the certain knowledge that it never has been and never will be, at any time of year, colder than it is now, and am equally well assured that it never has been or never will be more than three or four degrees warmer. There is a big jack-buzzard perched on the top of an enormous tree out yonder, and his mate is sailing high aloft on lazy but unwearable pinions, a veritable queen of effortless and inimitable flight. At the other end of the ornithological scale is a humming-bird, a slender, supple, long-tailed, needle-beaked, gleaming jewel of iridescent green feathers and whirring wings, plunging himself in and out of the blossoms of a scarlet-flowered tree, into the cups of which his slender body just fits. The sky is of a warmer and tenderer blue than I have ever seen in the North, and the mighty sunshine which irradiates it and all things below it seems twofold as luminous as ours."

McCLURE'S.

THE January *McClure's* has no contribution of especial timely importance, but is throughout a very charming and readable number. The feature of the issue is Hamlin Garland's paper on "Grant at West Point." Mr. Garland has been industrious in his researches for details of the general's cadet life, and the chapter is replete with picturesque anecdotes. He speaks especially of Grant's remarkable horsemanship. When at West Point Grant rode a magnificent charger known as "York," which could leap a bar 5 feet 6½ inches high, a mark which, according to Mr. Garland, has never been surpassed. General Frye tells, too, of a visit to West Point when the graduating class was going through their final mounted exercises. When the regular services were completed, the class, still mounted, was formed in line through the center of the hall. The riding master placed the leaping-bar more than a man's height, and called out: "Cadet Grant!"

"A clean-faced, slender young fellow, weighing about 120 pounds, dashed from the ranks on a powerfully built chestnut-sorrel horse, and galloped down the opposite side of the hall. As he turned at the farther end and came into the straight stretch across which the bar was placed, the horse increased his pace and measured his strides for the great leap before him, bounded into the air and cleared the bar, carrying his rider as if man and beast were welded together. The spectators were breathless."

There is a good informational article in the account of "The Making and Laying of the Atlantic Cable," by Henry Muir. Mr. Muir first takes his readers to Woolwich, and shows the making of the copper cable with its

insulation of gutta-percha. He takes occasion to tell that the specific resistance of gutta-percha is 60,000,000,000,000,000,000 times that of copper to explain that it does offer a very good insulating material, which no one will gainsay. Each section of the cable is made in about one nautical mile in length, so that there are several thousand sections to each line. The joining of these sections is a very difficult and delicate operation. There are twelve copper wires in the conductor, and each one must be perfectly joined to its corresponding wire. If there is the slightest imperfection it will probably cause an expense of tens of thousands of dollars to remedy when the trouble comes at the bottom of the sea. This trouble is not, however, so great as it used to be. Thirty years ago it was next to impossible to find the cable when it was once lost two miles under the water. At present, however, with ships that can turn around in their own length and with the most approved grapnels for hooking up the lost cable, it is entirely possible to find stray ropes even at three miles depth.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling's "Captains Courageous" sustains its interest well, and whatever be the veracity of his Gloucester fishermen and of their dialects and songs, the picture he gives is sufficiently attractive to head off any suspicious inquiries as to the exact truth of the colors.

For the New Year *McClure's* has begun a series of life portraits of great Americans. This month is devoted to Benjamin Franklin, who is presented in some twenty or more different portraits, while Professor W. P. Trent gives a sketch of Franklin's life.

LIPPINCOTT'S.

IN the January *Lippincott's* Miss May Hoskin writes about "The Western Housekeeper and the Celestial" to give us an idea of the utility of the Heathen Chinee as a domestic servant. She is not wholly enthusiastic or wholly condemnatory. He is a better pupil than the Irish cook, with a wonderfully retentive memory. He speaks a limited and sometimes fearful and wonderful style of English, that is to be heard to be appreciated and attentively and analytically listened to to be understood. He is fairly clean and honest and excels in the culinary department, for he delights to experiment in new recipes. "He hates rain like a cat, and if a downpour comes about 6 a. m. you need not be astonished if your servitor does not appear until after it has somewhat abated, your breakfast being quite immaterial to him. Their hearts, if they have any, are well hidden; only to children do they usually show any softness." In the West they act as chambermaids in the hotels, and in the Far West after they have washed up the luncheon dishes they put on their native blue gown and hie them to Chinatown. Miss Hoskin says that they do not make good laundrymen, though one would certainly think so, especially not for the flimsy and frilled articles of apparel. But as gardeners they are great successes, utilizing every scrap of ground to some good purpose.

Mr. R. G. Robinson, writing of "South Florida before the Freeze," says that the terrible calamity of Christmas, 1894, had made so vast a change in the resources of the country that it will be necessary to create very new conditions. These conditions are beginning to come up, too. "Food-crops must be grown, the country must be made self-supporting, and all in the shortest possible time. Out of the old a new Florida is being evolved, founded on diversified industries. Orange-groves will be rebuilt, but will never again be the sole, or even the chief, dependence." Besides oranges, lemons, limes, pineapples and other semi-tropical fruits; besides peaches, pears, strawberries and grapes; besides January new potatoes, beans, peas, cucumbers and egg plants for northern markets, a dozen of the staples of the country will be grown in increasing quantities. That New Year's morning of 1895 saw three million boxes of frozen oranges on frozen trees that had been in fine condition only a day or two before.

COSMOPOLITAN.

THE January *Cosmopolitan* contains a brief sketch of the composer Mascagni, by Alma Dalma, who writes from the authoritative point of view of one who has been an inmate of the musician's home. Mascagni is just a little over 30 years of age—his picture does not look 25. He is full of fun, a thorough sportsman, addicted to hardy, rough athletic exercises, an excellent billiard player, with all the enthusiasms of a robust and healthy young man. He is described as being unspoiled by the hearty reception of his genius—as a simple, unaffected young man. The composer and his wife have a lovely home in Pesaro, Italy. "They have an immense apartment of fourteen rooms on the top floor of the Rossini Conservatory that has been set aside especially for them—no small honor in itself. Mrs. Mascagni is a charming little lady of medium height, blonde, buoyant, impulsive and energetic, managing all of her husband's correspondence." This admirer has heard the music and libretto of Mascagni's new opera, "Iris," the scene of which is laid in Japan, and predicts for it a tremendous furore in Europe. It will be interesting to see what the heroic standpoint in music will gain from Japan, which has furnished so fertile a field for the manufacture of comic opera.

Murat Halstead tells "The Story of the Farmers' College." This was an exceedingly useful institution in the Miami region near Cincinnati, Ohio, which was particularly patronized by the farmers' sons of that great agricultural district, and which gave them an education far more rational than any they had been able to have before. Of the 200 students three-fourths were actually farmers, and the high average of muscular development must have been well worth seeing. "Many of the students came prepared to board themselves. Frugal farmers drove up with cords of wood and boxes and barrels of provisions. One young man had a supply of boiled pork sufficient for the six weeks before the holidays, or it might have held out for a year if it had not been burned for fuel."

LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

GENERAL A. W. GREELY of the United States Army makes in the January *Ladies' Home Journal* some striking statements of "What There Is at the South Pole." The land inside the Antarctic Circle has an area about that of Europe, and is now the most tremendous region left in the world that is practically unknown to man. It is a bold, mountainous land, almost entirely ice-clad, its shores inaccessible owing to the projecting high and unbroken ice-barrier, whose front extends five miles seaward. The animal life of the ocean is exceedingly prolific. The tow-nets of the "Challenger" often burst so great was the take. But on the continent there is no animal life at all to speak

of. Seals and whales in incredible numbers abound in its waters, and countless seabirds cover with nests and eggs the few favored land spots which are free from snow during the brief, comfortless summer. It is a continent where abounds no land animal life, either mammals, birds, insects, spiders or reptiles. It is also devoid of land vegetation (except the lowest forms of cellular tissue, lichens, which have been found in two places only), having neither ferns, flowering plants, shrubs nor trees. The great icebergs in the Antarctic Ocean are of a size that can scarcely be believed—two miles square and 1,000 feet in thickness; sometimes others are thirty miles in length, while their perpendicular sides rise from 200 to 400 feet above the sea.

A brief article tells of the plan to employ children as street cleaners in Boston. The youngsters have been formed into a Juvenile Street Cleaning Brigade. Every member is pledged to pick up stray pieces of paper which he may see on the street, and deposit them in receptacles provided by the city at convenient points. New York and Philadelphia have followed suit. The editor says: "The children cannot have a better lesson enforced upon them than that of cleaning and helping to keep clean the streets. If they are taught to have a regard for the appearance of the street, the lesson will easily extend to the rooms in which they live. The smallest of our communities should take up this idea—the formation of clubs and brigades among the children to keep the streets and highways clean. It is one of the easiest things to do and one of the most profitable."

DEMOREST'S.

THE January *Demorest's Family Magazine* is quite an attractive number, though there is nothing of very serious import in any one of its features. The size and shape of the magazine allows it freedom in illustration which it uses with very striking effect, especially in the article describing the National Horse Show. The writer of this article tells us that the fashionable taste in horses is very much changed in past years. "Where formerly a man kept a span of horses, perhaps a pair of saddle horses for riding in the park, and possibly, if very fond of driving, a trotter for a road spin, he has now a stable full of hunters, high-stepping roadsters and handsome hackneys. This would seem to prove that the bicycle is not really displacing the horse, but that there is quite enough room for both in the affections of men and women." This writer hoots at the idea that the bicycle or any other inanimate thing ever could take the place of the horse. The fashionable class to-day is the hackney. The Horse Show at Madison Square Garden in New York brings people not only from New York and its suburbs, but from Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, San Francisco, New Orleans, Louisville, Cincinnati—in short, from all over the United States.

J. H. W. describes a "Winter in the Yellowstone Park." His description is aided by pictures of the snow-bound elk in the Park and of other frigid scenes. So late as 1894 a St. Paul man organized a snow-shoe expedition into the Park, and found eight miles beyond the Grand Canon country a herd of seventy buffaloes. They also found a poacher who was busily engaged in killing these poor remnants of our countless buffalo herds. His tracks were followed for a day or two, when he was caught in the act of dressing one of the animals. He had come into the Park with a toboggan and supplies for a long sojourn, and had already killed seven buffaloes, which were found hanging on a pine tree near his camp. The average depth of a snowfall on the Park plateau is at least twenty feet, while the drifts in the mountain sides and ravines are one hundred feet deep and never entirely disappear. Under these circumstances a winter outing in the Park is a somewhat serious affair. The travelers use snow-shoes of the Norwegian ski variety. The ski is a strip of ash, pine or hickory, about twenty feet long and four or five inches wide, made as thin as is possible without sacrificing strength.

THE MIDLAND MONTHLY.

THE third installment of Colonel Emerson's series of papers on "Grant's Life in the West and his Mississippi Valley Campaigns" appears in the December *Midland*. These papers are illustrated with great care, and have already made an important contribution to our knowledge of Grant's career.

This number also has an illustrated article on "The Coming 'First Lady in the Land,'" by Mrs. C. F. McLean, which pictures the home life of Major and Mrs. McKinley in a very entertaining way. Among the illustrations are reproductions of two war-time photographs of Major McKinley.

Considerable space is given to an account of "Fairhope," a colonizing experiment of single-taxers in Southern Alabama, but the results thus far achieved by the movers in this enterprise seem to have no great sociological importance.

The *Midland* has a regular department devoted to the Women's Club movement.

THE BOOKMAN

IT is a favorite pastime of the critical world to "explain" Mr. Kipling. There is a fresh round of explanations coming forth apropos of the new book of poems, "The Seven Seas," and among them this is what the editor of the *Bookman* has to say in the January number:

"The test of the great artist is his power to deal with quiet life in the sober daylight. It may be unfair to say that Mr. Kipling is at home only in one dirty corner of India; that whenever he turns his lantern on a virtue he makes respectfully off, and that his only hero so far is the devil. But it is true that in his hotly glowing pictures we find no deep sympathy with humanity, no intelligence of obscure virtue and endurance, no ear for the clash of spiritual armies. Mr. Kipling has unbounded faith in dynamite, but none in leaven. He cannot work without the electric light; with still life Mr. Kipling can do nothing. He has nothing of the calm copiousness of the masters. Always afraid of losing the attention of his readers, he never dares to be quiet; that he sensitively appreciates the use of words is undeniable. We should almost say that he is as great a man in invective in English as Lamennais was in French. But he cannot tread softly the paths that lead up to the inner chamber of the mind, for he does not know them. Nor does he ever stand behind his effects. In the highest style of power the personality sinks and fades. Mr. Kipling signs his story top and bottom and all through. There is an unending sparkle and crackle through his pages. Sir Walter Scott's great passages rise from the level as noiselessly as a mountain."

Mr. Andrew Lang has a pleasant little confession which he calls "My Literary Heresies." Perhaps the

lines drawn in his heretical preferences among the classics are somewhat too fine for the comfortable discrimination of American audiences, but we are interested in hearing him say that he is bored by the Restoration Comedy, and he will not or cannot read Wycherley, nor Beaumont and Fletcher as dramatists; that Shakespeare is "an unequal writer," and that "many of his jokes are of a mediæval ineptitude." Paradise Lost is great as the "organ voice of England," he says, but the conception of the epic, as a whole, is not good. Mr. Lang is true to his flag in maintaining that Homer is the only epic poet who forever holds the human attention. He believes in Chaucer, Spenser, Coleridge, Scott, Wordsworth, Keats and Shelley, but "as for Byron, if disbelief is a heresy, I am the chief of sinners. I believe in Fielding as, with Scott and Miss Austen, one of the three greatest English novelists." Smollett and Richardson come off second best, and below Thackeray, and Fielding and Miss Austen he prefers to Scott. "And Thackeray does preach too much, is careless of construction (a mere fault of indolence), and, in spite of his unique style, is frequently reckless of grammar." Of Trilby, Mr. Lang says: "Again, we read new books with little thought of comparison, with slight reflection. Thus Trilby amused my vulgar taste extremely when I read it, but I never thought of seriously applying to it a literary touch-stone. It was enough that Mr. Du Maurier, that most deeply regretted man and artist, gave me a happy day."

POET-LORE.

FOR seven years past the monthly journal called *Poet-Lore*, under the editorship of Charlotte Porter and Helen A. Clark, has been a unique exponent in this country of the highest type of literary criticism. It has now become a quarterly, and the initial number of the new series gives promise of even more brilliant achievements in the future.

Professor Louis J. Block contributes a study of "The Dramatic Sentiment and Tennyson's Plays;" Jeannette Barbour Perry discusses the question, "Is Blank Verse Lawless?" Dr. W. J. Rolfe furnishes a critique of Tom Hood, and there is an interesting unsigned paper on "Sudermann's Magda and Duse's." Professors Katharine Lee Bates of Wellesley, A. S. Cook of Yale and L. A. Sherman of Nebraska participate in a discussion on "New Ideas in Teaching Literature," and many "study helps" are provided in the "School of Literature" department.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

FROM the January *Atlantic Monthly* we have selected Professor Charles Eliot Norton's estimate of Mr. Kipling and his latest book of verse to review among the "Leading Articles."

The magazine opens with a delightful short story by Paul Leicester Ford, which he calls "A Story of Untold Love," and which is quite as delicately pathetic as its title suggests.

Professor John Bach McMaster has a large subject in "A Century of Social Betterment," and the dozen pages of his article are taken up with a mere enumeration of the century's material improvements in living and in industry, especially in the transportation facilities which have proved the surest basis of our progress. In his retrospect he points out that when the century opened there were 200 newspapers in the United States, but only 17 were dailies; no weekly periodicals or magazines with a general circulation had been thought of. Ten years after the opening of the century it cost $40 to move a ton of freight from New York to Niagara, although almost the whole journey was by water; and $125 to haul a ton from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh. To carry a bushel of salt 200 miles by land cost $2.50; the charge for transporting a barrel of flour 350 miles was $5.

Professor W. P. Trent has an able essay, entitled "Dominant Forces in Southern Life," in which he tries to show what the typical Southerner to-day stands for in economics and politics, letters and arts and science. He looks for a great benefit to come from the political disintegration of the South. This disintegration will almost certainly come, in Professor Trent's opinion. The fusion of the Democrats with the Populists is likely, he thinks, to result in a permanent alienation of a majority of the influential supporters of the former party. He regards as a broad basis for such a cleavage the different needs of the urban communities from the rural. The former are far in advance of the latter in education, and their political ideals must therefore vary sooner or later.

Mary Caroline Robbins contributes a long article on "Park Making as a National Art," in which she describes briefly a score or more of the beautiful parks which have done so much to increase the opportunities for decent living in our great cities. This recent progress in park-making is very recent indeed. In 1869 there were but two well-advanced rural parks in the United States, in 1886 there were twenty, and there are now many times that number. She makes the point that we are too apt to consider the business done when the land is purchased for parks. "They must be planted with care and maintained with taste, and to keep them in condition renewed expenditure is necessary. They cannot merely be purchased and left to nature and the public. They must be cultivated, pruned, policed, and the expense of preserving their beauty and usefulness must not be grudged by taxpayers who reap such great advantages from them."

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

WE have quoted elsewhere from Mr. Bryan's article on the election and the silver question and from Mr. Hazeltine's presentation of the Cuban case.

Rear-Admiral Walker, Captain Mahan, Captain Evans and Lieutenant Staunton take part in a second symposium on "The Engineer in Naval Warfare," supplementing the discussion in the May number of the *North American;* but the treatment is rather too technical for popular comprehension.

Ex Senator Wilson of Iowa recounts "Some Memories of Lincoln," illustrating especially President Lincoln's watchfulness over the welfare of the private soldier.

Major Arthur Griffiths, British Inspector of Prisons, contributes an interesting account of modern penal colonies as conducted in different countries. He says:

"There is surely enough in these various experiments to encourage imitation on a wider scale. Countries seeking to reform, or, at least, to alter their penitentiary system, might adopt the principle of the penal colony with advantage on account of its greater utility, economy and humanity, and more especially with regard to the substantial results it would attain both in protecting society and reforming offenders."

The United States Consul at Birmingham, Mr. George

F. Parker, writes on "American Bicycles in England." The fact that American wheels have had a large sale in Great Britain has been widely commented on; it has not been so generally known that a very large amount of American machinery and tools is already in use in British cycle factories, and Mr. Parker states that the admission is made everywhere, in the smaller as well as in the larger shops, that our machinery is better fitted for its work, and that its use insures a great saving of labor, as well as an improvement of the product in both quality and appearance.

"It is certainly creditable to the genius and adaptability of our people," says Mr. Parker, "that they have taken up a new industry with such energy and success as to cut off all foreign trade in the completed product, and then in one of the principal articles entering into it, and that, within a few years, they should engage in competition with the foreigner in his own market and sell more machines in England, in the face of the severest competition from every quarter, than the English makers, with the whole supply in their hands, ever sold in the American market within the same length of time."

Comptroller Eckels defines "The Duty of the Republican Administration." He says:

"The payment, gradual retirement and cancellation of the legal tenders and the authorizing of the banks, under governmental supervision, to issue the country's credit currency and redeem the same in gold, would be the crystallizing into a fact of the phrase 'sound money.'"

Mr. Charles M. Harger of Kansas depicts the desperate condition of many western farmers who have staked their all on the productive qualities of lands which are now in great part arid.

"The western third of Kansas lost thirteen thousand people last year; Nebraska's western third nearly as many, and thousands had gone before that. Those who remain recognize that there is before them a serious question. That is: Shall we try it again, or go? If we try it again, upon what basis shall the trial be made? The old one of undiversified farming has failed. Debts have been assumed. Payment is due. How shall the new beginning be made? This is the problem of the West to-day."

Mrs. John D. Townsend, in advocating "The Curfew for City Children," states that two hundred cities in this country have adopted the curfew system, and that city officials, parents, school teachers, employers of youthful labor, and especially chiefs of police, are emphatic in praise of its efficacy.

Articles by the presidents of the Indianapolis, New Orleans and San Francisco trade and commercial organizations discuss the reform of the currency. One of these gentlemen suggests new reciprocity and bounty laws as a remedy for commercial distress, rather than a change in the currency system; the others favor retirement of the greenbacks.

In "Notes and Comments," Mr. George Henry Bassett calls attention to the curious fact that Ireland is being repeopled by Britons.

"With a greater number of Celtic Irishmen out of Ireland than in Ireland, the tendency must ever be to draw the flower of each generation to other lands. It would be a heart-breaking termination of the struggle of the agitators if the Home Rule flag should float at last over a thoroughly Anglicized Ireland."

Mr. William Kinnear writes on "Women as Centenarians," and Mr. Clinton Rogers Woodruff describes certain "Obstacles to Business Methods in Public Affairs."

THE FORUM.

IN our department of "Leading Articles" we have quoted from the articles by the Hon. A. D. White, D. MacGregor Means and Goldwin Smith on the lessons of the election, and also from Professor Woodrow Wilson's address on "Princeton in the Nation's Service."

Dr. J. M. Rice begins in the December number another important series of articles on American educational problems, dwelling in his introductory paper on "Obstacles to Rational Educational Reform." Dr. Rice states that he has devoted the past two years to examining children taught by every conceivable method in schools representing a very large section of this country.

"By means of examination in a number of school branches—spelling, penmanship, English composition and arithmetic—I hoped to be able, first, to establish certain goals, through the discovery of what our children might reasonably be expected to accomplish; and, second, by a comparison of results, to arrive at some definite conclusions concerning the comparative economy of different methods of teaching. The number of children examined has, thus far, reached nearly one hundred thousand; and care was exercised to secure exact information, not only in regard to the methods employed, but also in regard to the age, nationality and environment of the children, in order that the influence of conditions might be duly taken into consideration. These examinations have brought some things to light which, in my opinion, are destined to destroy many of our preconceived notions."

Dr. Rice promises to give the results of these examinations in future articles.

The Rev. William Bayard Hale writes on "Another Year of Church Entertainments." Previous articles have made Mr. Hale known as the implacable foe of these institutions as at present conducted in this country. He has kept a record of entertainments given by religious societies in the United States from June 1, 1895, to June 1, 1896, including more than five hundred of these occasions.

"It is with a feeling of wonder touched with awe that a student turns the pages of this chronicle of a year's activity by the churches; that he discovers how instant and keen is their appreciation of the wants of the amusement-loving, how tireless their devotion to the interests of the box-office. It is with a sense of amazement tinged with admiration that he discovers with what increasing ardor the institution, founded not to be ministered unto but to minister, is giving itself to the duty of providing fun at a minimum cost; with what unexampled philanthropy it is placing within reach of the humblest and poorest of Christian people the Female Minstrel, the Dog Show, the Dance of the Wood Nymphs, the Brownie Drill and kindred joys."

Mr. Hale then proceeds to give samples from his five hundred announcements, and finds no difficulty in ministering to the love of the sensational on the part of his readers.

Mr. Montgomery Schuyler contributes a timely study of Rudyard Kipling as a poet, concluding with the opinion that "The Seven Seas" has made its author "the unchallenged laureate of Greater Britain."

President Charles F. Thwing sets forth certain "Drawbacks of a College Education" in a forcible and candid

manner. He expresses the opinion that the college may injure men through fixing the habit of loving and doing only that which is agreeable. The rich student, in these days, spends too much money. Then, too, the college fails to insist on the students doing a proper amount of work. The second drawback mentioned by President Thwing is the college training of the student's judgment at the expense of his energy. It is also urged that the time spent in getting a college education takes a man away from opportunities for acquiring business habits at just the age when such habits can be most easily acquired, and further that college fills the mind with useless knowledge—it trains individuality rather than social efficiency. President Thwing states these various objections with fullness and candor, and then proceeds to show that while they are real and should be heeded by college officers they have been generally overstated. As to the disadvantages of the college graduate in entering business President Thwing says :

" The simple fact is, that if the graduate begins at the age of twenty-three to learn a business at that very point where he would have begun at eighteen he stays at this point only about one-tenth as long as he would have stayed had he begun at eighteen. The rate at which he attains skill and power in business is many times greater. When he has reached the age of twenty-seven he has not infrequently overtaken and passed the boy who has been in business since the age of eighteen. For the sake of gaining ability sufficient for managing great undertakings every boy who is to enter business should give to himself the best and widest training. Such a training is usually found in the college. If it is at all noteworthy that many of the very rich men of the United States, who have made their riches by their own energy and foresight, are not college-bred, it is certainly most significant that the sons of these men are receiving a college education."

Dr. Thomas Dwight of the Harvard Medical School writes concerning the supply of human bodies for anatomical dissection, suggesting certain changes in the laws in the interest of medical science on the one hand and of humanity on the other.

The Hon. Hugh H. Lusk discusses the influence of American women on literature, replying to the recent *Contemporary Review* article on the same subject.

THE ARENA.

QUOTATIONS from the articles on "Practical Christianity" appear elsewhere in this magazine.

Mr. William Ordway Partridge, the sculptor, writes on "The Relation of Art to Religion." "Let us take this question of art more seriously," he says. "It is not a thing to be put on and off like a garment ; it is an atmosphere. Men and nations are known by their prevailing intention and thought."

Mrs. Marie C. Remick contributes an optimistic paper on "The Relation of Industrialism to Morality." She looks for moral and intellectual improvement in some sense commensurate with the expected material improvement of the next few years.

The editor, Mr. B. O. Flower, writes appreciatively and sympathetically of William Morris and some of his later works.

"In later years Morris' life underwent a transformation. Though he perhaps knew it not, he received the baptism of the spirit. In considering this wonderful change, I am reminded of Victor Hugo's references to Paul's experience on his way to Damascus, in which the great Frenchman observes : 'The road to Damascus is essential to the march of progress. To fall into the truth and to rise a just man—a transfiguring fall—that is sublime.' And so in the later works of Morris, in which we find a lofty mysticism on the one hand and on the other the spirit of 'social democracy' overmastering the popular conventional poet of other days, we are reminded of Paul's being blinded by the light, although perhaps William Morris himself did not recognize the spiritual influences which were wrought upon his humanity-loving brain."

Dr. C. F. Taylor, in an article entitled "An Inheritance for the Waifs," argues that the state should be a first and preferred heir to a portion of every excessively large estate, after which the remainder may be divided as at present, and that the state's inheritance should not be put into the general fund for ordinary expenses, but be devoted to the establishment of institutions for the sustenance and training of children from the slums of the cities, whose natural protectors have either died or are incompetent.

Mr. Eltweed Pomeroy discusses the causes and remedies of the abnormal wealth concentration of recent years. He says :

"Its causes are class legislation, inequitable taxation, monopolies, and commercial fraud. Its remedies lie in a complete control over legislation by the whole people through the initiative and the referendum, a juster administration of our tax systems, and the introduction of rapid progression into all our forms of taxation, but in particular into the inheritance tax, the income tax, and the land tax, the taking over by the government of all monopolies, that they may be run in the interests of the people instead of the interests of a few."

Mr. Max Bennett Thrasher writes on "The Last Year of Gail Hamilton's Life," Mrs. Henrotin on "State Federations of the General Federation of Women's Clubs," and Helen M. Winslow on "Some Newspaper Women."

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THIS month's issue contains two articles of eminent value. Professor Caird's "Characteristics of Shakespeare" is alone sufficient to make any number distinguished, and the same may be said of Elisée Reclus' "Progress of Mankind," both of which claim separate notice.

WHY THE POPE CONDEMNED ANGLICAN ORDERS.

Rev. Thomas Lacey investigates the sources of the Bull. He was in Rome while the commission was sitting, and was led to expect that the result would have been favorable. He points out what he describes as blunders in fact, and from these, along with other peculiarities in the Bull, infers that it was not drawn up with due care. The question is now declared to be settled by a decision of 1704, in the case of John Gordon, an Anglican bishop, who was expressly required to be reordained. Mr. Lacey wants to know why, if this case was so decisive, did the Pope appoint a commission to consider the matter ? He finds, however, that the Gordon decree was given on a Thursday—a day on which only extraordinary sessions of the Sacred Congregation are held under the personal presidency of the Pope. A decree issued on such a day is peculiarly binding, and may not be reversed, perhaps not even by the Pope. Mr. Lacey is informed that the Pope felt himself de-

barred from reversing the decree. The question of Anglican orders can only be reopened in one of three ways: By abandoning the definition of infallibility; or reprobating the opinion which holds the Gordon decree to belong to faith or morals; or proving the decree defective in matter of fact. There is nothing in the Bull to prevent this reopening.

HOW CARDINAL VAUGHAN WON OVER THE POPE.

"Catholicus," writing on the policy of the Bull, roundly avers, "There is not the smallest doubt that the Pope gave way before the violent pressure of the English Catholic bishops and the Roman congregations." Cardinal Vaughan did everything he could to get the unfavorable decision. "His last and perhaps most telling stroke was a collective letter from the whole of the Catholic Episcopate of the United Kingdom," a letter the existence of which "is absolutely certain." The staple argument was, "to allow it to be believed that Anglican orders are valid would be to dry up the source of individual conversions." "Catholicus" holds the decision to be now final and incapable of revision. But he shrewdly indicates a theological consequence of the Pope's argument.

"In order to condemn Anglican orders the Pope has had to lay down the principle that a form of consecration which would be sufficient in the case of an orthodox rite is insufficient in the Anglican Church, because in the orthodox rite the formula is understood with an implicit meaning which the Anglicans chose to exclude. The sacrament can therefore no longer be regarded as a sort of magic formula working in virtue of its own force independently of the sense attached to it by those who use it."

THE SULTAN'S DOMESTICITIES.

Diran Kélékian gives a great deal of information about "life at Yildiz." The *personnel* of the palace numbers about 12,000 individuals, including 3,000 ladies of the harem. The Sultan is only allowed seven lawful wives.

"There is one day of the year on which the Sultan-Mother, and even the wives of the sovereign, are required to present him with a beautiful Circassian virgin. These girls are brought up with much care, and they are taught certain little accomplishments, among them singing and playing on the lute. The market value of a young Circassian, fit to be offered to the Sultan, is from £1,000 to £2,000. In the choice of young girls much attention is paid to the marked preference of the present Sultan for blondes."

The Sultan often presents one of his Ministers with a wife from his harem, and ladies who have not become mothers he provides with husbands and dowries. To the rest, not thus freed, the palace is a prison, and consumption is excessively prevalent in the harem. It appears that "it is a family tradition among the heirs of Osman to speak in a loud voice. Abdul Hamid's utterance is strident and imperious."

ARMENIAN REFUGEES IN CYPRUS.

Miss Emma Cons reports favorably on the work done by Mrs. Sheldon Amos in planting Armenian refugees in Cyprus. Miss Cons thinks the Armenian peasant more open to assimilate new ideas than the Cypriote and also a good leader of the natives in agriculture.

"As far as we could judge, given English capital and English energy in the first start, Cyprus would be able to absorb a not inconsiderable number of Armenians, and be all the better for doing so. Would it not be simple justice that the island, so far as not utilized by the present inhabitants, should be applied by England, so far as possible, for the benefit of the exiles? Cyprus does not pay its way. With its present small and ignorant population and its backward industries, it cannot do so. Is it not folly not to bring in an industrious, energetic and progressive Armenian population?"

OTHER ARTICLES.

An amusing, if somewhat savage skit is contributed anonymously, purporting to be a report of what took place in Lord Rosebery's Cabinet after the "cordite" vote. The indirect duel kept up between the Premier and the Chancellor of the Exchequer is the principal feature. Mr. H. W. Wolff combats the impression that the savings banks cost the taxpayer somewhat, and shows that so far they have only brought gain to the exchequer. He regards trustee banks as doomed, and looks to the development of people's banks, along with the extension of post office banks, as the chief agencies of popular thrift. Mr. Vernon Lee writes a delightful homily on the duty of cultivating leisure as a means of acquiring charm. Mr. E. H. Parker discourses on Chinese humbug, and gives many instances of his humbugging the Chinese as well as of their little tricks of bluff and sham. Yet he testifies that mercantile operations are carried on as methodically and honorably in China as in any country.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

WE notice elsewhere Mr. Sidney Low's article on the "Olney Doctrine," and Mr. Thwaite's "Commercial War Between Germany and England." Mr. Macnamara's "Local Support of Education" also requires special mention.

WANTED—A NAVAL RESERVE.

The Hon. T. A. Brassey, writing on "Manning the Navy in Time of War," insists upon the importance of paying more attention to the reserve. He says:

"The policy of maintaining the *personnel* of the navy in peace at war strength is too costly and too wasteful of our national resources. Rather we should address ourselves to the task of building up a powerful reserve. As a first step, and before adding to the numbers, the conditions of enrollment must be altered so as to secure greater efficiency. Of the three sources of supply the fishing population alone can be relied upon to yield at once a substantial body of recruits. The colonies, which are not at present in a position to make a serious money contribution to the naval defense of the empire, could furnish good men for a naval reserve. No remedy is possible without substantial assistance from the state."

AN EMPIRE ROTTEN AT THE HEAD.

Professor R. K. Douglas, writing of "Some Peking Politicians," begins his article by giving the following illustrations of political blackmail which prevail in the Chinese capital:

"It is a matter of common knowledge in China that Li Hung Chang, when deprived of his viceroyalty and ordered to Peking, was compelled to distribute among the Court officials and others no less a sum than eight million taels, equivalent to about one million sterling, in order to protect himself against the attacks of his political enemies."

In such a hotbed of corruption it is only natural that conservatism should flourish.

"At the present moment the anti-foreign element is

more than usually rampant at the capital. The man who has the main direction of affairs is a certain Weng, the quondam tutor of the Emperor and a Confucianist of the Confucianists. For some years he has exercised considerable influence over the Emperor, and has been a consistent opponent of Li Hung Chang and all his works."

Mr. Douglas despairs of any improvement.

"Such being the condition of affairs in China, we may well despair of the future of the Empire. The whole system of administration is rotten to the core, and there is no sign or symptom of any effort toward progressive reforms. Ninety-nine out of every hundred mandarins are wedded by long habit and by personal interest to the existing system."

ON THE SELLING OF BOOKS.

Mr. Shaylor of Simpkin, Marshall & Co. writes an article which will be read with interest by all concerned in the making and disposing of books. It is not an article which can be summarized, but there are one or two facts which stick in the memory after we have laid the magazine down.

"In addition to the trade at the counter, 1,500 letters were received from country customers in one day, resulting in the dispatch of seven hundred or eight hundred parcels. It will thus be readily understood that the labor involved in grappling with the details of the work must be prodigious. During the busy autumn season as many as seventy new books are sometimes submitted for 'subscription' in one day."

Mr. Shaylor recalls another fact which is worth remembering. He quotes the authority of Mr. Macmillan and Mr. Chatto.

"The former, at a recent dinner, stated that his firm accepted only 22 out of 315 MSS. submitted to them in one year, and the latter in a press interview asserted that his firm retained on an average about 13 out of 500."

WHO IS THE SLEEPING EMPEROR?

Mr. Karl Blind devotes some pages to an attempt, and apparently a successful attempt, to prove that the Emperor of Germany whom Germany represents as sitting asleep in the Kyffhauser Mountains was not the famous Barbarossa, but a very different emperor, indeed. Mr. Blind says:

"Taking all in all, it is manifest that the 'Barbarossa' myth is quite a late graft upon the stem of the original tale about Kaiser Friedrich the Second, an enlightened adversary of priestcraft, the antagonist of the Papacy, the expected reformer of the Church and disestablisher of monkhood. Many of the sayings attributed to him, which show him in the light of a man who would readily have assented, had he lived in our days, to the doctrines of Darwin, Huxley and Häckel, would find little countenance, at present, in high quarters at Berlin."

HOW ENGLAND HAS ROBBED IRELAND.

Mr. J. Clancy, writing on "The Financial Grievance of Ireland," holds out a pretty prospect for the English taxpayer. He says in a postscript:

"Since the foregoing pages were written another Parliamentary return has been issued on the motion of Mr. Joseph A. Pease, M. P., an examniation of which will show that the overtaxation of Ireland which the Royal Commission found to exist has been considerably aggravated by that great effort of Liberal statesmanship, the Finance act of 1894. On the lowest estimate the overtaxation of Ireland now amounts to more than three millions sterling a year."

Even if this be an exaggeration, and the amount be under instead of over £3,000,000 a year, it is not surprising to learn that "for the present it would appear as if the political campaign on the one side and on the other in Ireland were about to be suspended in favor of an agitation, participated in by all parties, in support of the demand that the robbery referred to should cease. One great result of the work of the Financial Relations Commission is, as has been said, that the controversy as to the facts of the financial grievance of Ireland may be said to be ended."

Mr. Clancy deals with the various answers that are made to rescue this wholesale plunder of the weaker country by the richer. He says, for instance:

"The taxes which Great Britain pays, and which Ireland does not pay, amount to just £4,188,300; and if Ireland paid her share of those taxes the total result would scarcely be altered to the extent of a decimal."

Then replying to the assertion that excessive taxation is balanced by excessive expenditure. he reminds us that "the excessive expenditure in Ireland is the direct result of British policy. Why, for instance, does the Irish constabulary cost a million and a half annually instead of half a million, which would be the cost if that force were organized on the same scale as the police in England and Scotland? Because Great Britain is governing Ireland against her will."

OTHER ARTICLES.

The Rev. Harry Jones preaches a sermon in favor of temperance against total abstinence. Mr. Cuthbert Hadden discusses the authorship of "Rule Britannia," but comes to no conclusive result, for he says:

"The question of the authorship of 'Rule Britannia' will probably, however, never be definitely settled. Thomson left it in doubt; so did Mallet."

The Hon. Sidney Peel describes "A Seventeenth Chesterfield," and the only other article is an interesting description of the burial of the Japanese Minister, Prince Taruhito Arisugawa.

THE NEW REVIEW.

THE *New Review* is notable for its fiction, and also an article about the "Tyburn Tree," for everything relating to the gallows seems to have a strange fascination for the editor and his staff.

A GOOD WORD FOR SERVIA.

Mr. Herbert Vivian, who has been traveling in the Balkans, writes an article upon his impressions of Servia which is in many respects a surprise. It is chiefly surprising because it shows that Mr. Herbert Vivian can write without extravagance and state facts as sensibly as if he were a commonplace, ordinary citizen. He has for once, at least, resolutely abandoned his favorite fantastical and paradoxical pose. Speaking of Servia, he says:

"As an ally in the solution of the perennial Eastern question her loyalty, her sturdy common-sense and her jealousy of Russia may be invaluable to us. As a market for our cottons, iron, steel and machinery, and also as a granary more trustworthy and more accessible than those of the New Word, she may easily affect our commercial destiny. In any case she is a dainty miniature and cannot fail to please the eye of every artist. Beautiful Servia! My soul will always linger amid the rapture of thy purple hills."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. F. Boyle has a curious paper upon "Sitting Down," a process which appears so natural to us that most readers would imagine that it was universal. But, says Mr. Boyle :

"Reviewing, in fact, the population of the globe, it seems likely that the men and women who sit are less than 10 per cent. When we look closely it appears that only Europeans, their descendants and those whom they have instructed sit. The custom is not universal even in Europe."

Mr. T. A. Archer, in an article entitled "The Italians in Tunis," describes how the Sicilians conquered Sfax in the twelfth century. His point of view is stated in the following paragraph :

"It may be permitted to an Englishman to hope that, when the final break up of the Turkish Empire is accomplished, Italy, though she has now lost Sfax and Mahdia, Tunis and Bona, and all the other African conquests of her great King Roger, may succeed in saving Tripoli from the jaws of France."

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

THE article on Governor Altgeld, of Illinois, is the chief feature in the December number of the *National*, and is reviewed elsewhere.

SAIREY GAMP SECUNDA.

Sairey Gamp, as Dickens portrayed her, is dead. In her place we have the modern nurse of to-day, of whom none can speak too highly ; but according to Miss Emma L. Watson, who is responsible for the article entitled "Some Remarks on Modern Nurses," by "One of Them," Sairey Gamp Secunda is even more objectionable than her mother. Miss Watson, although she calls herself a modern nurse, admits that she is an old-fashioned nurse with old-fashioned notions, and, therefore, she lifts up her voice on high to proclaim how much she has been shocked about the unseemly behavior in public of certain young women in nurses' dress. These dreadful young females, the Misses Sairey Gamp, are thus flagellated by their old-fashioned sister :

"No profession was ever started with higher aims, fairer hopes or brighter prospects ; and now, through the thoughtless misbehavior of a lot of light-minded, silly women, who ought never to have been allowed to enter a hospital for work at all, the whole thing will come to grief unless some change takes place, for there is no gainsaying the fact that there is a growing dislike to nurses, especially among quiet people. I know many who will put up with anything rather than run the risk of having one of these undesirable young women in their homes, for fear they may intrigue with the servants, upset the harmony and general arrangements of the house, carry on desperate flirtations with unblushing effrontery with the male members of the family, and tell improbable and outrageous stories to the women. It is a great pity that these objectionable persons cannot be weeded out of the nursing world altogether, but I don't see well how that can be done while the public continue to patronize the private institutions which make large incomes out of the earnings of nurses, and which care so little about the character of the women they employ so long as they bring grist to the mill."

Probably in the last sentence the real gist of the article lies. It is an attack not so much upon the modern nurse as the modern nursing institution.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES FOR WOMEN.

Miss Haldane writes a paper under this title, in which she sets forth what has been done in the direction of forming associations for the promotion of thrift among the female members of the working class. She says :

"It signifies a movement in which much may be done by those who wish to share in it ; it represents an attractive method of inculcating thrift. But thrift in itself is a somewhat negative and barren virtue, and it represents, what is more important, a new educational factor in the lives of the greater half of the population of our islands. Its work is practically before it, and it is work which presents large possibilities of future attainment. It helps those who participate in it to help themselves, and it is only when men and women put forth an effort on their own account that any real benefit is attained."

THE FUTURE OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Mr. W. F. Bailey writes an article on the "Native Problem in South Africa." He sums up as follows :

"The general conclusion may be drawn that South Africa, as a whole, will never be a white man's country in the same sense as are the United States of America, Canada, Australia or New Zealand. The bulk of the labor of the community will not fall on the European inhabitants. The country will afford no outlet for the teeming, laboring populations of England or the Continent. Skilled laborers and artisans will doubtless find employment there, but the pick-and-shovel man had best keep out of the country. It will rather resemble India and Ceylon than Australia and New Zealand. Europeans will always find in it an outlet for their energies, an opening for the employment of their capital and an opportunity for adding to their wealth. Its climate is far more suitable for them than that of India, and were South Africa without its native races it might have a career like unto that of Victoria or New South Wales, Colorado or California. But we must judge of the future of the country by the tendencies that environ it, and its destiny is limited and controlled by racial conditions from which there is no escape."

A GOOD WORD FOR LORD ABERDEEN.

The Agent-General for New Zealand, writing on the "Functions of a Governor-General," defends Lord Aberdeen from the attack made on him by Sir Charles Tupper, who complained bitterly that Lord Aberdeen had refused to act upon his recommendations when some of Sir Charles Tupper's nominees, who were nominated after the constituencies had returned a majority against Sir Charles Tupper. Mr. Reeves says :

"Is it desirable that governors should be made instruments for exasperating colonial democracies against both Second Chambers and the Imperial Connection ? If that be desirable, then the more often governors take such advice as Lord Aberdeen declined to take from the Tupper Ministry the better. But surely it is preferable that the vexed question of the existence and form of Colonial Second Chambers should be settled on its own merits rather than that these bodies should be brought into discredit with the mass of the electors by being made—from the democratic point of view—worse than they already are, and made so by unfair interference. The approval which I am convinced that Lord Aberdeen's firmness will receive from colonists everywhere need not be and should not be confined to a section or a party."

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE *Fortnightly Review* for December, notwithstanding that it contains some useful articles, and one or two that are brilliant enough, leaves a heavy impression. Dr. Dillon's article on "Germany's Foreign Policy," although as instructive as a professor's lecture, is almost entirely historical. So is Mr. Wilson's paper on "Arbitration," and the worst of that paper is that its history is misleading and inaccurate. For instance, what can be thought of an historian of the working of arbitration who is either ignorant of or willfully suppresses the facts concerning the arrangements for the settlement of the claims under the Behring Sea award? Mr. Karl Blind's account of "Young Turkey" is also old history, and even the paper on the "Impending Famine in India" is seven-eighths history; in fact, the *Fortnightly Review* is almost an historical handbook this month. We notice among the leading articles the two papers on German foreign policy and Prince Bismarck's revelations and Mr. Hardy's "Lessons from the American Election."

THE NEW FRENCH ACADEMICIAN.

Madame Blaze de Bury writes a very appreciative notice of M. le Duc d'Aumale, the writer who, at the age of forty, has been elected to succeed M. de Lisle in the French Academy. She says:

"If one may say of Brunetière that he is the Bonaparte of our criticism, of Lemaitre that he is its Mazarin for penetration and subtlety, one may say of Anatole France, neglecting examples of statesmen in the comparison, that he is the Voltaire of his epoch—a Voltaire whose philosophy is felt in his fanciful writings, a Voltaire whose verve breaks out in his *Nouvelles* and criticisms, a Voltaire without a Frederick. And yet who knows? Perhaps we would not have to seek far among the correspondents of our author in order to find the intellectual small-change of the King of Prussia."

AN OLD NONCONFORMIST INDEED!

Mr. H. M. Bompas, Q.C., writes a paper on the "Education bill" from the old Nonconformist standpoint. There is not much snap in it, but the chief points which Mr. Bompas makes may be found in the following extracts:

"There was in some of the provisions and in some of the omissions of the government bill good reason for objection by Nonconformists even of the old school. But the Bill was, as a whole, however, largely in favor of the very principles for which Nonconformists have always contended, and it is to be feared that it was opposed by many merely out of hostility to the party by whom it was introduced. From whichever source the money is to be found, there cannot be, consistently with the principles held by the older Nonconformists, any control by the state or local authority of the voluntary schools, but only such inspection as shall be sufficient to secure that the money is properly expended and the secular education duly given."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. J. A. Murray writes enthusiastically upon a favorite subject of many essayists, the Persian poet, Omar Khayyam. Mr. H. H. Statham criticises adversely the decision of the Select Committee on the proposed new government offices. He says:

"The first thing that has to be recognized is that no War Office architecturally worthy of the nation can possibly be built on the site as recommended by the Select Committee of this year."

There is a brief paper by the author of "Dodo," which but for the signature might have been mistaken for the work of a woman. Professor Ray Lankester contributes a letter defending his statements and judgments concerning Mr. Rhodes' book.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

THERE are a number of interesting discussions on a variety of subjects in the December *Westminster*, but none belonging in the front rank of importance. Mr. R. Seymour Long writes on Socialism and militarism, and argues that it is in the widespread of the Socialist movement in modern Europe, and in the international and cosmopolitan character which it has assumed, that the most reasonable hopes are afforded of the overthrow of the military system everywhere and the disappearance of war from the civilized world. He therefore asks lovers of peace whether they ought not to throw in their lot with the Socialist movement.

ARBITRATION VS. WAR.

J. B. W. C—— argues in favor of Lord Salisbury's restriction of arbitration as a substitute for war, and insists that in the instances he would except it would be an evil thing for the arbitral court either to decline to decide or to give a decision that will not be accepted. The non-acceptance of a decision would so prejudice the public opinion of the world against a nation that no nation would readily incur such a risk. But conciliation might effect what the writer thinks arbitration could not touch.

H——, writing on the situation in Ireland, considers that Mr. Healy is now almost completely isolated, with no supporters in Ireland, and that the recent Dublin Convention will speedily bring about the unification and solidarity of the Irish party. The baneful tendency to resort to secret societies which Parnell first nearly crushed and after his fall carefully revived may now soon be as nearly repressed again.

Mr. G. A. B. Dewar compares the old M. P. and the new, and concludes that the average legislator of the second half of the century is well in advance of the legislator in the first half in incorruptness, in keenness for politics, in devotion to work and in grip of public questions, but not in "tact, courage, good temper, courtesy," and in respect of independence is considerably behind.

COTTAGE HOMES FOR CHILDREN.

Miss Joanna M. Hill contrasts cottage homes with "boarding out" for pauper children, and strongly urges the superiority of the latter system. It is not only less costly: it offers a real home and not a pseudo home to the little ones.

Mr. W. N. Shansfield, in a rejoinder to Mr. Wilson's depreciation of modern journalism, denies that culture and literary ability are less sought after now than before. Newspapers depend, not merely on number of subscribers, but on their quality; for quality of constituency affects the income from advertisements, a commercial condition which no newspaper can neglect. The superior writer attracts the readers whom advertisers wish to reach.

CORNHILL.

THE December number of *Cornhill* is predominantly historical.

MATTHEW ARNOLD'S CHRISTIANITY.

It opens with a paper on "The Greatest of Anniversaries," by Rev. H. C. Beeching. This is a statement of the Christian religion which is well written, but which owes its distinction to the fact that it is a criticism of Matthew Arnold's version of Christianity as set forth in the pages of *Cornhill* many years ago. He argues against the idea that Christianity is Stoicism touched with emotion, contending that the revelation given by Jesus was theological and dynamic rather than moral.

"The Christian religion, unlike Stoicism, centres in a person. Its precepts of morality are excellent, its law of love to all mankind is such that it makes it possible and easy to keep them all—but how will it be found possible to keep the law of love? The answer is, through love to Christ. This, and not 'inwardness,' not 'self-renouncement,' was Christ's method and secret. We love Him because He first loved us, and in Him we love our brethren."

GOLDWIN SMITH ON GEORGE III.

Mr. Goldwin Smith writes a character sketch of George III. He thus sums up the moral of his story:

"To what the world will advance or revert from this system of government by party, the caucus, the platform and those moral civil wars which we call general elections, nobody yet foresees; but it may safely be said that personal government—by a sovereign without responsibility—has been tried at sufficient cost and has most decisively failed."

A POET IN STONE.

The Bishop of Peterborough's address on St. Edward the Confessor, which was delivered on the festival of the saint's translation, is now given in full.

"Edward was a poet, whose poem was written in stone. 'He sang of what the world would be when the ages had passed away.' He set up the palace and monastery of Westminster as a symbol of that Divine order which must bring harmony into the world's affairs. . . . Rulers and statesmen have nothing to learn from his achievements. But his gracious spirit, his fine feeling, his love of righteousness, his care for justice—these are qualities which can never be out of date."

OTHER ARTICLES.

A vivacious account of the marvelous life and adventures of Beau Brummell, by Mr. A. H. Shand, and a chatty paper on "Duelling in France," by Mr. J. Pemberton-Grund, are articles worthy of special attention. The Private Diarist tries to gibbet *the Temple*, but not succeeding to his desire, wishes Matthew Arnold back again to play censor.

THE PROGRESSIVE REVIEW.

THE *Progressive Review* for December contains a poem by Mr. Alfred Hayes, which is distinctly above the average, addressed to the expiring century.

THE DYING AGE.

After describing the age, Mr. Hayes asks questions which will ever obtrude themselves in the midst of our constant jubilation over peace, progress and prosperity.

"Of what avail to tame the lightning's speed,
To quell the waves and hold the winds in leash,
If health no more be labor's meed,
If love be smothered, honor spurned,
And beauty crushed in Mammon's blind stampede?
What boots it to have turned
The soil's dull sons to nervous factory-slaves,
If pain that stunts, if pleasure that depraves
Hurry the haggard millions to their graves?
What gain to have been orphaned of our God,
To know, when worms destroy
Man's frame, his spirit lies beneath the sod,
If soul thereby be sacrificed to flesh,
If Christ be crucified each day afresh?
What profits it to heap
Hoard upon hoard in hideous towns, and miss
The pure sky and the sweet air's kiss,
To weigh the stars and lack the gift of joy,
Outstrip the storm and lose the boon of sleep?"

PARISH COUNCILS AND THE HOUSES OF THE POOR.

One of the writers in the *Review*, discussing the question of "The Housing of the Poor in Their Own Districts," makes a practical proposal which is worth noting. His idea is to "suggest that parish councils should have powers for providing cottages similar to those they now possess for providing allotments. A parish council can provide allotments without reference to or consent from any other public authority, provided that it can carry the business through by voluntary local agreements. But if it is unable to do that, and desires to use its compulsory powers, then the consent of the county council must be obtained."

MR. KEIR HARDIE AND HIS PARTY.

Mr. Keir Hardie and Mr. Herbert Samuel cross swords over the right policy of the Independent Labor party. Mr. Hardie, as usual, thinks that the stars in their courses are fighting for him, and that the Liberal party is so dead that nothing remains to be done than to establish the Independent Labor party in its place.

"Public opinion is swinging round to our point of view. Temperance people, land restorers and others are feeling more and more sympathy with the fighting spirit shown by the Independent Labor party. It may take a quarter of a century before the Independent Labor party becomes the dominant factor in politics in Great Britain; but when the end has been acccomplished the common people will indeed be established in the seat of power. The alternative to being independent is to trust to Liberalism, and, as I have shown, Liberalism is impotent. It has served its day; and no man in his senses would dream of uniting the acting living present with the dead or dying past."

He might, says Mr. Hardie, have made a bargain with the Liberal Party by which he could have secured a seat in East Bradford, but "anything savoring of an alliance, or a fusion, or a compromise, with either the Liberal or the Tory parties would destroy the faith of these men and shatter the Independent Labor party movement. It is probable that had I cared to meet the Liberals halfway in East Bradford no Liberal candidate would have been brought forward, and I might have won the seat, partly on the strength of Liberal support. But it would have been a costly victory."

THE GERMAN SOCIAL DEMOCRATS.

There is rather an interesting article about the German Social Democratic movement, which gives a glimpse

of its Liebknecht and his paper, the *Vorwaerts*, which he edits for a salary of £360 a year.

"The *Vorwaerts* is a halfpenny paper with a daily ciruclation of 50,000, and its profits are large."

It is difficult to carry on the work of social agitation in Germany.

"For every German Socialist meeting (even the smallest local gathering) twenty-four hours' notice has to be given to the police in the district. At the commencement of the meeting the police officer marches in, with sword by his side, and seats himself by the chairman. He takes copious notes of the proceedings, and has the power to dissolve the meeting at a minute's notice."

The writer of the article entitled "Modern Oxford" shakes his head over the university. He describes it as he sees it, and then says :

"Such being the social conditions and intellectual bias of Oxford, it is little wonder that there is no study of political or social science at the university in any positive or realist sense."

COSMOPOLIS.

PROFESSOR MAX MÜLLER'S "Musical Recollections" in the October number are followed in December by "Literary Recollections," of which more are to come in succeeding numbers.

Henry W. Wolff reviews the history and prospects of practical co-operation in those countries where it has been most successful, and concludes as follows:

"There is a great deal of work which in its own peaceable way it may do in all countries to improve the lot of the working classes, to spread education along with comfort and better economic conditions. In the settlement of the great social problem which is now before the world it looks as if it were destined to play no mean part. In performing that office one may well hope that it may succeed in realizing the high ideals with which the originators of the movement, impelled by simple but powerful faith in their remedy, at a time when their method appeared like no more than a shepherd's stone to fling at the Goliath of abuse, set out upon their course, which has already led to tolerably material results, giving good promise of even better things in the future."

Mr. Edward Dicey undertakes to show "Why England" is Unpopular," but as an Englishmen he does not seem greatly concerned over the matter, for he asserts repeatedly that "insularity of mind" is an essential condition of England's moral success, just as insularity of position is an essential condition of her material success. "If this insularity is incompatible with popularity, all we can do is to make the best of what for us, at any rate, is not on the whole a bad bargain."

From Mr. Henry Norman's comment on international affairs we have quoted elsewhere at some length.

In the French department the publication of Napoleon-Wellington papers is brought to a conclusion.

Max Lenz contributes to the German section a study of "Old and New Russian-French Alliances," and Herman Helferich furnishes a sketch of E. J. Poynter, the new president of the Royal Academy.

THE FRENCH AND ITALIAN REVIEWS.

THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

IT must be admitted that neither number of the *Revue des Duex Mondes* for November is of surpassing interest or importance ; indeed, an ill-natured reviewer would probably call them both dull.

THE UNSELFISHNESS OF FRANCE.

To the first November number M. Fouillée contributes a very charming and well-informed study of the genius of the French nation, both in other ages and to-day. The most typical quality of the French of to-day is, he thinks, a certain ideal of generosity, and he adds, truly enough, that it is not from an excess of love and devotion for ideals that nations go wrong nowadays. On the contrary, skepticism, prosaic utilitarianism, financial corruption, the narrow politics of parties and interests, the selfish struggle of classes—such are the evils which must everywhere be combated in the name of ideals. If France should renounce her worship of the ideal, of the spirit of unselfishness, she would lose without any possible compensation that which has always formed her true moral strength. This kind of declaration is too vague, but if M. Fouillée means that France sorely needs the creation of a healthy public opinion, he is unquestionably right. The average Englishman judges France by the novels of the boulevards, by Panama and by the scenes in the Chamber which the newspapers report with gusto, and he has not the faintest notion of the real France, energetic, frugal, prudent, highly moralized, highly cultivated, which lies below the surface scum.

GERMANY'S BURDEN.

Count Benedetti concludes his interesting observations on Cavour and Bismarck, which he began in the second October number of the *Revue*. He attributes the crushing growth of German armaments to Prince Bismarck, who inconsiderately broke up the good understanding which subsisted between the Courts of Berlin and St. Petersburg, and drove Russia into the arms of France, a providential agreement which, Count Benedetti thinks, is the sole pledge, at the present hour, of the peace and security of Europe. These views are particularly interesting in view of Bismarck's recent "revelations" in the *Hamburger Nachrichten* and elsewhere and the significant debate in the Reichstag which followed. Count Benedetti is evidently expectant—perhaps it would not be doing him an injustice to say hopeful—of disaster for Germany, staggering under the weight of her enormous military budgets, honeycombed with socialism, and split up by a widespread spirit of particularsim which not all the Emperor's flamboyant appeals to the memory of his grandfather can crush.

SHOULD THERE BE AN AGE LIMIT FOR STATESMEN ?

With Count Benedetti's paper may be bracketed an able article by M. Valbert on the Prince de Metternich and Bismarck. M. Valbert thinks that if some modern Plutarch were to arise and write full biographies of the two men, Metternich and Bismarck, whose careers he has delicately sketched within the limits of an article, he would come to the conclusion that the greatest statesmen are wrong to remain too long in power ; that the years of prosperity and triumph are followed with fatal certainty by the period of difficulties and mistakes. Metternich made serious mistakes because he ended by believing himself infallible ; Bismarck has made serious mistakes because his personal hatreds have had an exces-

sive influence on his public actions. It is, as Count Prokesch von Osten said, the faculty which Bismarck lacks—the power of distinguishing things from persons.

LA REVUE DE PARIS.

THE first number of the *Revue de Paris* is as literary and personal in character as the second is social and political. Perhaps the most notable paper is the curious medical analysis of the genius and character of Emile Zola.

A WARNING TO TURKEY.

Of special interest at the present moment is a long letter, which bears every sign of being authentic, addressed by Fuad Pacha, a one-time Minister of Turkey, to the Sultan the day before his death, which occurred on February 11, 1869. In it the famous Turkish statesman seemed to have a prevision of all the misfortunes which lay in wait for the Ottoman Empire. Those who are now absorbed in the Armenian question must be referred to the letter, which occupies many pages itself; but one or two passages of this striking epistle may be quoted.

"The voice which comes from the tomb is always sincere. Your Empire is in danger. Our neighbors are not what they were two centuries ago; they have all gone forward, we alone have gone back. Your Majesty's Empire will be condemned to extinction unless within the next few years you can acquire as much monetary influence as has been acquired by Great Britain, as much knowledge as is possessed by France, and as many soldiers as the Emperor of Russia can command. Our splendid Empire contains all the elements necessary to surpass every other European power, but in order to accomplish this object one thing is absolutely necessary—we shall have to change all our political and civil institutions."

And then, somewhat later:

"Among our foreign allies you will always find Great Britain the most powerful and the most to be considered; her friendship is as faithful and solid as are her institutions; she has bestowed on us immense assistance, and we cannot and we shall not be able to do without her help in the future. . . . I would prefer to lose many provinces rather than to see the Sublime Porte abandoned by England."

And then, toward the end of this very curious and—if authentic—valuable document:

"The Sublime Porte must never tolerate any intrigues having for object that of preaching an alliance between the Armenians and the Orthodox Church. Still, our best policy will always be that of placing the state above all religious questions. In future our great Empire should belong neither to the Greeks nor to the Slaves, nor should one religion or one race necessarily predominate. The Empire of the East will only keep itself upright by the fusion and union of many peoples."

This letter, which was written by Fuad Pacha at Nice, was sent to the then Sultan, but a copy was kept by his descendants, who have now judged it advisable to publish it.

In the second number of the *Revue* a considerable space is devoted to a long series of letters addressed by George Sand to Sainte-Beuve.

FRENCH PRAISE OF TRADE UNIONISM.

Of more immediate value is M. de Rousier's very impartial discussion of British trades unions. He seems to have studied the subject not only carefully, but with the utmost thoroughness, and on the whole his report is entirely in favor of trade unionism. Indeed. he evidently ascribes to it and to the efforts of those who have practically organized the great trades unions all the bettering of the condition of English workers during the last thirty-eight to forty years, although he admits that other things have contributed to the present shorter hours and higher wages. He was also very much struck by the fact that on the whole the unions and the principles of trade unionism are popular in the country, and he pays a very high tribute not only to those men who have built up the unions, but also to most of the labor leaders.

THE ITALIAN REVIEWS.

IN the *Civiltà Cattolica* (November 7 and 21) the most noteworthy articles are two on the recent condemnation of Anglican orders, well-informed and well-argued, which may be taken as summing up the most rigid Catholic point of view. But it was perhaps indiscreet of the Jesuit author to dwell at the outset on "the unanimous applause and the sincere expressions of satisfaction and gratitude" with which the English Catholics received the decision.

To the *Nuova Antologia* Edmondo de Amicis contributes in a sympathetic and gossiping strain personal impressions of both Jules Verne and Victorien Sardou. The former, whom the Italian author appears to hold in somewhat extravagant literary estimation, he describes as possessed of a kindly face, without any artistic vivacity, and a simple, unaffected manner, and as living the life of a *bon bourgeois* at Amiens, going to bed every night at eight o'clock and rising at four o'clock to write his tales of adventure, and being apparently more proud of the fact that he is a municipal councillor than the author of eighty volumes of romance. What struck him most in Sardou was "his strange, pale, clean-shaven face, with his long nose and pointed chin, strongly marked and irregular features, lit up by a pair of pale gray eyes, at once sparkling and thoughtful, whose eager glances seemed to be in harmony with the rapid movements of his thin, sinuous lips, subtle yet benevolent, on which hovered the vivacious and gently jocular smile of youth. To look at he might be sixty—to listen to he is far younger."

Continuing his articles on "The Kingdom of Minos," Sgr. Mariani declares the Christian population, according to the only recent census, to be over 205,000, whereas the Moslems only number 73,000. He protests strongly against any European suzerainty, whether of England or of France, over the island, and declares emphatically that autonomy is the only alternative to annexation to Greece, which is what the Cretan Christians would prefer.

The *Rassegna Nazionale* contains, among other articles, one on the Catholic rural banks of Northern Italy, which have produced much controversy of late, and a long and solid article on "Empirical Finance," in which the writer, F. Bervaldo, takes a very unfavorable view of Italy's financial condition.

THE NEW BOOKS.

RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Ancient Ideals, by Henry Osborn Taylor (Putnam's), is a learned work in two volumes dealing with the moral and intellectual progress of the race from the beginnings of history to the Christian era The author truly says that our judgment of the past is modified, not merely by increasing knowledge, but by our own changing point of view as well. A fresh study such as this of the great civilizations of antiquity is both stimulating and helpful to a fuller appreciation of our complex modern life.

Dr. Mahaffy's *Survey of Greek Civilization* (Chautauqua-Century Press) is another book of this class. This author's previous studies of Greek life have made him a recognized authority on the subject. The present work, like several of its predecessors, is included in the Chautauqua Reading Circle literature.

Nor should we omit mention here of a book entitled *Ancient Civilizations*, by George Shelley Hughs, a printer, of Des Moines, Iowa, who himself set the type from which the volume was printed. We should not recommend this work as an authority, but as a psychological study it has interest, and the mere fact that a toiler at the case should take the pains to write it is not without significance.

In Aubrey's *Rise and Growth of the English Nation* (Appleton) we have a three-volume history of England brought down to 1895, written with special reference to great crises and epochs, and very thoroughly equipped with bibliographical and other aids to the student.

Professor George Burton Adams' *Growth of the French Nation* (Chautauqua-Century Press) is a remarkably clear and compact review of the really essential features in French history, though of course many important topics are necessarily omitted. The volume is well illustrated and supplied with maps.

Albert D. Vandam's *Undercurrents of the Second Empire* (Putnam's) is a republication of the papers which appeared during 1895 in the *North American Review*. One may get from this volume the results of an observant Englishman's studies concerning Louis Napoleon's rise to power and the subsequent excesses of his dynasty, with their woeful consequences to France.

The Revolution of 1848 forms the chief subject of Alexis de Tocqueville's *Recollections*, edited by the Comte de Tocqueville, and now first translated into English (Macmillan). This narrative has the marked advantage of having been written by a prominent participant in the acts which it describes, and as it was not intended by the author to be read by his contemporaries no motive for untruthfulness can be assigned to it.

The *Memoirs of Mgr. de Salamon* (Little, Brown & Co.) take us back still further in French history. Their author was the Papal Internuncio at Paris in the eventful years 1709-1801. He was imprisoned at the Abbaye with many other Catholic priests, suffered proscription under Robespierre, escaped pursuit, was arrested under the Directory, tried and finally acquitted.

The "Story of the Nations" series (Putnam's) has been made richer by the addition of a volume on Canada from the pen of Dr. J. G. Bourinot, Clerk of the Canadian House of Commons, and the author of several works on the constitutional history of the Dominion. Dr. Bourinot's book is both scholarly and readable. It is supplied with numerous portraits and other illustrations and several maps and plans important to the narrative.

Professor David F. Houston's *Critical Study of Nullification in South Carolina*, forming the third volume in the Harvard Historical Studies (Longmans), is significant because of the method of treatment which the author has adopted. His aim has been to look at the nullification movement from within, and to avoid reading history backward. In other words, he considers the South Carolina bent in the direction of nullification as a popular tendency, and he proceeds to analyze that tendency, irrespective of the views of individual leaders.

DR. W. H. S. AUBREY,
Author of "Rise and Growth of the English Nation."

In *Curious Punishments of Bygone Days* (Herbert S. Stone & Co.) Mrs. Alice Morse Earle has collected a fund of information regarding the methods of punishment employed by our ancestors. Several quaint illustrations accompany the text.

The True George Washington, by Paul Leicester Ford (Lippincott), is an attempt to make known to us those sides of Washington's character which have been most neglected by earlier biographers. The bulk of the book is devoted to such topics as "Family Relations," "Relations with the Fair Sex," "Farmer and Proprietor," "Master and Employer," "Social Life," "Tastes and Amusements," "Friends and Enemies," and it must be

conceded that these subjects are treated with a fullness and candor that leave nothing to be desired. Washington's military career, on the other hand, is dismissed in a single chapter of twenty-five pages, while for Washington as "Citizen and Office-Holder" a concluding chapter of eighteen pages is deemed sufficient. Mr. Ford's work throughout is based on a study of the original sources, and much of the material embodied in the volume is now published for the first time. The illustrations are pertinent and interesting. Mr. Ford has made a laudable endeavor to "humanize" his hero, but this object has not been attained without a certain sacrifice of proportion.

It is seldom that a man finds himself at thirty-five the subject of a four-hundred-page biography published in two languages and read in every civilized land. That is the unusual experience of Fridtiof Nansen, an account of whose life has just been translated from the Scandinavian by William Archer (Longmans). Appearing so soon after the announcement of Nansen's remarkable achievements in Arctic exploration, the book has a timeliness possessed by no other biography of the year, and everything points to its immediate success. The illustrations include nearly a score of portraits of Nansen himself, several of Mrs. Nansen and of members of the expeditions, and various Arctic scenes. There are also maps and pictures of the *Fram*.

Two studies of Walt Whitman have appeared during the past few weeks. That by John Burroughs (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) is essentially an appreciation of Whitman's relation to the controlling forces of his time. It is only slightly concerned with biographical details. The volume by Thomas Donaldson (Francis P. Harper), on the other hand, is almost exclusively devoted to Whitman's life in Camden from 1873 to 1892. Several *fac-similes* of Whitman manuscripts are presented, and there is much other material, now published for the first time, which will interest the friends of the "good gray poet."

DR. FRIDTIOF NANSEN.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION.

Several entertaining books of travel have appeared since our December number went to press. Noteworthy among these is *In and Beyond the Himalayas*, by S. J. Stone (Edward Arnold). This is an account of a more adventurous form of sport than falls to the lot of most moderns. Indeed, it introduces a group of animals such as few Caucasians ever encounter outside the menagerie or zoo. The illustrations, by Charles Whymper, are spirited and clever.

Timbuctoo the Mysterious, by Felix Dubois, has been translated from the French by Diana White and brought out in a richly illustrated volume by Longmans, Green & Co. No less than one hundred and fifty photographs and drawings "made on the spot" are reproduced, together with many maps and plans.

A Girl's Wanderings in Hungary, by H. Ellen Browning (Longmans), is a delightful series of travel-sketches which charms by its very unpretentiousness. It is, in fact, a study of the people rather than of the country. The volume is well illustrated.

Dragons and Cherry-Blossoms, by Mrs. Robert C. Morris (Dodd, Mead & Co.), is another of those fascinating descriptions of Japanese life in which the last few years have been so prolific. We welcome them all, for each new volume has a fresh point of view, and for those of us who must see the Orient through others' eyes the field is in no danger of being overworked. The pictures which adorn Mrs. Morris' pages are as dainty and graceful in their way as any that the books of this season have to show.

In a volume entitled *On the Broads* (Macmillan) Anna Bowman Dodd gives the reader a taste of cruising experiences in the little English rivers of the district lying "between the sea-beaches of Yarmouth and Lowestoft, the grain-fields of Wroxham and the crowded river-wharves of Norwich." Yachting in this region has long been a favorite summer pastime in England. Mr. Joseph Pennell supplies the illustrations of the book, which are decidedly helpful to an appreciation of the text.

Another book which is full of bits of Mr. Pennell's artistic handiwork is a new edition of Irving's *Alhambra* (Macmillan), with an appreciative introduction by Mrs. Pennell. All of the principal places mentioned by Irving are represented in Mr. Pennell's drawings.

A Mountain Town in France, by Robert Louis Stevenson, with fine illustrations by the author (John Lane: the Bodley Head) is one of the surprises of the season. This account of Stevenson's stay at Le Monastier in the autumn of 1878 was intended to serve as the opening chapter of his *Travels with a Donkey in the Cevennes;* but the intention was abandoned in favor of a more abrupt beginning, and the fragment is now printed for the first time.

Clifton Johnson's *Book of Country Clouds and Sun-*

shine (Lee & Shepard) is not, as the preface explains, devoted wholly to the "Clouds and Sunshine" of external nature. The author directs his attention rather to the lights and shades of New England farm life Mr. Johnson's work, both with pen and camera, is full of human interest. Numerous half-tones from photographs made by the author illustrate the text. Altogether, the book makes a most appropriate companion volume to Mr. Johnson's *New England Country*.

That industrious and judicious compiler, Mr. Charles Morris, has essayed a new task in gathering into a four-volume series of *Half-Hours of Travel* (Lippincott) extracts from the accounts of travelers over every portion of the inhabited globe. Mr. Morris has fully succeeded in giving variety to his selections, and at the same time has maintained high literary and scientific standards. The set is illustrated.

POLITICS AND SOCIOLOGY.

In the flood of attractively printed publications peculiar to this season of the year we must not overlook those more serious literary efforts which have claims to consideration because of intrinsic and permanent merits. Many such works are making their first appearance even in these weeks of the customary holiday distraction. One of the most important of these is Mr. A. Lawrence Lowell's *Governments and Parties in Continental Europe*, in two volumes (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.). The information embodied in these volumes is truly encyclopædic, but the author's treatment of the subject differs from the ordinary encyclopædia's treatment of it in that an attempt is made to show how the various governments actually work, not merely how they are planned to work, and especially to examine the activities of those dynamos in politics, the parties. Mr. Lowell's book is the fruit of long and exhaustive study, and illumines the whole subject of European government.

The one-volume abridgment of Bryce's *American Commonwealth* (Macmillan) for the use of students meets a general demand in schools and colleges for a convenient text-book of American institutions. In the work of practically remaking his book for this purpose Mr. Bryce has had the assistance of Professor Macy of Iowa College. It is fortunate that this enlarged use of the standard treatise of its class has been made possible, and that the author's own labors have contributed to that result.

Mr. Herbert Wolcott Bowen, United States Consul at Barcelona, Spain, has prepared a brief treatise on *International Law: a Simple Statement of Its Principles* (Putnam's), based chiefly on the works of Wheaton, Woolsey and Wharton. We note also the publication of the proceedings of the Washington conference on international arbitration held in April last (Baker & Taylor Company).

In *A General Freight and Passenger Post* (Putnam's) Mr. James Lewis Cowles offers "a practical solution of the railroad problem" in the form of a proposition to apply the principles of the postal service to the whole business of transportation, the general government taking to itself the control of that business. Mr. Cowles makes a very effective presentation of his case.

The American Economic Association has recently issued several important publications, the most elaborate of which is Mr. Frederick L. Hoffman's survey of the *Race Traits and Tendencies of the American Negro*. This writer's conclusions in respect to the colored race in the United States and its prospects are, we regret to say, most dismal and disheartening.

Professor Irving Fisher's pamphlet on *Appreciation and Interest* deals with a phase of the bimetallic controversy which has received comparatively little attention from economists in the past. The point of view is that of the monometallist.

Mr. Albert Griffin's *Key Note* is a forcible statement of the views of those who oppose our present banking system and the extensive use of credit substitutes for money, which in Mr. Griffin's opinion has been "the cause of every commercial panic ever known."

Mr. Thomas C. Devlin has written a little book on *Municipal Reform in the United States* (Putnam's "Questions of the Day" series), which ought to be helpful in awakening an interest in the subject of which it treats. The author's special aim has been to make his studies of the problem applicable to American conditions.

Professor Lindley M. Keasbey's *Nicaragua Canal and the Monroe Doctrine* (Putnam's) is the first complete political history of Isthmus transit schemes, though written with special reference to the Nicaragua project. The writer makes no effort to conceal his national bias or his belief in the Monroe doctrine. We think it will be generally admitted, however, that Dr. Keasbey's treatment of his subject is both fair and clear. He makes plain the reasonable and proper attitude of the United States in the presence of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and he concedes all due weight to the claims of Great Britain.

Armenia's Ordeal, by Armayis P. Vartooguian, contains several attacks on the work of Christian missionaries in Turkey, with which, of course, the REVIEW has no sympathy. As an "inside" view of the present situation the book is not without its value, and in the main it is evidently based on intimate knowledge.

Mr. Everett P. Wheeler's address before the American Board at Toledo on *The Duty of the United States of America to American Citizens in Turkey* has been published in pamphlet form (Revell). We commend it to our readers as an intelligent and impartial lawyer's statement of our nation's duty in the present crisis. It should be pondered at Washington.

RELIGIOUS AND ETHICAL BOOKS.

The Prophets of the Christian Faith (Macmillan) is the title of a series of studies by noted leaders of modern Christian thought which has appeared during the past year in the *Outlook*, and is now published in book form. The significance of the volume lies, to a great extent, in the exposition which it offers of the present-day conception of prophecy, and in the somewhat varying points of view of the different contributors, all of whom are men of great eminence in one or another branch of the church visible. It is something to have the views of Dean Farrar on John Wesley, of Principal Fairbairn on Jonathan Edwards, of Professor Adolf Harnack on Martin Luther, and of Dr. Francis Brown on "Isaiah as a Preacher," and Dr. Lyman Abbott's introductory chapter, written in answer to the question, "What is a Prophet?" gives expression to the essential message of all the prophets from Isaiah to Horace Bushnell.

The Yale Lectures on Preaching for 1896 were delivered by the Rev. Dr. John Watson, and have been published in a neat volume entitled *The Cure of Souls* (Dodd, Mead & Co.). These modest and unpretentious lectures,

intended by Dr. Watson to remove some difficulties from the path of the humble "theologue," can be properly appreciated only by his brethren of the cloth, but they are likely to have a more general reading than usually falls to the lot of the Lyman Beecher Lectures, if for no other reason than that "Ian Maclaren" wrote them.

Dr. Lyman Abbott's *Christianity and Social Problems* (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) in its literary form is an evolution from the lecture, the Plymouth sermon, the *Outlook* editorial, and the magazine or review article in which from time to time during many years Dr. Abbott's views on the social teachings of Christianity and their application to modern life have found expression. The book simply gathers up and enforces what the author has taught by other means for years, but it often employs new illustrations to impress old truths, and it discloses the author's alert sense of the crying social needs of this new day.

Like Dr. Abbott's book, Professor Richard T. Ely's volume of essays on *The Social Law of Service* (Eaton & Mains) deals, as he himself says, with topics belonging to that border land in which theology, ethics and economics meet. The author's point of view is so well known to our readers that it needs no exposition from us. His present work is devoted more generally than any of its predecessors to the consideration of the religious life, both personal and social.

Of quite similar tenor is a little volume of sermons by the Rev. George T. Lemmon, entitled *Better Things for Sons of God* (Eaton & Mains).

Jesus Christ Before His Ministry, by Edmund Stapfer, translated from the French by Louise Seymour Houghton (Scribner's), is an important addition to the literature of the Christian faith. Professor Stapfer says of his undertaking: "I would fain say what must have been the life of Jesus until His thirtieth year, by deducing from known facts some facts unknown, and permitting myself only to observe and to relate." In other words, the author has set himself the task of the conscientious historian, and refrains from dogmatics.

Professor A. W. Anthony, in *An Introduction to the Life of Jesus* (Silver, Burdett & Co.), performs the very useful service of placing at the reader's disposal the latest and most reliable information about the various historical sources relating to the facts of Christ's life and ministry. The book is well adapted for Sunday-school use.

In *The Bible as Literature* (T. Y. Crowell & Co.) we have a valuable series of essays by competent scholars treating typical books of both Old and New Testaments in their literary aspects, together with an illuminating chapter on the general theme by Professor Richard G. Moulton and a discussion of "The Influence of Biblical Upon Modern English Literature," by Professor Albert S. Cook of Yale. Dr. Lyman Abbott's introduction to this symposium is a remarkably clear and well-considered exposition of the advantage of the literary method of Biblical study, and at the same time a sufficient answer to the objections raised by the partisan of the theological method.

A little book that is acquiring a deserving prominence in connection with Bishop Vincent's "New Education of the Church" movement, to which reference was made in President Hervey's article on Sunday-schools last month, is *Heroes of Faith*, by Burris A. Jenkins, D.B. (Funk & Wagnalls). This is really a study of the eleventh chapter of the Epistle to the Hebrews in the original Greek, with an introduction by Professor Joseph H. Thayer, and many notes, references to authorities and other helps for beginners in New Testament Greek. There are twenty lesson-outlines for study and a literal interlinear translation of the whole chapter, with the two accepted versions in parallel columns on the opposite pages.

A pamphlet issued by the Jewish Chautauqua Society (P. O. Box 825, Philadelphia), entitled *The Open Bible*, by Henry Berkowitz, contains thirty-two lessons in Old Testament history, arranged with special reference to the needs of readers enrolled in the Department of Jewish Studies of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle.

The Gospel in Brief, by Count Tolstoi (T. Y. Crowell & Co.) is a harmony of the four Gospels, omitting all passages relating to the life of John the Baptist, Christ's birth and genealogy, His miracles, His resurrection, and the references to prophecies fulfilled in His life. It is meant to constitute an epitome of Christ's teachings, from which Count Tolstoi himself has derived the inspiration of his own ethical and social creed.

The Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, Professor Swing's brilliant successor in the pulpit of Central Church, Chicago, has just published an attractive volume of essays under the title, *A Man's Value to Society* (Revell). There is both practical and spiritual uplift in these studies. The sane and wholesome motive which underlies them, even more than the grace of their verbal adornment, assures their popularity and usefulness.

The elaborate disquisition on "Aristotle and the Christian Church" in the volume of *Essays Philosophical*, by Brother Azarias (D. H. McBride & Co.), is well worthy of the attention of students and thinkers generally. There are other important papers in the volume —notably one on "The Ethical Aspects of the Papal Encyclical on Labor." A preface is furnished by Bishop Keane.

One of the few important contributions of the past year to dogmatic theology is the volume of Princeton lectures on *The Nicene Theology*, by Dr. Hugh M. Scott (Chicago Theological Seminary Press). Students will find Dr. Scott's exposition of Ritschl and other great German critics of the present day especially suggestive.

SCIENTIFIC WORKS.

Genius and Degeneration, by Dr. William Hirsch, has been translated from the German, and appears in a handsome American edition (Appleton). This work, which has been generally accepted as a scientific reply to Nordau's famous *Degeneration*, was really begun before the latter was published. It opposes Nordau's conclusions in almost every particular. The author's discussion of art and insanity is especially luminous.

Several recent books in the department of biology merit notice. Among these perhaps first place should be accorded to Professor Richard Hertwig's *General Principles of Zoology*, which has been translated by Professor G. W. Field of Brown University (Henry Holt & Co.). The volume comprises the first part of Professor Hertwig's *Lehrbuch*, and the translation has been made with the active co-operation of the author.

An extremely important contribution to biological knowledge is Professor Edmund B. Wilson's treatise on *The Cell in Development and Inheritance*, the fourth volume in the Columbia University Biological Series (Macmillan).

The *Biological Lectures* delivered at the Wood's Holl Marine Laboratory in the summer session of 1895 (Ginn & Co.) comprise a volume of great interest to naturalists and of somewhat wider range than previous volumes of the series.

President David Starr Jordan's *Science Sketches* (A. C. McClurg & Co.) is in part a reprint of the series of articles which appeared under the same title in 1887, but much of that work has been entirely rewritten. Most of the articles deal with marine zoology, and several have appeared in popular periodicals.

DR. WILLIAM HIRSCH,
Author of "Genius and Degeneration."

Life in Ponds and Streams, by W. Furneaux (Longmans), makes no scientific pretensions at all, but is a practical naturalist's handbook and guide for collecting specimens of fresh-water life. The book is illustrated on a most elaborate plan. There are more than three hundred cuts interspersed in the text, besides eight colored plates.

THE FINE ARTS.

The Story of Architecture, by Charles Thompson Mathews (Appleton), outlines the architectural styles of all countries, not neglecting America, or even Asia and the Orient. The writer describes most of the great masterpieces of which he specifically treats from personal knowledge. Naturally and justly, the most minute and comprehensive treatment is accorded to European architecture. Besides numerous full-page plates, there are nearly two hundred illustrations in the text.

European Architecture, by Russell Sturgis (Macmillan), is more distinctly an historical study. This volume also contains a great number of text-illustrations and a series of ten full-page plates of great beauty. Mr. Sturgis has long held a commanding position as a student and writer in this particular field.

Professor F. B. Tarbell's *History of Greek Art* (Chautauqua-Century Press), which forms a part of the Chautauqua "required reading" for the current year, is so attractive in every way that the "requirements," so far as this book is concerned, must rest lightly on the Chautauqua students. Professor Tarbell has really made a comprehensive and sufficiently detailed study of the subject, without becoming in the slightest degree tedious. The publishers have done their part well in providing effective illustrations.

Professors Marquand and Frothingham of Princeton have prepared a convenient *Text-Book of the History of Sculpture* (Longmans), which appears in the series of "College Histories of Art." The work includes a discussion of modern sculpture. There are more than a hundred excellent illustrations.

BOOKS FOR THE HOME.

A single chapter-heading in the last of the three little volumes written by Kate Douglas Wiggin and Nora Archibald Smith and entitled *The Republic of Childhood* (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) inclined us to classify these helpful books with the literature of home life rather than with that of pedagogical science. "The Kindergarten as a School of Life for Women" is surely a suggestive phrase, and we are glad to see that in the last book of this excellent series—*Kindergarten Principles and Practice*—the relation of the subject to the mothers of the land is fully recognized, as indeed it is in the preceding volumes.

Mother, Baby and Nursery (Roberts Brothers), by Genevieve Tucker, M.D., is intended to serve as a complete manual for the use of mothers in the care of children. A somewhat similar manual, devoted to dietetics exclusively, has been prepared by Mrs. Louise E. Hogan, and is entitled *How to Feed Children* (Lippincott). These books anticipate many of the perplexities and worries common to all mothers.

The National Cook Book (Scribner's), a new manual prepared by Marion Harland and Christine Terhune Herrick, is meeting with a kind reception at the hands of American housewives. The book contains a thousand recipes adapted to the American kitchen and thoroughly tested by the compilers.

The Boston Cooking-School Cook Book (Little, Brown & Co.), by Fannie Merritt Farmer, not only furnishes detailed practical directions for the preparation of dishes, but attempts a scientific classification of food values and offers many helpful suggestions. It is one of the fruits of the wisely conducted work of the Boston Cooking School, a model institution of its class.

Miss Katharine B. Wood has compiled a unique volume of *Quotations for Occasions* (Century Company), designed to facilitate the practice of using appropriate quotations on dinner menus, invitations, etc. About twenty-five hundred such quotations are given, including special selections for various kinds of dinners, bicycle meets, teas, etc.

Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney's charming series of *Friendly Letters to Girl Friends* (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) originally appeared in the columns of the *Ladies' Home Journal*, where they undoubtedly exerted a healthful influence on the lives of thousands of girl readers, who will welcome them in this new and revised form.

Mrs. Monachesi's *Manual for China Painters* (Lee & Shepard) is a most helpful and comprehensive treatise on that exquisite art. It is designed for beginners, and embodies the results of years of experience. An appendix contains colored plates showing one hundred and thirty-eight of the Lacroix mineral colors.

Rough Notes on Pottery, by W. P. Jervis (published by the author at Newark, N. J.), is full of information about rare and fine earthenware of every description. Mr. Jervis is a practical man, whose every-day knowledge of the English and Continental potteries is very extensive, and whose "Rough Notes"—a very inexpensive little volume—will supply many a woman with just the information she wants in filling her china-closet.

THE NEW BOOKS: CLASSIFIED LIST OF TITLES.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

History of the German Struggle for Liberty. By Poultney Bigelow, B.A. Two vols., octavo, pp. 264-263. New York: Harper & Brothers. $5.

Naval Actions of the War of 1812. By James Barnes. Octavo, pp. 263. New York: Harper & Brothers. $4.50.

Reminiscences of an Octogenarian of the City of New York (1816 to 1860). By Charles H. Haswell. Octavo, pp. 581. New York: Harper & Brothers. $3.

The Beginners of a Nation: A History of the Source and Rise of the Earliest English Settlements in America. By Edward Eggleston. Octavo, pp. 390. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

Curious Punishments of Bygone Days. By Alice Morse Earle. 12mo, pp. 149. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co. $1.50.

Ancient Civilizations. By George Shelley Hughs. Octavo. Des Moines, Iowa: Published by the Author. $2.

A Critical Study of Nullification in South Carolina. By David Franklin Houston, A.M. Octavo, pp. 169. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25.

The Story of Canada. By J. G. Bourinot, LL.D. 12mo, pp. 483. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

The Seminoles of Florida. By Minnie Moore-Willson. 12mo, pp 126. Philadelphia: American Printing House.

The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire. By Edward Gibbon. In seven vols., Vol. II. 12mo, pp. 584. New York: The Macmillan Co. $2.

Undercurrents of the Second Empire (Notes and Recollections). By Albert D. Van Dam. Octavo, pp. 432. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.

The Recollections of Alexis de Tocqueville. Edited by the Comte de Tocqueville. Translated by Alexander Teixeira de Mattos. Octavo, pp. 424. New York: The Macmillan Co. $4.50.

The True George Washington. By Paul Leicester Ford. 12mo, pp. 319. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.25.

Walt Whitman the Man. By Thomas Donaldson. 12mo, pp. 278. New York: Francis P. Harper. $1.75.

Whitman: A Study. By John Burroughs. 12mo, pp. 268. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

Fridtiof Nansen, 1861-1893. By W. C. Brögger and Nordahl Rolfson. Translated by William Archer. Octavo, pp. 412. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $4.

Mercy Warren. By Alice Brown. 12mo, pp. 312. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION.

In and Beyond the Himalayas: A Record of Sport and Travel in the Abode of Snow. By S. J. Stone. Octavo, pp. 330. New York: Edward Arnold.

Timbuctoo the Mysterious. By Felix Dubois. Translated by Diana White. Octavo, pp. 377. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $3.50.

Half Hours of Travel at Home and Abroad. Selected and Arranged by Charles Morris. Five vols., 12mo, pp. 2069. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $6.

On the Broads. By Anna Bowman Dodd. Octavo, pp. 331. New York: The Macmillan Co. $3.

A Girl's Wanderings in Hungary. By H. Ellen Browning. 12mo, pp. 348. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.

The Alhambra. By Washington Irving. With an Introduction by Elizabeth Robins Pennell. 12mo, pp. 456. New York: The Macmillan Co. $2.

Dragons and Cherry Blossoms. By Mrs. Robert C. Morris. Octavo, pp 266. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

A Book of Country Clouds and Sunshine. Text and Illustrations by Clifton Johnson. Quarto, pp. 213. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $2.50.

POLITICS AND SOCIOLOGY.

The Principles of Sociology. By Herbert Spencer. In three vols., Vol. III., 12mo, pp. 655. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $2.

The Nicaragua Canal and the Monroe Doctrine. By Lindley Miller Keasbey, Ph.D. Octavo, pp. 637. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.50.

Joint-Metallism. By Anson Phelps Stokes. Fifth Edition. 12mo, pp. 277. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.

Municipal Reforms in the United States. By Thomas C. Devlin. 12mo, pp. 174. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.

The Key-Note: Substitute Honest Money for Fictitious Credit. By Albert Griffin. 12mo, pp. 448. Philadelphia: S. L. Griffin & Co. $1.50.

RELIGIOUS AND THEOLOGICAL WORKS.

The Prophets of the Christian Faith. By Rev. Lyman Abbott, and Others. 12mo, pp. 241. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.25.

Prophecy; or, Speaking for God. By Rev. Everett S. Stackpole. 16mo, pp. 167. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. 75 cents.

The Cure of Souls: Lyman Beecher Lectures on Preaching at Yale University, 1896. By John Watson, M.A., D.D. 12mo, pp. 301. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

Bible Characters: Adam to Achan. By Alexander Whyte, D.D. 12mo, pp. 301. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. $1.25.

The Search-Light of St. Hippolytus: The Papacy and the New Testament in the Light of Discovery. By Parke P. Flournoy. With Introduction by Prof. Walter W. Moore, D.D. 12mo, pp. 250. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. $1.

Ancient Ideals: A Study of Intellectual and Spiritual Growth from Early Times to the Establishment of Christianity. By Henry Osborn Taylor. Two vols., octavo, pp. 461-430. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $5.

The Principles of Ecclesiastical Unity. Four Lectures. By Arthur James Mason, D.D. 12mo, pp. 160. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.

New Education in the Church Series: "The Bible as Literature," by W. Fiddian Moulton; "The Golden Rule in Business," by Charles F. Dole. Paper, 16mo. Meadville, Pa.: Flood & Vincent. Each 15 cents.

Grace Abounding in the Forgiveness of Sins: Five Sermons preached by the Rev. George F. Pentecost, D.D. 16mo, pp. 184. New York: Bonnell, Silver & Co. $1.

Noble Living: A Series of Studies as to the Development of the Deeper Life in Men. Edited by Charles Sumner Nickerson. 12mo, pp. 288. Boston: Universalist Publishing House.

Bible Selections for Daily Devotion. Selected and Arranged by Sylvanus Stall. 12mo, pp. 666. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. $1.

Eucharistic Conferences. The Papers Presented at the First American Eucharistic Congress. 16mo, pp. 231. New York: Catholic Book Exchange. 50 cents.

Essays Philosophical. By Brother Azarias. With Preface by the Rt. Rev. John J. Keane, D.D. 12mo, pp. 250. Chicago: D. H. McBride & Co. $1.50.

Jesus Christ Before His Ministry. By Edmond Stapfer. Translated by Louise Seymour Houghton. 12mo, pp. 182. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

The Religion of Science. By Dr. Paul Carus. Second Edition. 12mo, pp 125. Chicago: Open Court Publishing Co. 50 cents.

Christ's Idea of the Supernatural. By John H. Denison. 12mo, pp. 423. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.

Origin and Development of the Nicene Theology. Lectures Delivered by Hugh M. Scott, D.D. Octavo, pp. 399. Chicago: Chicago Theological Seminary Press. $1.50.

Heroes of Faith: A Study of a Chapter from the Greek New Testament. By Burris A. Jenkins, D.B. With an Introduction by Prof. Joseph Henry Thayer. Octavo, pp. 64. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. 75 cents.

The Sanctuary of Suffering. By Eleanor Tee. With a Preface by Rev. J. P. F. Davidson, M.A. 12mo, pp. 387. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.

Bible Boys and Girls: How They Looked, Where They Lived, and What They Did. By Calvin Dill Wilson and James Knapp Reeve. 12mo, pp. 392. Boston: Lothrop Publishing Co. $1.

An Introduction to the Life of Jesus: An Investigation of the Historical Sources. By Alfred Williams Anthony. 12mo, pp. 206. Boston: Silver, Burdett & Co.

Seven Times Around Jericho: A Series of Temperance Revival Discourses. By Rev. Louis Albert Banks, D.D. 12mo, pp. 134. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. 75 cents.

Jesus and Jonah. By J. W. McGarvey. 12mo, pp. 72. Cincinnati: The Standard Publishing Co. 50 cents.

The Religion of Manhood. By John Owen Coit. 12mo, pp. 99. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 75 cents.

Better Things for Sons of God. By George T. Lemmon. 12mo, pp. 184. New York: Eaton & Mains. 75 cents.

The Conditions of Our Lord's Life on Earth. By Arthur James Mason, D.D. 12mo, pp. 216. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

The Knowledge of Life: Being a Contribution to the Study of Religions. By H. J. Harald. 12mo, pp. 333. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

The Gospel in Brief. By Count Lyof H. Tolstoi. Authorized Edition. 12mo, pp. 221. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.25.

The Bible as Literature. By Prof. Richard G. Moulton, Ph.D., and Others. 12mo, pp. 375. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1.50.

Primitive Buddhism: Its Origin and Teachings. By Elizabeth A. Reed, A.M. 12mo, pp. 218. Chicago: Scott, Foresman & Co. $1.

English Secularism: A Confession of Belief. By George Jacob Holyoake. 12mo, pp. 146. Chicago: Open Court Publishing Co. 50 cents.

A Man's Value to Society: Studies in Self-Culture and Character. By Newell Dwight Hillis. 12mo, pp. 327. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. $1.25.

SCIENTIFIC WORKS.

Genius and Degeneration: A Psychological Study. By Dr. William Hirsch. Octavo, pp. 333. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $3.50.

General Principles of Zoology. By Richard Hertwig. Translated by George A. Field. Octavo, pp. 238. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.60.

The Cell in Development and Inheritance. By Edmund B. Wilson, Ph.D. Octavo, pp. 387. New York: The Macmillan Co. $3.

Biological Lectures Delivered at the Marine Biological Laboratory of Wood's Holl in the Summer of 1895. Octavo, pp. 188. Boston: Ginn & Co. $2.15.

Science Sketches. By David Starr Jordan. New Edition. 12mo, pp. 287. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.50.

Life in Ponds and Streams. By W. Furneaux. Octavo, pp. 425. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $3.50.

Parakites: A Treatise on the Making and Flying of Tailless Kites for Scientific Purposes and for Recreation. By Gilbert Totten Woglom. Quarto, pp. 91. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.75.

THE FINE ARTS.

The Story of Architecture: An Outline of the Styles in all Countries. By Charles Thompson Mathews, M.A. Octavo, pp. 484. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $3.

European Architecture: A Historical Study. By Russell Sturgis, A.M. Octavo, pp. 606. New York: The Macmillan Co. $4.

A Text-Book of the History of Sculpture. By Allan Marquand, Ph.D., and Arthur L. Frothingham, Jr., Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 313. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

A History of Greek Art. With an Introductory Chapter on Art in Egypt and Mesapotamia. By F. B. Tarbell, Professor of Classical Archæology in the University of Chicago. 12mo, pp. 295. Meadville, Pa.: Chautauqua-Century Press. $1.

CONTENTS OF REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

LEADING ARTICLES IN THE JANUARY MAGAZINES.

Annals of the American Academy.—Philadelphia. (Bi-monthly.) January.

The First Appointment of Federal Representatives in the United States. E. J. James.
Crime and the Census. Roland P. Falkner.
Values, Positive and Relative. W. G. L. Taylor.

Atlantic Monthly.—Boston. January.

A Century of Social Betterment. J. B. McMaster.
Emerson, Sixty Years After. John J. Chapman.
Dominant Forces in Southern Life. W. P. Trent.
Cheerful Yesterdays. Thomas W. Higginson.
Memorials of American Authors. Joseph E. Chamberlin.
Park-Making as a National Art. Mary C. Robbins.
Mr. James Lane Allen. Edith B. Brown.
The Poetry of Rudyard Kipling. Charles E. Norton.

The Bookman.—New York. January.

Frederick Saunders of the Astor Library. G. J. Manson.
On the Naturalization of Foreign Words. Brander Matthews.
My Literary Heresies. Andrew Lang.

Century Magazine.—New York. January.

Lenbach: The Painter of Bismarck. Edith Coues.
Speech and Speech-Reading for the Deaf. John D. Wright.
Campaigning with Grant. Gen. Horace Porter.
Napoleon's Interest in the Battle of New Orleans. W. H. Robarts.
Public Spirit in Modern Athens. D. Bikélas.
The Ladies of Llangollen. Helen M. North.
Summer at Christmas-Tide. Julian Hawthorne.
Nelson in the Battle of the Nile. A. T. Mahan.
An American Composer: Edward A. Macdowell. Henry T. Finck.

The Chautauquan.—Meadville, Pa. January.

The French Academy. Jeannette L. Gilder.
French Literature of To-day. Henry Houssaye.
The Newspaper and Periodical Press of France. T. B. Preston.
Superstition and Sorcery in French Society Eugen von Jagow.
Races and Labor Problems in California. G. H. Fitch.
How the Gothenburg System Works. F. C. Bray.
The Actual John Brown. A. M. Courtenay.
The Age of Poster. Maurice Talmeyer.

The Cosmopolitan.—Irvington, N. Y. January.

German Students and Their Absurd Duels. K. F. Reighard.
Some Types in Dixieland. Mrs. D. B. Dyer.
The Famous Fête at Vaux. Elizabeth W. Champney.
The Story of the Farmers' College. Murat Halstead.
Fin de Siècle Stage Costumes. Max Freeman.
Mascagni and His New Opera. Alma Dalma.

Demorest's Family Magazine.—New York. January.

The National Horse Show.
Chinatown in New York. J. H. Welch.
Winter in the Yellowstone Park.
Chinese Superstitions. Henry Liddell.
Is Chivalry Dead? A Symposium.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.—New York. January.

Order of the King's Daughters and Sons. Louise S. Houghton.
Personal Traits of General Lee. Thomas L. Rosser.
Bryn Mawr College. Madeline V. Abbott.
Canoeing Down the Rhine.—II.
The Egyptian Army. Henry H. S. Pearse.
The Philippine Islands. R. Buenamar.
Among the Waikato Maoris. Arthur Inkersley.

Godey's Magazine.—New York. January.

Winter in the American Snow-Lands. Edgar M. Smith.
Modes and Manners of Seventy Years.—I. Grace E. Drew.
The German Sappho, Johanna Ambrosius.
Music in America.—XX. Rupert Hughes.

Harper's Monthly Magazine.—New York. January.

White Man's Africa.—III. Poultney Bigelow.
A Century's Struggle for the Franchise in America. F. N. Thorpe.
Science at the Beginning of the Century. H. S. Williams.
Fog Possibilities. Alexander McAdie.
English Society. George W. Smalley.
Literary Landmarks of Rome. Laurence Hutton.
John Murrell and His Clan. Martha McCulloch-Williams.

Ladies' Home Journal.—Philadelphia. January.

What There is at the South Pole. Gen. A. W. Greely.
When the Prince of Wales Was in America. Stephen Fiske.
The Personal Side of Bismarck. George W. Smalley.
This Country of Ours.—XIII. Benjamin Harrison.

Lippincott's Magazine.—Philadelphia. January.

Are American Institutions of Dutch Origin? S. G. Fisher.
South Florida Before the Freeze. R. G. Robinson.
Marrying in the Fifteenth Century. Emily B. Stone.
The Western Housekeeper and the Celestial. May Hoskin.
Theatre-Going in St. Petersburg. Isabel F. Hapgood.

McClure's Magazine.—New York. January.

Grant at West Point. Hamlin Garland.
The "Martha Washington" Case. Lida Rose McCabe.
Making and Laying of an Atlantic Cable. Henry Muir.
Life Portraits of Benjamin Franklin. C. H. Hart.
The Makers of the Union: Benjamin Franklin. W. P. Trent.

New England Magazine.—Boston. January.

Viollet-le-Duc. W. H. Winslow.
Mount Holyoke College. Henrietta E. Hooker.
Thoughts on the Transcendental Movement in New England. L. J. Block.
The Bay Psalm Book. Edmund J Carpenter.
An English Heroine in the American Revolution. Frances B. Troup.
Types of State Education. Lucy M. Salmon.
Greenfield. Herbert C. Parsons.

Scribner's Magazine.—New York. January.

The Department Store. Samuel Hopkins Adams.
The Slaughter of Armenians in Constantinople. Yvan Troshine.
Thackeray's Haunts and Home. Eyre Crowe.
Victor Hugo's Home at Guernsey. G. Jeanniot.

THE OTHER AMERICAN AND ENGLISH PERIODICALS.

(From the latest numbers received.)

American Amateur Photographer.—New York. November.

Commercial Orthochromatic Plates.
The "Royal" and Salon Exhibitions. H. L. Cameron.
Beginners' Column.—XXX. John Nicol.
Three-Color Negatives.

American Historical Register.—Boston. October-November.

A Carolina House and Its History. John Hawkins.
The Mohawk River in History. Robert Earl.
Personal Recollections of an Early Philadelphian.
The De Fronsacs, Past and Present. J. M. Forsyth.

American Magazine of Civics.—New York. December.

How Shall We Elect the President? S. M. Davis.
An Unfeigned Issue. George Bryan.
The Fundamental Reform. W. H. T. Wakefield.
Bribery and the Law. Margherita A. Hamm.
The Problem of the City. Clinton Rogers Woodruff.
Influence of the Legal Profession. Chauncey M. Depew.
Centralization the Cure for Political Corruption.—II.
Obligations of Citizenship. W. H. Goodale.
Woman's Part in Political Sins. Florence A. Burleigh.

American Monthly Magazine.—Washington. December.

The Washingtons in the Revolution. Susan R. Hetzel.
The Battle of Yorktown. Eugenia Washington.
Origin of the American Constitution. Josepha N. Whitney.

Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.—New York. December.

Principles of Taxation.—IV. David A. Wells.
Relations of Biology, Psychology, and Sociology. Herbert Spencer.
Botanic Gardens. D. T. Macdougal.

Animal Symbolism in Ecclesiastical Architecture. A. D. White.
Two Scientific Congresses. J. Mark Baldwin.
The So-Called California "Diggers." Mabel L. Miller.
Individualism vs. Collectivism. Leonard Courtney.
Possession and Mediumship. W. R. Newbold.
Idiots Savants. Frederick Peterson.
Igneous Intrusions and Volcanoes. Israel C. Russell.
Natural History in the Primary Schools of France. Fanny Bignon.
The Border of Trampdom. C. W. Noble.

The Arena.—Boston. December.

Relation of Art to Religion. William O. Partridge.
The Telegraph Monopoly.—X. Frank Parsons.
Relation of Industrialism to Morality. Marie C. Remick.
William Morris and Some of His Later Works. B. O. Flower
The Life of the Spirit. Lilian Whiting.
An Inheritance for the Waifs. C. F. Taylor.
Practical Christianity as I Conceive It. A Symposium.
The Concentration of Wealth. E. Pomeroy.
International Arbitration. E. P. Powell.
The Last Year of Gail Hamilton's Life. M. B. Thrasher.
Federation of Women's Clubs. Ellen M. Henrotin.
Some Newspaper Women. Helen M. Winslow.

Art Amateur.—New York. December.

Flower Analysis—III. J. Marion Shull.
Flowers in Their Season.
Flowers, Fruit and Still Life.—V.
Teaching the Child to Draw.—V. S. Nourse.

Art Interchange.—New York. December.

An Afternoon in Nuremburg. Susanna H. Reese.
Designing for Embroidery.
The Christ Child in Modern Art. J. C. P. Jones.
Leather Work for Amateurs.

Bachelor of Arts.—New York. December.

Robert Browning.—II. John J. Chapman.
Football as the Coachers See It. J. L. Williams.

Badminton Magazine.—London. December.

Sleggatt Covert; or, Hunting in South Yorkshire. Harold Wild.
On Elephant Back. Gustav Spinka.
Colt Hunting in the New Forest. Lord Arthur Cecil.
Games at Eton. F. B. Elliot.
Racing in 1896. Alfred E. T. Watson.
In the Grey Morning. Edwin L. Arnold.
Betting. Norwood Young.
Winter Sports in Friesland. Julia Scott-Moncrieff.

Bankers' Magazine.—London. December.

Banking Questions to Be Borne in Mind.
Australian Banking. Sydney J. Murray.
The Monetary Issue in the United States.
Life Assurance, Finance as Affected by Rate of Interest and Rate of Expense.

Banker's Magazine.—New York. November.

The Inflow of Gold from England.
Loans of the United States.
The Bank of England's Discount Rate.
Foreign Banking and Commerce.
Banking and Commerce in Canada.

Biblical World.—Chicago. December.

The Child Prophecies of Isaiah. W. R. Harper.
The Story of the Birth. George T. Purves.
The Home of Our Lord's Childhood. George A. Smith.
Jewish Family Life. Ernest T. Burton.
The Child Jesus in Painting. William C. Wilkinson.
Christianity and Children. Charles R. Henderson.
The Foreshadowings of the Christ. George S. Goodspeed.

Bibliotheca Sacra.—Oberlin, Ohio. (Quarterly.) January.

Evolution and the Fall of Man. David W. Simon.
The Religious Life: Its Nature and Claims. J. H. Fairchild.
Sympathy with the Lower Animals. Mattoon M. Curtis.
Predictive Element in Old Testament Prophecy. W. R. Betteridge.
An Eighteenth Century Club. R. T. Stevenson.
"The Master Passion." William I. Fletcher.
The New Theology. Jacob A. Riddle.
The Reconstruction of Theology. David N. Beach.
The Social Law of Service. Newell D. Hillis.

Blackwood's Magazine.—London. December.

The Army Medical Department.
The Gunpowder Plot.
Secret Societies in China.
J. M. Barrie's "Sentimental Tommy;" A New Boy in Fiction.
A Raid Among Books.
Turkey and Armenia; the Eastern Question.
The Presidential Election as I Saw It. G. W. Steevens.

Board of Trade Journal.—London. October 15.

German Competition in India and the Merchandise Marks Act.
The French Silk Industry.
The Wool Industry of Argentina.
The Wool Industry of British India.
Customs Tariff of Victoria. Continued.

The Bookman.—New York. December.

William Crary Brownell. G. M. Hyde.
Some Notes on Political Oratory.—II. H. T. Peck.
Present State of Literature in America. W. R. Nicoll.

Canadian Magazine.—Toronto. December.

Canadian Poetry. Gordon Waldron.
Cabot and Other Western Explorers. C. H. Mackintosh.
The Cabot Celebration. Joseph Pope.
Sunday Rest a Civil Right. John Charlton.
Canada and the Venezuelan Settlement. G. T. Blackstock

Cassell's Family Magazine.—London. December.

The Sultan of Turkey: At Other Courts. G. B. Burgin.
The Evolution of Woman. Gleeson White.
The Horses of the Princess of Wales. E. M. Jessop.
Blondin: An Interview. W. B. Robertson.
A Day in the Life of a Society Leader.
The Pirate in Fact and Fiction. Clark Russell.
Looking Down on London. F. M. Holmes.

Cassier's Magazine.—New York. December.

The Modern Saw Mill. W. H. Trout.
Hydraulic Power in London. E. B. Ellington.
Power from Alternating Currents. Louis Duncan.
American Blowing Machinery. John Birkbine.
Economy of Combustion in Marine Boilers. J. R. Fothergill.
American Machine and Engine Building. Eugene Francois.

The Catholic World.—New York. December.

The Great Assassin and the Christians of Armenia. G. McDermot.
The Schafflertanz and Metzgersprung in Munich.
Relation of Crime to Education.
New England and the Formation of America. P. O'Callaghan.
Where Southern Lilies are Trained. Eliza A. Starr.
Labor Statistics of Russian Factories. H. Schoenfeld.

Chambers' Journal.—Edinburgh. December.

Our Iron Industry. W. T. Jeans.
La Granja: The Balmoral of Spain.
Artistic Glasswork.
Bible Printing and Distributing.
The District Messenger System of London.
John Gibson Lockhart, the Biographer of Sir Walter Scott
The Yaqui Indians of Mexico.
Journalistic Remuneration.
Gold Mining in New Zealand.

Charities Review.—Galesburg, Ill. June.

Our Duty to Nature's Stepchildren. Alice J. Mott.
The Effect of Institution Life on Childhood W. Delafield.
Methods of Dealing with Mothers and Infants. Annette J. Shaw.
Analysis of the Social Structure of a Western Town. A. W. Dunn

The Chautauquan.—Meadville, Pa. December.

A Century of French Costume. Alice M. Earle.
The French Character in Politics. C. F. A. Currier.
Cardinal Mazarin. James B. Perkins.
The French Revolution. M. H. Stephens.
A Prejudice Against Memory. Camille Mélinand.
The Social Life of Ancient Greece. Edward Capps.
The Rise and Fall of New France.—II. F. J. Turner.
Socialism in England. Giovanni Boglietti.

Contemporary Review.—London. December.

The Progress of Mankind Elisée Reclus.
Life at Yildiz. Diran Kélékian.
The Pope and the Anglicans:
(I.) The Sources of the Bull. T. Lacey.
(II.) The Policy of the Bull. "Catholicus."
Some Characteristics of Shakespeare. Professor Caird
The Unemployed. W. R. Bousfield.
A Patron of Leisure. Vernon Lee.
Our Savings Banks. H. W. Wolff.
Chinese Humbug. E. H. Parker.
Armenian Exiles in Cyprus. Emma Cons.
Money and Investments.

Cornhill Magazine.—London. December.

December 25th; the Greatest of Anniversaries. H. C Beeching.
Saint Edward the Confessor. Bishop Creighton.

George III. Goldwin Smith.
Beau Brummel. A. I. Shand.
Duels of all Nations. James Pemberton-Grund.
Pages from a Private Diary. Continued.

Cosmopolis.—London. December.

Literary Recollections. F. Max Müller.
Co-operation. Henry H. Wolff.
Why England is Unpopular. Edward Dicey.
The Globe and the Island. Henry Norman
Shakespeare in France Under the Ancient Régime. (In French.) J. J. Jusserand.
Unpublished Papers of Napoleon and Wellington. (In French.) P. J. Proudhon.
Old and New Franco-Russian Alliances. (In German.) Max Lenz.
The Literary Italian. (In German.) Lady Blennerhasset.
Ernst and Henriette Renan. (In German.) Karl Frenzel.
The Reigning Italians. (In German.) Sigmund Münz.
E. J. Pounter. (In German.) Herman Helferich.

Demorest's Family Magazine.—New York. December.

The Cradle of Christianity. Thomas P. Hughes.
A Poet of Many Friends. Edwin C. Martin.
Old Time Christmas in Dixie. Mary A. Fanton.
Smelt Fishing in Northern Waters. J. Herbert Welsh.
Christmas in Several Lands.

The Dial.—Chicago.

November 16.

The Future of English Spelling.
English Literature in Germany. Frederic I. Carpenter.

December 1.

The Great American Novel.
"Insanity of Genius" in Characters of Fiction. C. L. Moore.
A German Lecture on Literature. Calvin S. Brown.

Education.—Boston. December.

The Higher Life of the College. John E. Bradley.
The New American Academy. A. D. Mayo.
Educational Fads and Reforms. E. L. Cowdrick.
Normal Schools in the United States C. C. Ramsey.

Educational Review.—New York. December.

The University of Virginia. William Baird.
Attempted Improvements in the Course of Study. P. H. Hanus.
Some Characteristics of Prussian Schools. E. J. Goodwin.
The National Educational Association. Aaron Gove.
Preparatory and Non-Preparatory Pupils. W. R. Butler.
History of English Grammar Teaching. F. A. Barbour.
The Breviarium of Eutropius. J. W. Redway.

Engineering Magazine.—New York. December.

Government by Injunction. Leonard E. Curtis.
Examples of Sucessful Shop Management.—III. Henry Roland.
High Speed Standards of Men, Machinery and Track. H. G. Prout.
The Cost of Iron as Related to Industrial Enterprises. G. H. Hall.
Railroad Building in Colombia. Eduardo J. Chibas.
Economy of the Modern Engine Room. E. J. Armstrong.
Examination of Corporation Accounts by Auditors. T. L. Greene.
Are Electric Central Stations Doomed? Max Osterburg.
Fireproof Construction and Recent Tests. A. L A. Himmelwright.
English Practice in Transmitting Power in Mines.

English Illustrated Magazine.—London. December.

Impressions of Constantinople. Melton Prior.
Pictures from the Life of Nelson, Our Great Naval Hero.
Joan of Arc; the Maid of Orleans. Andrew Lang.
Training Young Foxhounds. Young Stewart.
A Remarkable Lizard; the Tuatara. James Buckland.
Campaigning in the Soudan. H. C. Seppings Wright

Fortnightly Review.—London. December.

Germany's Foreign Policy. E. J. Dillon.
The Working of Arbitration. H. W. Wilson.
Anatole France. Yetta Blaze de Bury.
The Education Bill from the Old Nonconformist Standpoint.
Turkish Guilds. Constance Sutcliffe.
Young Turkey. Karl Blind.
A Page from the Diary of a Lotus Eater in Egypt. E. F. Benson.
Omar Khayyam. James A. Murray.
The Impending Famine in India. T. M. Kirkwood.
Democracy and the Liberal Leadership. "Emeritus."
The Proposed New Government Offices. With Plans. H. H. Statham.
Lessons from the American Election. Francis H. Hardy.
Prince Bismarck's Secret Treaty. W.

The Forum.—New York. December.

Obstacles to Rational Educational Reform. J. M. Rice.
Another Year of Church Entertainments. W. B. Hale.
Rudyard Kipling as a Poet. Montgomery Schuyler.
The Election—Its Lessons and Its Warnings. A. D. White, D. McG. Means, Goldwin Smith.
Princeton in the Nation's Service. Woodrow Wilson.
The Poetry of the Earl of Lytton. George Saintsbury.
Drawbacks of a College Education. Charles F. Thwing.
Anatomy Laws vs. Body Snatching. Dr. Thomas Wright.
American Women and American Literature. H. H. Lusk.

Free Review.—London. December.

R. L. Stevenson on Robert Burns. John M. Robertson.
The British Association of 1896; a Criticism. "Scotus."
The Rights of Man. D. H. Balfour.
The Female Factor. Phil. C. Spence.
"Thank God for W. H. Smith." F. B. Powell.
The Bread Question. Thomas G. Read.
Julian Harney. Geoffrey Mortimer.

Gentleman's Magazine.—London. December.

The Memories of St. James' Square, London. W. Connor Sydney.
The Correspondence of Andrew Marvell. Travers Buxton.
The Age of Genius. David Lindsay.
Charles Baudelaire. C. E. Meetkerke.
Druidism. T. H. B. Graham.

Good Words.—London. December.

Countess de Gasparin. Mrs. Warre Cornish.
The House of Lords as a Court of Appeals. Michael MacDonough.
Christina Rossetti. Grace Gilchrist.
Notable Dogs of the Chase. Continued. "St. Bernard."
Impressions of the Canary Isles. Concluded. Hannah Lynch.
Christmas in the Olden Time. A. W. Jarvis.
Motor Carriages and Cycles. G. R. Fleming.

Green Bag.—Boston. December.

John Marshall. Sallie E. M. Hardy.
New Abridgement of the Laws of England.
An Assassin's Plea. Irving Brown.

Gunton's Magazine.—New York. December.

Meaning of Bryanism in American Politics.
The Future of Gold. Alex. Del Mar.
Common Sense on Trusts.
The Greenback Controversy.
Evidence of Business Revival.
Claims of Cuba for Self-Government. Raimundo Cabrera.
Statistics of Immigration.
Labor Insurance in Germany.

Home Magazine.—Binghamton, N. Y. December.

The Glories of Madison Square Garden. W. S. Walsh.
Our Presidents.—III. Guy L. Carleton.
Manitoba Grain Farms. J. N. Ingram.
The Chariot in Literature and Art. Watson Haynes.

Homiletic Review.—New York. December.

The Apostle Paul as Preacher. W. C. Wilkinson.
The Date of Christ's Birth. C. Geikie.
On the Study of Poetry by the Preacher. J. O. Murray.
Transition from Hezekiah to Manasseh. J. F. McCurdy.

Journal of Geology.—Chicago. (Semi-quarterly.) October-November.

Glacial Geology of North Greenland. R. D. Salisbury.
The Genesis of Lake Agassiz. J. B. Tyrrell.
Laccolites in Southeastern Colorado. G. K. Gilbert.
Italian Petrological Sketches.—II. H. S. Washington.
Principles of Rock Weathering. G. P. Merrill.

Journal of Political Economy.—Chicago. (Quarterly.) December.

The Shipping Trade Between the United States and the United Kingdom.
Lake Transportation and the Iron Ore Industry. G. G. Tunell.
The Tariff and the Constitution. A. P. Winston.
The St. Paul Method of Assuring Real Estate. F. R. Clow.

Kindergarten Magazine.—Chicago. December.

Kindergartning in Japan. May Henrietta Horton.
London Kindergarten Work. Gertrude E. M. Taylor.
Brookline Schools. Amalie Hofer.

Ladies' Home Journal.—Philadelphia. December.

What Christmas Means to Queen Victoria. Lady Jeune.
When Mr. Beecher Sold Slaves in Plymouth Pulpit. Mrs. Beecher.

A People Who Live Amid Romance. Ruth Stuart.
The Garden Party of an Empress. Mrs. R. P. Porter.
This Country of Ours.—XII. Benjamin Harrison.
The Story of My Life. Rosa Bonheur.
The Young Man on the Fence. Charles H. Parkhurst.

Leisure Hour.—London. December.

Autograph Letter of Mrs. Browning. With Portraits.
Nottingham: Midland Sketches. W. J. Gordon.
Future Kings. With Portraits. Marie A. Belloc.
A New World Aristocracy in the United States. E. Porritt.
The "Sense of Direction" in Animals. Continued. Charles Dixon.
Toys and Games in the Past.

Longman's Magazine.—London. December.

French and English Minxes. Mrs. Andrew Lang.
Birds and Man. W. H. Hudson.
Notes on the National Exhibition at Geneva. Mrs. Henry Reeve.
First Days with the Gun. Horace Hutchinson.

The Looker-On.—New York. December.

Paul Bourget's Novels.—I. Joakim Reinhard.
The Sublime and Sentimental in Piano Playing. A. McArthur.

Lucifer.—London. November 15.

The Light and Dark Sides of Nature. Concluded. Mrs. Besant.
The Lives of the Later Platonists. Continued. G. R. S. Mead.
Jujitsu. Charles Harvey.
The Theosophy of Eckartshausen. Mrs. Sinnett.
Occultism in English Poetry. Concluded. Mrs. Hooper.
The Power of an Endless Life. Concluded. Alexander Fullerton.
Power, Knowledge and Love. Francesca Arundale.
Invisible Helpers. C. W. Leadbeater.
The New Gnostic MS. G. R. S. Mead.

Macmillan's Magazine.—London. December.

The Capital of Paris.
The Molly Maguires of Ireland.
A Winter's Walk.
Shelley at Tremadoc.
The Roman Church in French Fiction.
A Study in Colonial History.

Menorah Monthly.—New York. December.

The Twentieth Century Jew. M. Ellinger.
Convention of Mothers in Israel. M. Ellinger.
Place of Woman in Modern Civilization. J. Silverman.

Metaphysical Magazine.—New York. December.

Inspiration. Charles Johnston.
Mystery in Man. Shelby Mumaugh.
Hypnotic Suggestion. Arthur Vaughan Abbott.
Institutional Development. Henry Wood.
The Rationale of Prophecy. Leon Landsberg.
Man and the Lower Animals. Isabel P. Miller.
The Metaphysician as a Reformer. Clara S. Carter.

Midland Monthly.—Des Moines, Iowa. December.

On Foot in Egypt and Palestine. N. Tjernagel.
Grant's Life in the West.—VI. Col. J. W. Emerson.
Glimpses of Pompeii and Vesuvius. James Hetzel.
The Coming "First Lady in the Land." Mrs. C. F. McLean.
Lincoln and Douglas. Daniel Evans.

Missionary Review.—New York. December.

The Permanent Basis of Missions. A. T. Pierson.
The Jewish Question. David Baron.
Christian Education in China. G. S. Miner.
The Jews Returning to Palestine. R. S. Moncrieff.
The Jews in Palestine and Syria. J. M. Gray.

Music.—Chicago. December.

The Nature and Evolution of Art. Alfred Fouillee.
Personal Glimpses of Theresa Carrena.
Musical Tone and Color. C. S. Wake.

National Review.—London. December.

The Presidential Contest:
I. Altgeld of Illinois. F. F. Browne.
II. Notes on the Currency Question. W. E. Chandler.
Church Reform. A. G. Boscawen.
Denominational Schools and the Government. J. Frome Wilkinson.
Llanthony Abbey Monastery and Two of Its Priors. A. C. Benson.
A Guess at the Origin of Hamlet. Arthur Lyttelton.
The Native Problem in South Africa. W. F. Bailey.
The Functions of a Colonial Governor-General. W. P. Reeves.
Registered Friendly Societies for Women. Elizabeth S. Haldane.
Some Remarks on Modern Nurses. Emma L. Watson.

New Review.—London. December.

François de Bassompierre; a Marshal of France. Charles Whibley.
Sitting Down. Frederick Boyle.
Servia. Herbert Vivian.
The New Irish Movement. Standish O'Grady.
Tyburn Tree, London. Francis Watt.
The Women of Lyric Love. Maxwell Gray.
Sfax and Mahdia; the Italians in Tunis. T. A. Archer.

The New World.—Boston. (Quarterly.) December.

The Infection of Pessimism. George Batchelor.
Religious Movements in England. Francis Brown.
Moral Individuality in Catholic Christianity. Gaston Frommel.
The Heretics. Walter F. Adeney.
Tendencies of Thought in Liberal Christian Churches. S. M. Crothers.
Absence of Religion in Shakespeare. G. Santayana.
Mr. Gladstone and Bishop Butler. R. A. Armstrong.
The Religious Consciousness of Children. Mary W. Calkins.
The Shinto Pantheon. Edmund Buckley.

Nineteenth Century.—London. December.

The Olney Doctrine and America's New Foreign Policy. Sidney Low.
Manning the Navy in Time of War. Hon. T. A. Brassey.
Total Abstinence. Rev. Harry Jones.
The World Beneath the Ocean. Archer P. Crouch.
Some Peking Politicians. Prof. Robert K. Douglas.
Machiavelli and the English Reformation. W. Alison Phillips.
The Local Support of Education. T. J. Macnamara.
The Commercial War Between Germany and England. B. H. Thwaite.
The Authorship of "Rule Britannia." J. Cuthbert Hadden.
On the Selling of Books. J. Shaylor.
Francis Osborne; a Seventeenth Century Chesterfield. Sidney Peel.
The Superfluous Vaccination Commission. Malcolm Morris.
A Shinto Funeral, Japan. Mrs Sannimiya.
The Financial Grievance of Ireland. J. J. Clancy.
Sterne. Herbert Paul.
Frederick II. of Germany; a Mistaken Imperial Celebration. Karl Blind.

North American Review.—New York. December.

The Engineer in Naval Warfare. A Symposium.
Some Memories of Lincoln. James F. Wilson.
Penal Colonies. Arthur Griffiths.
American Bicycles in England. George F. Parker.
Duty of the Coming Administration. James H. Eckels.
Has the Election Settled the Silver Question? W. J. Bryan.
A Problem of Aridity. C. M. Harger.
Our Trade with South America. T. C. Search.
Curfew for City Children. Mrs. J. D. Townsend.
What Shall Be Done About Cuba? M. W. Hazeltine.
Reform of the Currency. A Symposium.

Outing.—New York. December.

A Bohemian Couple Awheeling. Alice L. Moque.
At the Top of Europe. E. M. Allaire.
Racing Schooners. R. B. Burchard.
Lenz's World Tour Awheel.
American Amateur Athletes in 1896.
Golf in America to Date. Price Collier.
National Guard of the State of Maine. Capt. C. B. Hall.

Pall Mall Magazine.—London. December.

The Settlement of St. Augustine, Florida. Theodore A. Cook.
Constantinople: the Queen of Cities. Frederic Whyte.
Blickling Hall, Norfolk. Rev. A. H. Malan.
Silver "Nefs"—Models of Ships. J. H. Rellason.
Old Memories of the Indian Mutiny. Continued. Gen. Sir Hugh Gough.
Letters Written from Paris During the French Revolution.
Despatches; Hatches, Matches and Despatches. J. Holt Schooling.
The Royal Military College, Sandhurst. "A Cornet of Horse."

The Photo-American.—New York. December.

Photography as an Aid to Composition. C. I. Berg.
Sensitizing and Printing on Plain Salted Paper. C. A. Darling.
About Sarony and His Work. W. A. Cooper.

Photo-Beacon.—Chicago. November.

Flashlight Portraiture.—II.
Automatic Photography.
How to Color Lantern Slides.
Artistic Lighting.—VII. James Inglis.
Dark Room Illumination. F. C. Lambert.

Photographic Times.—New York. December.

Condenser Discharges. F. E. Millis.
Naturalistic Photography.—II. P. H. Emerson.
Halation J. S. Gibson.
Print-Washing Apparatus. G. M. Webster.
The Acid Fixing Bath. Otomar Jarecki.
Color Screen Making and Testing. F. E. Ives.
Notes on Radiography.
Times of Exposures with Different Lenses.
Development of Overexposed Plates.

Poet-Lore.—Boston. (Quarterly). December.

Dramatic Sentiment and Tennyson's Plays. L. J. Block.
Is Blank Verse Lawless? Jeannette B. Perry.
Tom Hood. W. J. Rolfe.
Letters of John Ruskin. W. G. Kingsland.
New Ideas in Teaching Literature.

Review of Reviews.—New York. December.

Professor Haupt and the "Polychrome Bible." C. H. Levy.
The Kindergarten Age. Hezekiah Butterworth.
Child Study in the Training of Teachers. E. A. Kirkpatrick.
New York's Great Movement for Housing Reform.
The Sunday Schools: Their Shortcomings and Their Great Opportunity. Walter L. Hervey.

Rosary Magazine.—New York. December.

Our Lady's Rosary. Thomas Esser.
Some Patricks of the Revolution. Thomas H. Murray.
At the Manger. Annie Chambers-Ketchum.
Letters on the Dominican Order. Paul Duchausseix.

The Sanitarian.—New York. December.

Progress of Sanitary Engineering. Andrew Noble.
Mortality Among Negroes. J. C. Le Hardy.
Formic Aldehyde: Its Use as a Disinfectant. F. C. Robinson.
Report on Pollution of Water Supplies. Charles Smart.
Danger of Contagion in Street Cars. E. B. Borland.
Practical Sanitation in Glasgow. Peter Fyfe.

School Review.—Chicago. December.

New England Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools. R. G. Huling.

Strand Magazine.—London. November 15.

Pictures in Fireworks. Wm. G. Fitzgerald.
Idols. Continued.
United States Presidential Campaign Buttons. G. Dollar.
A Steamer on Wheels. J. W. Smith.
Leaders of the Bar. Continued. E.
The Chicago-Jericho Line.
Mrs. Nansen. J. Arthur Bain.

Sunday Magazine.—London. December.

Sunday Morning in Westminster Abbey. Kate M. Warren.
Lady Henry Somerset; Interview. Jane T. Stoddart.
Lincoln Palace. Continued. A. R. Maddison.
Some Natural Artillery in the Animal World. Theodore Wood.

Temple Bar.—London. December.

The Basilicas of Rome.
A Study of Richard Jeffries. Charles Fisher.
A Kentish Arcadia. Linda Gardiner.
Some Aspects of Matthew Arnold. G. Le Grys Norgate.
Boston, Massachusetts, Revisited. H. Harting.

The United Service.—Philadelphia. November.

Is an Increase of the Regular Army Necessary? H. C. Egbert.
Napoleon's Voyage to St. Helena.
The Home Squadron in the War with Mexico. P. S. P. Conner.

United Service Magazine.—London. December.

Edward Stanhope as War Minister. An Admirer.
A Weak Point in Naval Administration. C. M. Johnson.
Old Indian Armies and Their Feats: The Defence of Kori-Gaun.
Cavalry Drill, 1896.
The Aldershot Manœuvres. Vigilans.
A Classification of Warships.
Volunteer Musketry.
The Madagascar War. With Map. Colonel Graves.
War-Dogs. Mrs. Edith E. Cuthell.
Napoleon at St. Helena. Sir. James B. Urmston.
The Italian-Abyssinian Treaty. F. Harrison Smith.

Westminster Review.—London. December.

The Depopulation of France. Stoddard Dewey.
The Situation in Ireland.
Social Evolution and Historical Science. "A Historical Scientist."
The Old M. P. and the New. G. A. B. Dewar.
James I. and VI. Oliphant Smeaton.
The Fêtes for the Czar. J. Buxton Latham.
The Pseudo and the Real "Cottage Homes" for Pauper Children.
Socialism and Militarism R. Seymour Long.
Journalism as a Profession: a Rejoinder. W. N. Shansfield.

Wilson's Photographic Magazine.—New York. December.

Papers for Professional Photographers.—XXI. J. A. Tennant.
How to Study Process Chromatica. C. Ashleigh Snow.
Carbon Printing. Ernest Heckroth.
Vignetting in the Camera.
Method in Printing. J. Steinfurth.
Direct Trichromatic Half-Tone Negatives.

Yale Review.—New Haven. (Quarterly.) November.

European Comment on American Politics.
Gold and the Prices of the Products of the Farm. L. G. Powers.
Recent Economic and Social Legislation in the United States. F. J. Stimson.
The Shifting of Taxes. T. N. Carver.
Recent Legislation in England Edward Porritt.
Half a Century of Improved Housing. W. H. Tolman.

THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

Daheim.—Leipzig.

October 31.

How a Newspaper is Made. G. Kukutsch.
Duck Catching in the North Sea Islands. C. Jensen.
Krupp. H. von Zobeltitz.
Reform of German National and Athletic Festivals. D. K. Koch.

November 14.

Richard Strauss. With Portrait.
Krupp. Continued.

November 21.

Krupp. Continued.

November 28.

Ludwig Richter. T. H. Pantenius.
Marine Salvage Work. H. von Spielberg.

Deutsche Revue.—Stuttgart. November.

Li Hung Chang's Travels and Chinese Diplomacy. M. von Brandt.
Talks with Sardou. E. Lautmann
Poisons and the Black Art at the Court of Louis XIV.
Prince Bismarck and the Bund of the German Zollverein. H. von Poschinger.
On the Rhine: Musical Reminiscences. W. J. von Wasielewski.
Stosch. Continued. Vice-Admiral Batsch.
Frederic of Schleswig-Holstein and Prince Bismarck. Dr. Henrici.
Meister Oberländer. H. Schmidkunz.
"Religious Liquidation." Prof. E. Tröltsch.
Charles I. of England. Count N. Rehbinder.

Deutsche Rundschau.—Berlin. November.

Prof. Max Müller and His American Correspondent.
Flowers in the Hochgebirge Continued. E. Strasburger.
Heinrich von Treitschke. Continued. P. Bailleu.
The Journals of Theodor von Bernhardi. Continued.
Platen's "Confessions." E. Schmidt.
The Berlin Women's Congress. Olga Stieglitz.
Napoleon and Alexander I. Max Lenz.

Deutscher Hausschatz.—Regensburg. Heft 2.

The Ancient Germans at Home. A. J. Cüppers.
The Migration of Birds. H. Eschelbach.

Neue Revue.—Vienna.

October 28.

The Raimund Theatre. Continued. A. Müller Guttenbrunn.

November 4.

Triple Alliance and Dual Alliance. S. Schilder.
The Raimund Theatre. Continued.
Routine in Music. Dr. H. Schenker.

November 11.

A New Party.
Triple Alliance and Dual Alliance. Concluded.
The Raimund Theatre. Continued.

November 18.

The Centre. C. Alberti.
The Modern Conception of the Tragic. E. Schlaikjer.

November 25.

The Pathology of Poverty. O. Perger.
The Raimund Theatre. Continued.
The Tragic. Continued.

Vom Fels zum Meer.—Stuttgart.

Heft 5.

Agnes Sorma.
In the Upper Engadine. Continued. O. Peregrinus.

Heft 6.

William McKinley. C. F. Dewey.
The Pontine Marshes. Dr. H. Barth.

THE FRENCH MAGAZINES.

Bibliothèque Universelle.—Paris. November.

The Question of Swiss Railways. Numa Droz.
General Trochu. Abel Veuglaire.
The Agricultural Crisis in the United States. A. Dufour.
A Page of Natural History. Aug. Glardon.

Nouvelle Revue.—Paris.

November 1.

Personal and Military Recollections. General Oudinot.
Contemporay Italian Literature. H. Montecorboli.
In the Regions of the Invisible. C. Mauclair.
Greece. A. Z. Stephanopoli.
The Hungarian Crisis. R. Schelard.
Letters on Foreign Politics. Mme. Juliette Adam.

November 15.

Letters from George Sand to the Abbé Rochet.
Petrarch. Prince de Valori.
Young Greece.—I. Mlle. de Bovet.
The Researches at Antinous
The Fine Arts During the Commune. M. de Monthouil.
The Revelations of Prince Bismarck. Mme. Juliette Adam.

Revue Bleue.—Paris.

October 31.

The Presidential Election in America: McKinley or Bryan? Auguste Moireau.
Rudyard Kipling. Mlle Hannah Lynch.
The Political Press in France. Eugène Pierre.

November 7.

The Correspondence of Victor Hugo. Emile Faguet.
The Process of Law Pleading in France. Jean Cruppi.

November 14.

"Les Perses" by Eschyle. Mme. Jane Dieulafoy.
Victor Hugo and Saint-Beuve. Emile Fauguet.

November 21.

Contemporary French Society. G. de Rivalière.
Colonists and Natives. M. de Lanessan.
Condition of Women at the Present Time. Mme. C. Coignet.

November 28.

Paupers and Mendicants. Paul Strauss
Contemporary French Society. Concluded. G. de Rivalière.

Revue des Deux Mondes.—Paris.

November 1.

The Psychology of the French Character. A. Fouillée.
Count Cavour and Prince Bismarck. Count Benedetti.
Pathological Literature: De Quincy and Opium. A. Barine.
Beethoven, Schubert, Mendelssohn, Schumann, Berlioz. E. Michel.
The Two Chancellors: Apropos of a Recent Publication. G. Valbert.

November 15.

David and Géricault: Recollections of School Life. Michelet.
The Evolution of Our Monetary System. R. G. Levy.
Pathological Literature: De Quincy and Opium. A. Barine.
The Eastern Origins of Greek Mythology. P. Berger.
Chili and Bolivia. A. Bellesort.

Revue de Paris.—Paris.

November 1.

Letters to Alfred de Musset. George Sand.
Verses to George Sand. Alfred de Musset.
A Letter to Dr. Toulouse. Zola.
Notes on Emile Zola. Dr. Toulouse.
The Literary Remains of Ingres at Montaibau. L. Mabileau.

November 15.

Letters to Sainte-Beuve. George Sand.
British Trades Unions. P. de Rousiers.
Berlin Before the Barricades (March, 1848). Count A. de Circourt.
Watteau. G. Sailles.
Young Egypt. A. Chevalley.

Revue Politique et Parlementaire.—Paris. November 10.

Alcohol and Alcoholism. Charles Dupuy.
The New Classifications of Parties in France. E. Dejean.
The Struggle of Parties in France. E. Pierre.
The Reform of the Court of Assizes in Algeria. Maurice Colin.
Notes on Decentralization. C. Cayla.

Revue des Revues.—Paris.

November 1.

The Presidential Election in the United States. L. de Beaufort.
Life Beyond the Grave. Jean Finot.
Little Dogs in France. Concluded. F. Engerand.

November 15.

Alcoholism in France. Alexandre Bérard.
Two Unpublished Poems by Louis XIII. Boyer d'Agen.
William Morris. Charles Simond.

Revue Scientifique.—Paris.

October 31.

Epochs in the Astronomical History of the Planets. J. Janssen.
Maurice Schiff, 1823-1896. P. Langlois.

November 7.

The Fourth Congress of Criminal Anthropology. E. Ferri.
Agricultural Disasters in France. Victor Turquan.

November 14.

Progress in Engineering. Sir Douglas Fox.
Child Psychology. M. Preyer.

November 21.

Nervous Debility and Fatigue. Ph. Tissie.
The Reproduction and Evolution of Wasps. Paul Marchal.

November 28.

Inauguration of the University of Paris.
Nervous Debility and Fatigue. Continued. Ph. Tissie.

Revue Socialiste.—Paris. November.

Correspondence of Tourgueneff with Herzen.
The Fiscal Problem in France. Concluded. L. Walras.
The Social Question in the Orient. Hugues Rosalt.

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AP.	American Amateur Photographer.
AHReg.	American Historical Register.
AHR.	American Historical Review.
AMC.	American Magazine of Civics.
AAPS.	Annals of the Am. Academy of Political Science.
AJS.	American Journal of Sociology.
AMon.	American Monthly.
APS.	Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.
ARec.	Architectual Record.
A.	Arena.
AA.	Art Amateur.
AI.	Art Interchange.
Ata.	Atalanta.
AM.	Atlantic Monthly.
BA.	Bachelor of Arts.
BankL.	Bankers' Magazine. (London).
BankNY.	Bankers' Magazine. (New York.)
BW.	Biblical World.
BSac.	Bibliotheca Sacra.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.
BRec.	Bond Record.
Bkman.	Bookman. (New York).
CanM.	Canadian Magazine.
CFM.	Cassell's Family Magazine.
CasM.	Cassier's Magazine.
CW.	Catholic World.
CM.	Century Magazine.
CJ.	Chambers's Journal.
CRev.	Charities Review.
Chaut.	Chautauquan.
CR.	Contemporary Review.
C.	Cornhill.
Cosmop.	Cosmopolis.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan.
Dem.	Demorest's Family Magazine.
D.	Dial.
DR.	Dublin Review.
ER.	Edinburgh Review.
Ed.	Education.
EdRL.	Educational Review. (London).
EdRNY.	Educational Review. (New York).
EngM.	Engineering Magazine.
EI.	English Illustrated Magazine.
FR.	Fortnightly Review.
F.	Forum.
FreeR.	Free Review.
FrL.	Frank Leslie's Monthly
GM.	Gentleman's Magazine.
G.	Godey's.
GBag.	Green Bag.
GMag.	Gunton's Magazine.
Harp.	Harper's Magazine.
HomR.	Homiletic Review.
IJE.	Internat'l Journal of Ethics.
IA.	Irrigation Age.
JAES.	Journal of the Ass'n of Engineering Societies.
JMSI.	Journal of the Military Service Institution
JPEcon.	Journal of Political Economy.
K.	Knowledge.
LHJ.	Ladies' Home Journal.
LAH.	Lend a Hand.
LH.	Leisure Hour.
Lipp.	Lippincott's Magazine.
Long.	Longman's Magazine.
LQ.	London Quarterly.
LuthQ.	Lutheran Quarterly.
McCl.	McClure's Magazine.
Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine.
Men.	Menorah Monthly.
MetM.	Metaphysical Magazine.
MR.	Methodist Review.
MidM.	Midland Monthly.
MisH.	Missionary Herald.
MisR.	Missionary Review of World.
Mon.	Monist.
M.	Month.
MI.	Monthly Illustrator.
MM.	Munsey's Magazine.
Mus.	Music.
NatM.	National Magazine.
NatR.	National Review.
NEM.	New England Magazine.
NewR.	New Review.
NW.	New World.
NC.	Nineteenth Century.
NAR.	North American Review.
OD.	Our Day.
O.	Outing.
OM.	Overland Monthly.
PMM.	Pall Mall Magazine.
PRev.	Philosophical Review.
PA.	Photo-American.
PB.	Photo-Beacon.
PT.	Photographic Times.
PL.	Poet-Lore.
PRR.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review.
PQ.	Presbyterian Quarterly.
QJEcon.	Quarterly Journal of Economics.
QR.	Quarterly Review.
RR.	Review of Reviews.
R.	Rosary.
San.	Sanitarian.
SRev.	School Review.
Scots.	Scots Magazine.
Scrib.	Scribner's Magazine.
Sten.	Stenographer.
Str.	Strand Magazine.
SJ.	Students' Journal.
SunH	Sunday at Home.
SunM.	Sunday Magazine.
TB.	Temple Bar.
US.	United Service.
USM.	United Service Magazine.
WR.	Westminster Review.
WPM.	Wilson's Photographic Magazine.
YR.	Yale Review.

[It has been found necessary to restrict this Index to periodicals published in the English language. All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]

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OSCAR II., KING OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Selected as Umpire under the General Arbitration Treaty between the United States and Great Britain.

(Oscar II. is third son of Oscar I., and succeeded his brother, Carl XV., in 1872. He was 68 years old on January 21.)

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

VOL. XV. NEW YORK, FEBRUARY, 1897. No. 2.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

The Arbitration Treaty.

The publication of the completed and signed treaty providing for general arbitration between the United States and Great Britain was hailed with a great chorus of praise and congratulation. The best public opinion in both countries heartily endorsed the work of the negotiating statesmen, while the leading public men and journals of Continental Europe also gave utterance to their conviction that this thing was something highly commendable and worthy,—a benignant example set before all nations, and a cheering mark of progress toward those halcyon days that all wholesome optimists believe lie somewhere in the future. The two men most directly concerned in the negotiation were Mr. Olney, as Secretary of State in Mr. Cleveland's cabinet, and Sir Julian Pauncefote, British ambassador to the United States. It must be remembered that an arrangement of this kind is valuable not chiefly by virtue of its mechanism. Upon neither the major nor the minor details of such an instrument do the great issues of war and peace depend. Above all else it is valuable as registering the belief of the two nations and their statesmen that peaceful solutions can be found for such differences as are likely to arise, for the all-important reason that war is not in ulterior contemplation. Whatever differences may appear will at least not grow out of a purpose on the part of either contracting power to act towards the other in a spirit of deliberate hostility or unfriendliness, as a fixed design or a national policy. This treaty gives evidence to the whole world that Great Britain and the United States intend to deal with one another as friendly powers, and to that end desire to have disputes settled in a prompt, sensible and businesslike way. We sincerely hope the treaty may in due time be unanimously ratified by the Senate. Even if for any reason it should not be ratified precisely as drawn up and signed, the work of the Cleveland administration and the Salisbury cabinet would stand nevertheless as an evidence of the general policy and intention of the two governments to do away with grudges and to settle controversies; and thus through its moral influence the treaty would continue to make for peace.

What It Really Signifies.

The essential trouble with several if not with most of the great nations of the earth is that they are not altogether ready to do away with excuses for the adoption, at some conceivable moment in the future, of a hostile policy toward some one of their rivals or neighbors. They may not consider that a hostile attitude is now expedient. Nor would they now venture to avow that it is their intention, at some time when circumstances might seem favorable, to gain certain ends of their own by acts of a hostile nature. But it is plain enough that the prompt, amicable and final settlement of all disputed issues is not in accordance with the wishes of some of the great nations of the earth. Therefore it would not suit them very well to have all their claims and contentions and grounds of difference thrown at once into the process of liquidation and adjustment at the hands of any arbitral board, no matter how great its zeal or how perfect its impartiality. There are a great many people in the United States, we regret to have to confess, who have been in the habit of thinking that at some time sooner or later a war between Great Britain and the United States must be deemed inevitable. This thing has become a mental habit that it is rather difficult for them to throw off. They have trained themselves to think that England really means us ill and not well, and that there is approaching, no one can say how rapidly, an irresistible conflict which must cost us our mightiest efforts, but which can only end in the shattering of the British empire and the humbling of the proud British lion. Any Englishman coming among these Americans and expecting to find them belligerent would soon discover that kinder and more hospitable folk never existed. Their state of mind involves no hostility toward Englishmen in the concrete, but is a strictly theoretical attitude, connected inseparably with the facts of our national beginnings and other facts of our subsequent political and diplomatic history. For the American people completely to overcome this traditional feeling toward Great Britain would be to exhibit an almost unheard of victory over forms of pride and prejudice that are so well masked as patriotism that the distinction is not easily recognized. Some of

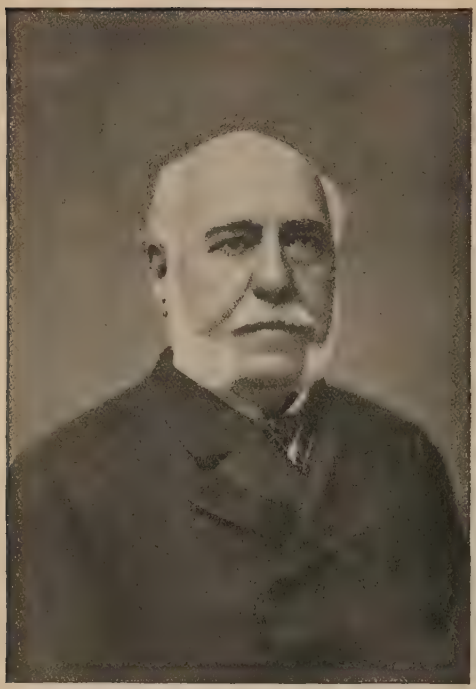


Photo. by Bell, Washington.

SIR JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE,
British Ambassador to the United States.

these people, therefore, must naturally feel that it would really be dangerous for the United States to put its possible differences with Great Britain in the way of being promptly disposed of by arbitration, lest through such an arrangement John Bull might somehow get the better of Brother Jonathan.

A Changing State of Mind Toward England.

The best evidence possible that this traditional attitude of mind is disappearing in the United States is to be found in the very fact of the widespread approval throughout the country of the new arbitration treaty. The American people as a whole are not worrying lest the British should get the better of them, and are not anxious to have unsettled controversies nursed along and saved up in order that they may serve as a pretext at some future time for the adoption of an openly hostile attitude toward England. It seems cruel, perhaps, to deprive a certain class of orators and politicians of so important a part of their stock in trade as the appeal to prejudice against Great Britain and the forecast of inevitable future conflict; yet it must be plainly confessed that this treaty will greatly depreciate the value of their property. It means that we definitely intend that the once anticipated conflict with Great Britain shall never in fact come off. It means that it is our deliberate design so to arrange matters that there shall be almost as little excuse for a hostile attitude or policy toward Great Britain as for warlike measures between the states of Ohio and Indiana. If we ourselves intend to behave justly, and if England also has the same disposition, it is extremely hard to see what question can possibly arise wherein the so-called demands of national honor or self-respect would necessitate that process of wholesale murder called war. Nations should be careful not to confound the high virtue of cherishing national honor with the baser sentiments that sometimes sway great multitudes of men.

The Plan in Detail.

All this, it is true, does not explain the terms of the new treaty, but it defines the thing that is far more important—namely, the deliberate policy that lies behind the mere detail. The preamble is the important thing, for it states that the articles of this treaty are agreed to and concluded because the two countries concerned are "desirous of consolidating the relations of amity which so happily exist between them, and of consecrating by treaty the principle of international arbitration." As to the subject matter of disputes, the treaty makes no reservation, but provides for the submission to arbitration of "all questions in difference between them [the contracting parties] which they may fail to adjust by diplomatic negotiations." Matters involving pecuniary claims to the maximum extent of $500,000 are to be settled by a board of three arbitrators composed of "a jurist of repute" appointed by each of the contracting parties, and an umpire selected within two months by the two arbitrators first named. If the two jurists do not agree upon an umpire, the appointment of one shall be made by the Supreme Court of the United States and the Judiciary Committee of the Privy Council in Great Britain; while if these bodies in turn fail to agree, the umpire shall be appointed by his Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway. The award of the majority of the three arbitrators, in these cases that involve less than half a million dollars, is to be final. In respect to larger pecuniary claims and to all other matters involving disagreement, excepting the settlement of territorial claims, the matter shall go first before a tribunal constituted as above described; and if the three arbitrators are unanimous their award is to be final. But if they are not unanimous, either England or the United States may within six months demand a review of the award. In that case a new tribunal is to be formed, composed of five jurists of repute, two of whom shall be selected by each of the contracting parties, while the fifth, who is to act as umpire, is to be selected by the four thus nominated. If the four fail to agree upon an umpire, the question shall be referred to the Supreme Court of the United States and the Judiciary Committee of the Privy Council of Great Britain; and if an umpire is not

agreed upon by these bodies, King Oscar of Sweden is empowered to make the appointment. The award of the majority of the five members of the tribunal thus constituted shall be final and conclusive.

As to Territorial Claims.

Boundary questions shall be referred to a tribunal of six members. Three of these shall be named from the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States or justices of the Circuit Court by the President, and three by the Queen from the judges of the British Supreme Court

RICHARD OLNEY, SECRETARY OF STATE.

of Judicature or members of the Judiciary Committee of the Privy Council. An award made unanimously, or by a five to one vote, shall be final. If made by a smaller majority either power may within three months protest the award, in which case it shall not be valid. But if in such case arbitration should fail as to territorial claims and disputes, the treaty distinctly provides that "there shall be no recourse to hostile measures of any description until the mediation of one or more friendly powers has been invited by one or both the high contracting parties." It must be observed, therefore, that while boundary claims or territorial disputes are to be submitted to arbitration, they are not to be umpired by the King of Sweden or any one designated from outside. All other disputes,—which, at best, would seem to involve nothing in the end but money payments or an apology,—are to be absolutely and finally settled by arbitration. The President may appoint a judicial officer of one of the states or territories if the question involved particularly concerns that state or territory, while the Queen may appoint a judicial officer of a colony,—Canada for instance,—if the matter in dispute pertains to such a colony. It is carefully explained that territorial claims include rights of navigation, of access, fisheries and the like. The tenth article of the treaty provides for the appointment of a substitute or a successor for the King of Sweden if either of the contracting parties should give notice that reasons have arisen for the change. "The time and place of meeting of an arbitral tribunal and all arrangements for the hearing and all questions of procedure shall be decided by the tribunal itself." The treaty is to continue in force for five years, dating from the time when it comes into operation, and shall continue beyond the five years until the expiration of the period of twelve months after either of the parties shall have given notice to the other of a wish to terminate the arrangement. The treaty is dated the 11th day of January, 1897, and the exchange of ratifications is to take place in Washington or in London within six months of the date of signature.

The Senate's Attitude.

Such are the subtantial points of the treaty. The general opinion of its admirable character must be strengthened rather than weakened as its provisions are studied. It seems to us to be all that its most enthusiastic advocates have claimed for it. We see no good reason why the Senate should deem it necessary to hold the treaty for very prolonged consideration. Its terms are so clear and distinct that every senator ought to be able, particularly in view of previous long-extended discussion of such questions, to make up his mind in a short time whether or not he is in favor of ratification, with or without certain changes of detail. Public opinion in our judgment will not justify on the part of the Senate any delay not actuated by the highest and purest motives of public duty. There has of late been a strong feeling in the Senate that Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Olney are not duly deferential to the rights of that body as respects the government's foreign policy. When the Senate's Committee on Foreign Affairs decided to report the Cameron resolution in favor of the recognition of the independence of Cuba, Mr. Olney, on December 19, came out in an authorized newspaper interview which flatly declared that the recognition of a new state was exclusively an executive act, and that a vote of Congress purporting to recognize the independence of Cuba would have no other effect than that of advice to the President from an influential quarter, the President still holding full responsibility for granting or refusing recognition to the Cuban insurgents. The prevailing opinion among constitutional lawyers, regardless of party affiliations, has sustained the contention of Secretary Olney. It is evident, on the other hand, however, that the President would assume very serious burdens in a matter of this kind if his action should be opposed to the determined conviction of a strong majority in both houses of Congress. In all such questions, involving foreign relations, we are put at awkward disadvantage in the eyes of the world at large when deadlocks occur or radical differences develop between the

executive authority and the law-making bodies. The consideration of treaties by the Senate has always been considered a secret and confidential affair, and it has been customary to attempt at least to keep the newspapers from publishing the text of proposed treaties until the Senate has acted in closed session. In the case of the arbitration treaty, however, the Department of State seems to have departed from the usual policy and given the document to the newspapers as soon as it was sent to the Senate. This has been deemed by many senators a mark of contempt for the prerogatives of their body. But no feeling of this kind would justify any plan for delaying ratification as a means of getting even with Secretary Olney. The straightening out of the Venezuela tangle and the negotiation of this general treaty of arbitration are two magnificent achievements, the full credit for which cannot be taken away from those entitled to receive it.

Extradition and the Senate.

Another difference of opinion between the administration and the Senate has been disclosed in the matter of certain extradition treaties negotiated by Secretary Olney with the Argentine Republic and the Orange Free State. The Senate objects to a very remarkable innovation introduced in these treaties. The well-known plan of extradition, now in force throughout the civilized world by virtue of a vast number of treaties, is intended to secure the return to the custody of his own country of a criminal fugitive from justice. It seems that Mr. Cleveland has desired to incorporate in all our extradition treaties a clause providing for the surrender of American citizens to the authorities of a foreign country, provided such citizens have been guilty of crime within the jurisdiction of the country demanding their return. There is much to be said on both sides of the question. It is possible that the time may come when the nations will thus give up to foreign courts of justice their own sons who have escaped and found footing on their native soil. As matters now stand, if an Englishman should commit murder in France and be seized, he would be tried under French law precisely as if he were a citizen of the country. But if he should commit murder and then escape across the channel to England, the British authorities would not send him to France for trial, but would, if he were apprehended, try him for murder as if his offense had been committed upon English soil. A French criminal escaping to England, on the other hand, would, if apprehended, be returned to the French authorities for trial in France under French law, by virtue of the existing extradition arrangement. Theoretically, the man who on French soil violates French law is subject to the penalties which the law provides ; and a good enough argument could be made in favor of an arrangement as between France and England, let us say, for mutual extradition of criminals regardless of the question of their citizenship. But the public opinion of the world is not ripe for this extension of the principle of extradition, and we are unable to see any sufficient reason why the United States should initiate such a plan. There may be modifications of such a plan, however, that might fairly be considered. We certainly have no desire in this country to offer an asylum for the common criminals of all Europe, granting them naturalization papers, and thenceforth, under the cloak of their American citizenship, protecting them from the consequences of their past criminal careers.

Courtesy of the New York *Times*.

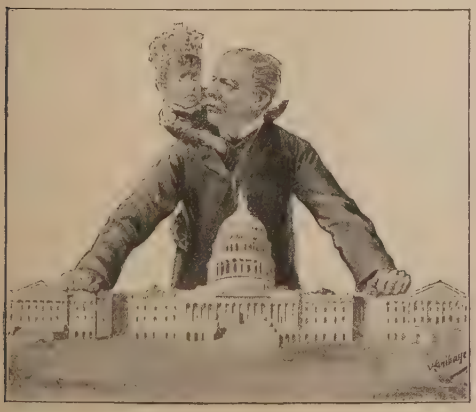
SEÑOR DE LOME,
Spanish Minister at Washington.

The Cuban Question at Washington.

Doubtless very much that has of late been published in the newspapers as an authentic account of an agreement between the United States government and Spain for the settlement of the Cuban trouble has been pure fabrication. Yet there would seem to be a basis of truth in the report that the Spanish government has at length concluded that there is no way out of the difficulty except by ultimate use of the good offices of the United States. It is said that Premier Canovas is now ready to concede to Cuba a measure of home rule very similar to that which Canada enjoys, and which a few weeks ago he declared so stoutly that Spain could never permit. Cuba under that arrangement would remain a Spanish territory, but would control its own local affairs, lay its own taxes, and order the expenditure of its own rev-

enues. This last statement, however, is subject to one very serious modification. Spain would expect Cuba to assume responsibility for so large an amount of the indebtedness that has accrued in the effort to subjugate Cuba that the payment of interest on what is essentially a Spanish debt would almost exhaust the revenue-producing capacity of the island for many years to come. It has during the past month been the general opinion of the American press that Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Olney were desirous to accomplish the settlement of the Cuban question upon this plan of the granting of full home rule to the Cubans, under American guarantees for the carrying out of the scheme. While an end of the distressing war in Cuba is supremely to be wished, we have very little faith in the possibility at this juncture of any such compromise plan. If Spanish statesmen now see no objection to the granting of home rule such as all great British colonies enjoy, what must Spanish public opinion think of government leaders who would bring their country to the verge of ruin, and sacrifice scores of thusands of the best young men of Spain, in a desperate war of two long years, rather than grant to the Cubans simple administrative reforms of a far less sweeping nature than those now proposed? Such criminal imbecility is not to be matched in the annals of modern statesmanship. The Cuban patriots would at one time willingly have accepted concessions; but they entered upon this war because they had a right to claim complete independence. It is our ardent hope that they may yet be successful. How any right-minded American can feel otherwise it is difficult to conjecture. It does not follow that it is wise at this time for the United States government to recognize either the independence or the belligerency of the insurgents. We are not at this moment discussing that question. But it would be a great mistake to forget for a moment that the Cuban insurgents have entered upon a deliberate policy of their own, and that their aim is nothing short of that complete and absolute freedom for Cuba to which the island is so amply entitled. For generations the whole Spanish policy in Cuba has been one of plunder. The island has been exploited for the benefit of the home country. Sentimental attachment to Spain is at an end. Canada has not been selfishly exploited by England; and the sentimental attachment of the Canadians for the mother country is deep and sincere. And thus, although the Canadians for their own domestic purposes are practically an independent nation, the sentimental bond suffices to hold them firmly to the British empire. A home-rule Cuba, on the contrary, remaining attached to Spain by any sort of amicable tie, is well-nigh inconceivable, after the fearful atrocities perpetrated in the island by Spanish authority. One might almost as well have expected that Holland, despite the Duke of Alba, should have been ready voluntarily to remain attached to the Spanish crown and to bear forever the name of a Spanish territory. Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Olney have won some notable diplomatic triumphs; but there remain several things that even these negotiators, with all their prestige, cannot bring to pass; and in our opinion the pacification of Cuba on the lines they are said to favor is one of those things that lie beyond their power. They must assuredly observe the duties of neutrality; but on the other hand they must not interfere with the right to ship arms and ammunition freely.

DON FRANCISCO CIRUJEDA Y CIRUJEDA,
Who led the Spanish troops that killed Maceo.



SECRETARY OF STATE OLNEY: "Do not be disturbed, Your Majesty. Congress can do nothing. The American people can do nothing."

From *Illustrated American* (New York).

The Cuban Question in Cuba.

General Weyler's recent campaign against the insurgents in the western province of Pinar del Rio has been conducted with great ostentation. That theatrical person has issued a number of dispatches, manifestos, and bulletins to the effect that Pinar del Rio is now completely pacified, and that there are no longer either any insurgents in arms, or any appearance of hostility to Spanish rule in all that part of Cuba. It happens, however, that there is at present no man alive whose unverified assertions are so much discounted by the American and European public as those of this same General Weyler. There is no satisfactory evidence that the Spanish army in Cuba has made any substantial progress. Nothing stands out in the way of Spanish good fortune except the death of the Cuban leader, General Maceo. The rapturous manifestations of joy which convulsed the whole Spanish nation when the news was confirmed that this mulatto cavalry leader had been slain, reveals Spanish character in a very unpleasant light. Towns were illuminated, processions were organized, assemblages listened to congratulatory speeches, and a fiendish joy was exhibited. The Spanish officer who led the ambush into which Maceo was entrapped has been promoted and covered with honors. The principal Cuban army, under General Gomez, still sustains the provisional government in an actual administration of more than three-quarters of the island of Cuba; and there came a report the other day that Gomez had captured the large inland town of Santa Clara. Whether or not this news be true, the facts seem to justify the statement that the insurgents are much better armed and equipped than they were a year ago, and that they are gaining in effectiveness through experience and improved discipline. It has been easy in most cases to land cargoes of arms and ammunition, in spite of the Spanish naval patrol. It must be remembered

PART OF THE DEFENSES OF SANTA CLARA.
(Reported captured by Gomez.)

MACEO'S SOUL IS MARCHING ON.
From *Illustrated American* (New York).

that the insurgents have many points of advantage. In the first place, they are at home in their own country, and are sustained by a powerful sentiment. In the second place, the agriculture and industry of Cuba are so completely paralyzed that almost every man in the island is out of work; and active young men are in a safer and a far more agreeable position when bearing arms under the leadership of Gomez and the other patriot officers, than they would be if they flocked into the overcrowded garrison towns held by Spain, where they would have hard work to get enough to eat, and would be liable any day to be shot by the Spaniards as "suspects." The climate of Cuba is so favorable for food production that the insurgent troops can live off the country for an indefinite number of years. They are in the position of men who have everything to gain and nothing to lose. The rebellion has no credit, therefore it can incur no debts. It has no burdensome expenses, because it has nothing to spend except the gifts of its friends and adherents. Spain's position is as different as possible. It can maintain the war only by incurring enormous obligations for heavy daily expenditures. Every day that the war is prolonged brings the resources of Spain nearer the point of exhaustion; while for the insurgents each day adds something to the strength and vitality of their cause. Fully one-half of this season's fighting period has already elapsed. The rainy season will set in toward the end of April, and Spanish operations must then come to an end for six months. But during that period the insurgents will not forego their activities, and they will have abundant opportunity to recuperate and prepare themselves for still more energetic measures. In our judgment, therefore, facing all the facts, it would seem absurd for the United States to enter into any negotiations with Spain looking toward a plan by which the Cuban patriots might be deprived of the independence that is their one object, and that they are abundantly entitled to win.

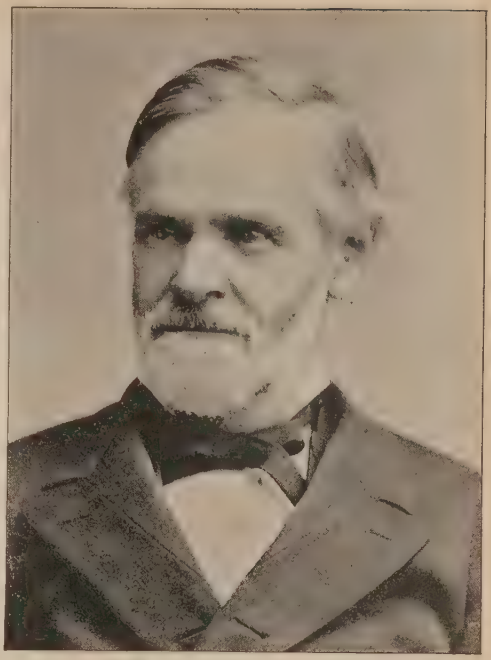
American Friends of Cuban Freedom.

Whatever policy our government may adopt, there is no impropriety in the bestowal of generous aid by American citizens in their private capacity; and friends of Cuban freedom need feel no compunctions whatever in making contributions. A large number of distinguished Americans, at the head of whom is Colonel Ethan Allen of New York, have formed "The Cuban League of the United States." The Vice-Presidents are Hon. Charles A. Dana, Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, Hon. Roswell P. Flower, Hon. Thomas F. Gilroy, Hon. George Hoadly, J. Edward Simmons, Hon Thomas L. James, Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, Charles H. Denison, John R. Dos Passos, and the Executive Committee are the following well-known men: Hon. Paul Dana, Col. John Jacob Astor, Gen. Daniel Butterfield, John D. Keiley, Frank B. Carpenter, Hon. John C. McGuire, R. C. Alexander, Col. Frederick D. Grant, Ervin Wardman, Constant A. Andrews, Hon. Walter S. Logan, Thomas E. Stewart and Wm. E. D. Stokes. The Secretary, Mr. Francis Wayland Glen, and the Treasurer, Mr. Chas. H. Denison of 38 Park Row, New York, are prepared to receive American contributions and to apply them through honest and responsible channels.

Mr. Sherman as the Next Secretary of State.

Naturally the friends of Cuban independence, not less than those who sympathize with Spain, have been much concerned to know who would be Secretary of State in Mr. McKinley's cabinet. The question was answered in the middle of January by the announcement that Senator John Sherman of Ohio had, after much consideration, accepted an invitation to fill that office. Mr. Sherman had on personal accounts preferred the Senate, and Mr. McKinley is said to have endeavored to persuade Senator Allison of Iowa to take the first place in the cabinet. But Mr. Allison, as on former occasions when cabinet places have been offered to him, chooses to keep his desk in the Senate, where his duties are congenial and his able services are highly appreciated. Mr. Sherman entered President Hayes's cabinet as Secretary of the Treasury twenty years ago, and greatly distinguished himself. He has now for some years been at the head of the Senate's Committee on Foreign Relations. The country has, however, formed the habit of looking to Senator Sherman as pre-eminently an authority on questions of finance rather than diplomacy. The duties of the Secretary of State are not a little trying and difficult, inasmuch as they exact from the Secretary,—far more than the duties of any other cabinet place,—much work of a delicate and far-reaching nature which cannot be delegated to others, but must be attended to by the head of the department himself. Senator Sherman is now nearly seventy-four years old, and therefore, at the end of Mr. McKinley's brief four years in office he will be approaching his seventy-ninth year. As a member of the Senate he is extremely valuable by reason of his vast experience and his very high order of statesmanlike ability. But it is something of a question whether he has not made a mistake in giving up his own preferences and entering at his time of life upon the arduous duties of an executive post. His taking up the treasury portfolio with its accustomed tasks would of course be a very different matter from the portfolio of state. But Mr. Sherman will have the good-will and confidence of the country. A few weeks ago he was identified with the advocacy of the recognition of Cuban independence. Since accepting a place in Mr. McKinley's cabinet, however, he has expressed himself with conservatism on the Cuban question, and has said bluntly that his chief

SENATOR ALLISON OF IOWA.



HON. JOHN SHERMAN, TO BE SECRETARY OF STATE.

policy as Secretary of State would be to keep the peace in every direction. It is said that Senator Sherman is in favor of the ratification of the general treaty of arbitration with England, but favors certain limitations and modifications.

The Nicaragua Canal and the Monroe Doctrine.

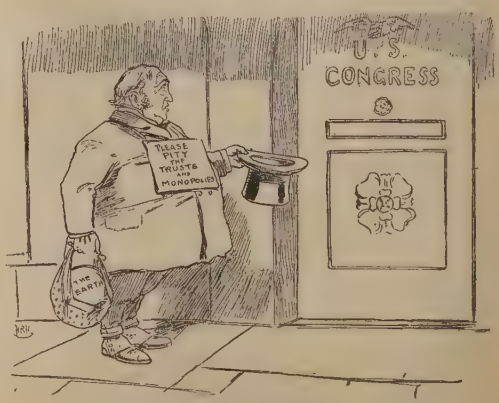
There is always pending, in one house of Congress or the other, a Nicaragua canal bill. It is reported that many of the senators have desired to deal conclusively with the Nicaragua canal question before ratifying the general arbitration treaty. This country has repeatedly made known to the world its intention to exercise full political control over the proposed Nicaragua canal, as necessary to our international integrity and peaceful development. The Nicaragua canal would be for all practical purposes an essential part of our coast line. All parties in America have adopted the view that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty of nearly half a century ago, providing for the joint Anglo-American control of the Nicaragua canal, had sole reference to a canal which it was then proposed to build, and could not justly be considered as binding upon a generation then unborn and living under totally different conditions. The relations of the Nicaragua canal to the Monroe doctrine are of the most essential character. We ought not, therefore, to share the political control of the Nicaragua canal with England or with any European powers. Nor could we well submit to arbitration with England or any other European power any question the adverse settlement of which would involve to any extent the denial or the weakening of our position under the Monroe doctrine, as defined not only by earlier statesmen but as defined to-day by such statesmen as Secretary Olney or Senator Davis of Minnesota. We can no more consent to arbitrate questions which involve the principles of the Monroe doctrine than England could submit to arbitration any question affecting the structure of her imperial system. But the signing of the general arbitration treaty has immediately followed Mr. Olney's elaborate exposition of the Monroe doctrine, and what seems to be Lord Salisbury's complete acceptation of Mr. Olney's views. It does not seem likely, therefore, that there can arise any serious misunderstanding as to the scope of the arbitration scheme.

Our Best Policy as to the Canal.

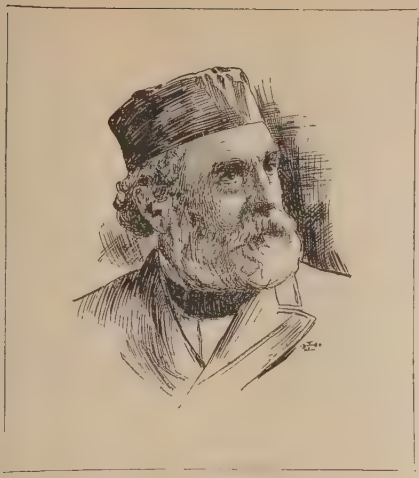
The relations of the Nicaragua canal to the Monroe doctrine, and every phase of the interesting diplomatic history that England and the United States have helped to make with respect to the isthmus region and the transit question, are most ably set forth in Mr. Lindley M. Keasbey's new book entitled "The Nicaragua Canal and the Monroe Doctrine." We must respectfully beg every member of the Senate as well as the other branch of Congress to read Mr. Keasbey's book, and would also commend it to every gentleman who counts upon having a seat in the McKinley cabinet or a place in the diplomatic service. The government of the United States has made innumerable blunders, both diplomatic and legislative, in connection with the isthmian transit question; and it is earnestly to be hoped that there will be enough courage, character and resolution at Washington to get this question finally settled within the coming four years. The best policy would be that of out-and-out construction, ownership, and political control by the United States government, with the ownership of a strip of territory along either bank of the canal such as Nicaragua has in the past agreed to confer upon the United States. This would put our government in the same position respecting the Nicaragua canal that it holds toward all the other navigable waterways of the United States. In building our own canal on our own territory, we avoid diplomatic questions altogether, and also provide what is by far the most economical and effective arrangement. The alternative proposition would be to allow a private company to build and own the canal with money borrowed from European capitalists, under the bond guarantee of the United States government. It would be better that our government should issue its own bonds direct for the prosecution of the canal as a government work, rather than to guarantee the bonds of a private company. In the government's direct construction and ownership of the canal there would be no scandals and no extravagance; but it will be practically difficult to avoid scandals and extravagance, and the ultimate swindling of the government, if private promoters are to float the scheme, with the United States guaranteeing the bonds.

Pacific Railways as an Object Lesson.

Our Pacific railway experience ought to have been sufficient to teach us a lesson. The money loaned to the railway companies, now due to the United States government in the form of second mortgage bonds, will never come back into the treasury. The Pacific roads thus concerned, represented principally by Mr. C. P. Huntington of the great Southern Pacific system, have been strenuously endeavoring to secure



"MORE, PLEASE"—OLIVER TWIST UP TO DATE.
From *Tribune* (Chicago).



C. P. HUNTINGTON.

for themselves some advantageous refunding system by which the United States government would virtually make them a present of a great many millions of dollars. The only alternative would be for the government to foreclose, pay off the first mortgage, and assume control of the lines against which its claims stand. But the managers of these railway systems long ago provided against the possibility of profitable foreclosure by diverting the paying strength of the system to "feeders," terminals, and connecting lines upon which the government has no hold. Over against the seven-score millions of dollars properly due to the United States government,—which the government will never get,—stand a few colossal private fortunes made out of the manipulation of government benefits. On Monday, January 11, the latest refunding bill, which proposed to extend the debt eighty years longer at two per cent interest, was defeated in the House by a negative vote of 99 Republicans, 58 Democrats and 11 Populists or Independents, as against an affirmative vote of 86 Republicans and 16 Democrats. Whatever may be the ultimate outcome of the attempts to settle the question of the Pacific railway bonds, the American people will not be particularly overjoyed if Congress should, in the light of past experience, conclude to float a Nicaragua canal scheme by a similar method. The country so warmly favors the construction under American auspices of this inter-oceanic ship canal, that almost any method would be accepted; but the masses of the people would infinitely prefer government construction and ownership. For it is plain to see that the American people are extremely tired of the creation of tremendous corporations enjoying quasi-public franchises, which, after receiving countless benefits, turn and assume to control politics and govern the country.

The Proposed Pacific Cable.

There is pending also before Congress a bill to promote construction of a Pacific submarine cable by way of Honolulu to Japan. Unquestionably the country favors the cable, and here again, doubtless, public opinion would not disapprove of a postal cable directly constructed and owned by the United States, Japan, and the Hawaiian islands. The question is a very different one, however, from that of the Nicaragua canal. It is not proposed that the United States government should guarantee bonds, but that it should pay a direct money subsidy for a term of years. If the companies which are promoting this enterprise could be held closely accountable, there could be very little objection to their plans, and the facts would probably warrant for a few years a liberal subsidy. The trouble is that the new cable lines are so likely to be gobbled up by vast existing monopolies, the management of which does not possess entire public approbation. England, Canada and Australia prefer direct government construction, and they have just secured a report from their joint commission of inquiry which favors a cable from Canada to Australia, to be laid within two years, at a cost of $10,000,000, each country paying one-third of the amount required.

Corporations and Campaign Funds.

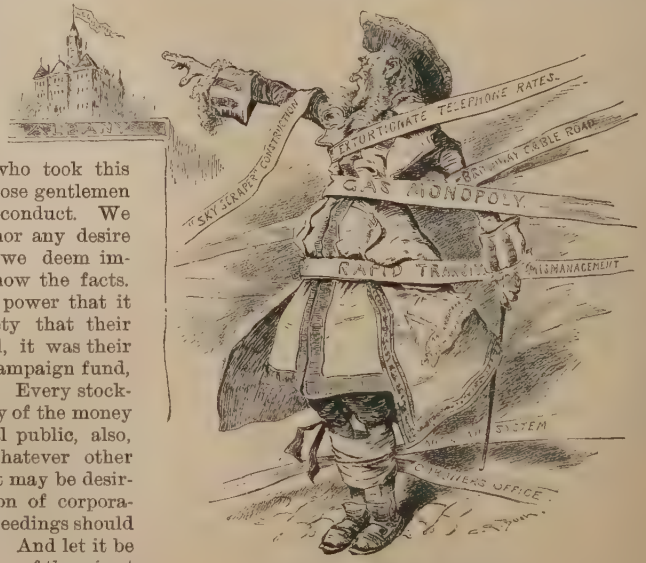
Now that the smoke of the presidential campaign has fully blown away, there has been some frank discussion in public,—and a great deal more of it in private,—touching the methods employed on both sides. The question has been asked whence came the enormous and unprecedented sums of money spent by the Republican managers to achieve Mr. McKinley's victory. How the money was spent our readers have been truthfully informed. It was not spent corruptly, and the victory was not won by the bribing of voters, whether to go to the polls or to stay at home. Great sums were spent to promote political clubs and organizations, but the bulk of the money was used to pay for the paper, printing and distribution of reading matter pertaining to the questions at issue. In former campaigns, money had been collected from those who held offices and wanted to retain them, or from those not in office who were fighting for a chance to feed at the public crib. Civil service reform has gradually changed all that. Contributions from the office-holding and office-seeking classes do not now constitute the mainstay of campaign committees. Nor do the gifts of private individuals who are deeply attached to the principles of their party, or who aspire above all things to promote their country's welfare, account for the bulk of the campaign funds. The great sound-money campaign of 1896 was carried on by money contributed by corporations,—money voted by the directors out of the funds held by them in trust for the stockholders. Nobody, probably, would even care to deny that this is literally the truth.

Why Not Full Publicity?

In many cases, of course, the bookkeeping of these corporations would not directly reveal the transaction, any more than the bookkeeping of our most reputable railway corporations would plainly reveal the sums they have heretofore appropriated for the maintenance of lobbies at state capitals. The motives in 1896 of the great loan and trust companies, insurance companies, banking corporations, railway companies, industrial trusts, gas companies, and moneyed associations of various sorts, were perhaps not all of exactly the same nature. But, in so far as campaign funds were supplied by the great corporations whose principal offices are in New York, it would scarcely be true to say that the directors were not acting in accordance with what they deemed a high sense of duty. They believed that, as trustees of corporations, it was obligatory upon them to protect the interests of their stockholders; and in their judgment such a change in the monetary standard as was proposed by Mr. Bryan would have been not merely detrimental, but absolutely disastrous to those interests. They might choose to explain that the appropriation of large sums of money in such a crisis for political uses was in the nature of a heavy insurance premium, under circumstances which had subjected their property to extra hazardous risks. Or they might be expected to liken it to heavy expenditure undertaken for the sake of collecting debts that were in danger of going to the bad. Arguing, as they did, that the free coinage of silver would cut the value of the dollar in twain, these great financial corporations held that their paramount duty to their stockholders was to protect by all means possible the value of the dollar. And so they poured out their money by the millions to help carry the country for the sound-money ticket. We shall not enter into any argument, pro or con, with any one choosing to impute blame to these directors of corporations who took this course in the campaign of 1896. Those gentlemen are not seeking apologists for their conduct. We have no intention to praise them, nor any desire to criticise them. The only thing we deem important is that the public should know the facts. These corporations wield so vast a power that it is not consistent with public safety that their methods should be secret. If, indeed, it was their duty to contribute great sums to the campaign fund, there ought to be no secrecy about it. Every stockholder should know where every penny of the money went; and in our opinion the general public, also, should have a right to know. Whatever other means, at some time in the future, it may be desirable to devise for the better regulation of corporations, entire publicity of all their proceedings should be demanded and should be enforced. And let it be said that this is an opinion held by many of the wisest and most experienced business men of the country who are themselves directors in great corporations.

Corporations and the Politics of New York.

It is an interesting fact, worth particular note at this time, that some of the men in New York who had to do with the securing of funds from corporations for the prosecution of the presidential campaign, have been most bitterly opposed to the complete control of politics in the State of New York which has been brought about by this very same process of secret payments by great business corporations. In every community like New York city one finds centred a group of powerful corporations which have by one means or another come into the monopoly control of extremely lucrative public privileges. Conspicuous among such corporations are those which control the gas supply, the street railway franchises, the telephone monopoly, electric lighting and other electric service. As a rule, the companies in which private citizens make their money from the exploiting of valu able public assets,—for which in most cases they have paid nothing at all, and in no case more than a trifling fraction of the real value,—are subject to legislative control. Transit companies may by law have the price of fares reduced, or may be compelled to give better service. Gas companies may by law be compelled to reduce the price of gas from an exorbitant figure to a reasonable one. The telephone monopoly in like manner may be compelled to give the public good service at a fair price, instead of charging from two to six times as much as is charged in foreign cities for similar services. In like manner it is true of a great number of corporations not so conspicuous as those just mentioned, that they have something to be afraid of whenever



FATHER KNICKERBOCKER: "HELP!"

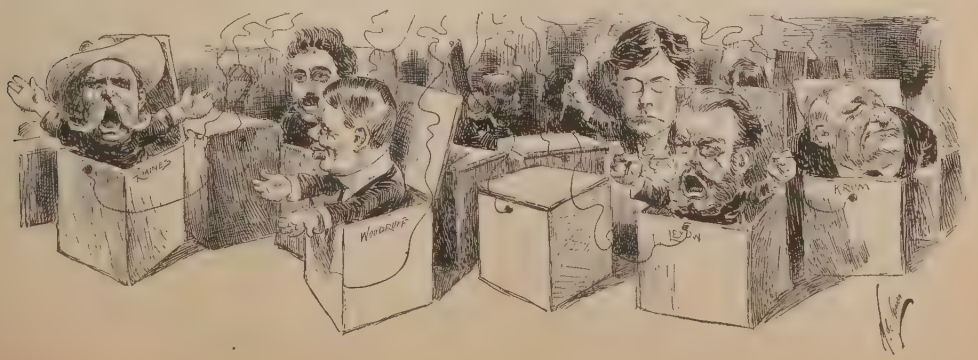
From the *Herald* (New York).

From the *Journal.*
HOW THOMAS C. PLATT WORKS THE WIRES AT ALBANY.
(For results see bottom of page.)

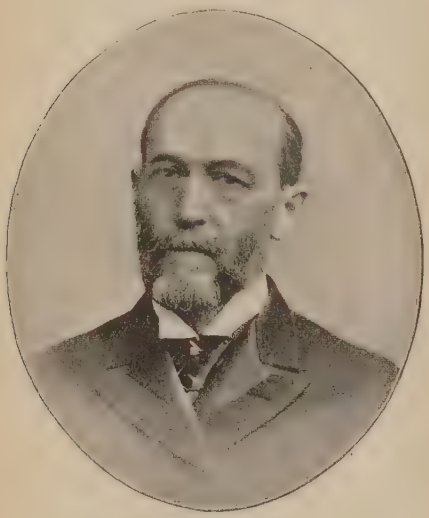
a legislature is in session. Once upon a time such companies, each for itself, was represented by agents unpleasantly known as lobbyists, who were entrusted with considerable sums of money to use at their own discretion, and who haunted the halls of legislation and endeavored to bring direct influence to bear upon the people's representatives. These agents, or lobbyists, in the good times after the war, were known as the "third house" of every legislature. But we have greatly refined our methods since those times, and the third house is practically non-existent. Corporations have found a much better way. It was always offensive to the moral sensibilities of the good deacons and elders and vestrymen who make up corporation boards, to hire vulgar lobbyists and set them at the direct task of paying bribes to members of the legislature. It was not only an unpleasant thing to do, but it was somewhat unsafe, because it was a penitentiary crime. Under the newer system, a certain sum, we are assured, is set aside by certain corporations to be contributed to the campaign funds of the leading parties. This is to insure the election of worthy men to the legislature, who can be relied upon not to pass foolish laws adverse to those great business interests which the silly public ought to recognize as its truest benefactors. Such funds, it is declared, have in the state of New York been given in part to the Republican organization and in part to the Democratic organization, so that the men elected from Democratic districts might be reasonable and rightminded men, while the men elected from Republican districts might be possessed of similar virtues. Inasmuch as a hostile and wrong-headed legislature might divert millions of dollars from the incomes of these great corporations to the pockets of an undeserving public, it can readily be seen that the companies can well afford to pay a large price for the certainty that men after their own hearts shall be elected to the legislature.

Mr. Platt's Complete Control.

The apex of the Democratic organization of the state has been Tammany Hall, with Mr. Richard Croker at its head. The Republican organization has been in the full control of two so-called machines, one for the management of the state at large and one for the management of New York city, with Mr. Thomas C. Platt as the undisputed dictator of both. It was Mr. Platt who named Mr. Morton as governor in 1894, and in turn selected Mr. Black in 1896. Mr. Platt is president of the United States Express Company; and it would certainly seem well within bounds to say that his control, not only over the organization of the Republican party, but also over the actual officials and government of the state of New York, is much more complete than his control over the express company which he manages. For in the express business the stockholders and board of directors have undoubtedly something to say; whereas the government of the state of New York has appeared of late to be a mere bit of private pocket property of Mr. Platt's very own. There has been established a complete circuit which it is not easy to break. Some people would call it a "vicious circle." Because a certain gentleman is at the head of a political or-



ganization, he receives the campaign contributions of the corporations. But because he receives the contributions, he maintains his supremacy. Money does it all. The man who has power gets the money, and the man who gets the money can keep the power. The system does not deal with mem-



SENATOR-ELECT THOMAS COLLIER PLATT.

bers of the legislature after they are elected, but goes back to the very remotest beginnings of things, and deals in every county of the state with the primary elections that select the delegates who attend the conventions where legislative candidates are nominated.

Mr. Platt's Selection for the Senate.

On January 14th, the Republican members of the Legislature of New York met in caucus and selected their candidate for the United States Senate to succeed Mr. David B. Hill. The most eminently qualified man in the state of New York, the Hon. Joseph H. Choate, was duly presented to the caucus. No other names were presented or mentioned. There are 151 Republican members of the present state Legislature. A vote was taken, and seven members were found to be in favor of Mr. Choate. All the rest, with a notable exhibition of spontaneity, declared themselves in favor of Thomas C. Platt. A few days later Mr. Platt was formally elected. His control of the Legislature is more complete than his control of any office-boy in his private employ; for the office-boy after all is not owned by Mr. Platt and could quit work if he did not find that the place suited him, but the legislators seem to be his, both soul and body. Let our readers distinctly understand that these comments are not made in disparagement of Mr. Platt. Any prejudices that this discussion may seem to show are against the existing political system. Mr. Platt personally is no more to be condemned than many of the gentlemen who are at times most strenuous in their opposition to what they call *his* methods. He is part of a political system that has grown up under new conditions. Attacking him personally does not tend to change either the system or the condition. He has not been a public official, and therefore he is not responsible to the people of the State in the same sense that the officials are. It is a curious fact that Mr. Platt was most soundly abused for certain appointments made by Governor Morton, while Mr. Morton himself was always handled with soft gloves. If Governor Morton's appointments were not what they ought to be, he alone was to blame; and it was quite irrelevant to rate Mr. Platt for Governor Morton's alleged obedience to "the machine." If the boss system is to prevail, it is scarcely likely that a more exemplary boss than Mr. Platt could possibly be evolved out of the New York situation. In 1895 the New York city reformers willingly entered into alliance with Mr. Platt and his machine to defeat Tammany. It is not necessary to prejudge Mr. Platt's career as a senator. He will at least avoid the errors of 1881.

Governor Black's Beginning.

Neither is it worth while to predict either good or ill concerning the administration of Governor Black. The Governor's first message to the Legislature (January 6) was in many respects a clear and sensible document. It disparaged the civil service reform movement, however, in a manner which did not do credit to the Governor's acquaintance with the facts. Governor Black's demand for "less starch" in the civil serv-

T. C. P.: "IS THERE TOO MUCH 'STARCH' IN THAT COLLAR, FRANK?"
From the *Telegram* (New York).

ice examinations gave the cartoonists a particularly good chance for a fling, inasmuch as Governor Black comes from that world-famed town of collars, cuffs, and steam laundries, Troy on the Hudson.

Greater New York Charter.

The Legislature is now expected to look into the work of the Greater New York Charter Commission without too much concern for the opinions of the gentlemen who have framed that elaborate document, and the whole question is in a position which makes it inexpedient for us to discuss at any length the character of the charter as now proposed. When it attains its final shape and has become a legal fact we shall discuss its provisions. It is enough here to say that in a good many respects the St. Louis plan has been followed by the New York Commission. A municipal assembly of two houses is provided for, and the mayor, to be popularly elected, will hold appointing power and general executive authority. The laying of taxes and the disposal of the revenues must originate as at present with a board of executive officers rather than with the municipal council or board of aldermen. For convenience of administration, the metropolis is to be divided into a number of so-called boroughs, and the upper branch of the municipal assembly is to be made up of members elected in groups from these borough divisions. The members of the lower house are to be elected in single districts. No provision, therefore, is made for the election at large of any member of either house. The charter as it stands in the present tentative condition is extremely complicated. The provision for an Assembly of two chambers flies in the face of all sound experience everywhere. Fortunately the charter to a great extent transfers the deliberative government of New York city from Albany to the metropolis, and this in itself is an inestimable gain. For some years past, from one thousand to two thousand bills dealing exclusively with local affairs in New York, Brooklyn, or other parts of the proposed greater New York, have been introduced every winter in the state Legislature.

SENATOR-ELECT PENROSE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Pennsylvania's New Senator.

Senatorial contests have engrossed the attention of politicians in a number of states during the past month. In Pennsylvania the contestants for the honor of the seat in the Senate now occupied by the Hon. Don Cameron, were at length narrowed down to two—namely, Mr. John Wanamaker of Philadelphia, who was President Harrison's postmaster-general, and the Hon Boies Penrose of Philadelphia, who has served in the state Legislature for twelve or thirteen years, and has always shown a striking capacity for politics. Boies Penrose is one of the youngest men recently selected for the United States Senate, inasmuch as he was born in 1860. He comes of a family distinguished in the annals of Pennsylvania. He graduated at Harvard in 1881, was admitted to the bar of Philadelphia in 1883, and since 1884 has been active in the political affairs of his city and state. Few young men in public life have had better opportunities of training for distinguished public service, and he ought to set his mark high. The senatorial election in Pennsylvania was, like most of the senatorial contests this year, complicated with questions of machine politics and boss rule. But the inner mysteries of Pennsylvania politics have never been even faintly comprehended by any one outside the bounds of that great state. Mr. Quay, who will be known henceforth as the senior senator from Pennsylvania, controls the state Republican machinery; and the "machine" gave its support to Mr. Penrose. So much at least an outsider may venture to comprehend.

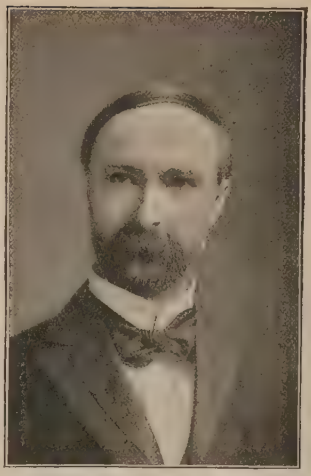
Ohio Statesmen and the Senate.

In the state of Ohio the senatorial question would not have come up just now but for Senator Sherman's acceptance of the State portfolio in Mr. McKinley's cabinet. The resignation of Senator Sherman will make a vacancy, and the one absorbing question among political correspondents has been whether or not Governor Bushnell would appoint Mr. Hanna to the vacant senatorial chair. These correspondents inform us that Governor Bushnell himself is to be regarded as an aspirant, and that Senator elect Foraker, who is intimately associated with Governor Bushnell, is in control of the machine organization of the state and stands in deadly antagonism to Mr. Hanna. There are others who profess to have knowledge that Mr. Sherman's acceptance of the cabinet place was in pursuance of a friendly understanding among all the leading Ohio Republicans that Governor Bushnell would appoint Mr. Hanna to the senatorial vacancy. The facts themselves will in due time settle all these conjectures.

Indiana's Choice.

Several well known Republicans were ambitious for the honor of representing the state of Indiana in the Senate to succeed the Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees, Democrat. When the question came to the point of a test in the legislative caucus, the Hon. Charles W. Fairbanks was found to be very far ahead of all the other competitors combined. Mr. Fairbanks, as described by fair minded Western newspapers, is "universally esteemed in Indiana as an able lawyer, an honest

politician and a citizen of sterling worth. He is a product of the farm and the university, the country and the city, the bar and the forum." He was born in Ohio forty-four years ago, and has practiced law in Indianapolis for exactly half his lifetime. He is a friend of Ex-President Harrison and of President-elect McKinley, and is said to represent the best Republican tendencies in politics.



SENATOR-ELECT FAIRBANKS OF INDIANA.

The Great Contest in Illinois.

The most notable of all the senatorial contests has been that of the Illinois Republicans in their effort to select a man to succeed the Hon. John M. Palmer. The machine organization of the state had believed its arrangements safe beyond a doubt, and had selected Alderman Madden of Chicago for its candidate. But the machine did not reckon upon the force of public opinion. Leading citizens of Chicago called mass meetings to denounce Mr. Madden as a municipal corruptionist, and the great newspapers of Chicago opposed him with refreshing vigor. In the face of all this, it seemed strongly probable for some days that Mr. Madden would win. He was ultimately defeated in caucus, however, and Mr. Lorimer, the alternative selection made by the machine, was in turn overthrown. The delay made it probable that some one of the conspicuous and experienced Republicans of Illinois would win, Mr. Hitt's name having grown steadily in favor. Mr. William E. Mason was at length agreed upon on the last night (January 19) before the day set for the election. Mr. Mason is a Chicago lawyer, about 46 years of age, who has served ably in the lower House of Congress, has much repute as an orator and debater, and is acceptable to the best elements of Illinois Republicanism. The success of this uprising against machine dictation in Illinois is a good sign of the times. It will have influence beyond that state.

Other Senatorial Elections.

New England has the well-established custom of sending able and efficient men to the Senate, and of re-electing them from term to term. Senator Orville H. Platt of Connecticut was last month elected as his own successor, and so also was Jacob H. Gallinger of New Hampshire. The Republicans of Wisconsin have done themselves credit in electing the Hon. John C. Spooner to the Senate, his former services in that body having been of a character which commanded the attention and respect of the entire country. Senator H. C. Hansbrough of North Dakota has been accorded another term, while in Colorado Senator Teller was almost unanimously re-elected. In North Carolina Senator Pritchard, by a fusion of Republican and Populist votes, was duly re-elected in the face of much opposition, while the Missouri Legislature accorded another term to Senator Vest as a matter of course, and Senator Jones of Arkansas was honored in like manner.

Photo. by Bell.

SENATOR-ELECT SPOONER OF WISCONSIN.

SENATOR-ELECT MASON OF ILLINOIS.

ALDERMAN MADDEN OF CHICAGO.

HON. NELSON DINGLEY OF MAINE.

Tariff and Currency Questions.

The tariff question has come very prominently to the front through the daily newspaper reports of public hearings before the Ways and Means Committee at Washington. The various interests that desire increase of protection have made their arguments; and if their views are to be accepted by Congress the result will be a protective tariff of a more pronounced character than the McKinley bill of 1890. But it is evidently the purpose of Mr. Dingley and his colleagues to hold a firm hand and construct a moderate measure. The currency question has been forced upon public attention by the meeting at Indianapolis of a great gathering of representative business men from all parts of the country, sent as delegates from scores of chambers of commerce and kindred bodies. The convention was a successful one, and it made evident the prevailing opinion of the mercantile community that the greenback currency ought to be retired, and that a thorough reorganization of the whole monetary system ought to be proceeded with, in a systematic manner but without delay. At present the American money market shows very favorable symptoms. The balance of trade for the calendar year 1896 was more strongly in favor of the United States than in any previous year, amounting to more than $325,000,000. The gold reserves in the treasury had risen to a point approaching $150,000,000. Business circles in the West have been much disturbed by a series of heavy bank failures in Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Paul, and other Northwestern points, but these calamities were either due to the collapse of speculative enterprises or else were the culmination of conditions extending back some years into the past. The general business situation in the West, as in the East, would seem to be showing signs of slow but unmistakable improvement.

Cabinet Building.

Mr. McKinley has been making progress with the selection of his cabinet, but except for Mr. Sherman as Secretary of State no definite announcement had been made when these pages closed. It was well understood that Mr. Dingley of Maine might have had the treasury portfolio if he had been willing to take it, but on account of his somewhat precarious health he thought it better to keep his place in the House, where as chairman of the Ways and Means Committee he is much occupied with the consideration of a new tariff bill. Mr. Cornelius Bliss of New York, it is also understood, was offered a portfolio, —presumably that of the navy; but his final decision was that private circumstances would not permit him to enter official life. It seemed to be thought probable, late in January, that Senator Cullom of Illinois would be made Secretary of the Treasury, although it was also the opinion of well-informed men that Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island would be exceedingly acceptable to President McKinley if he were willing to take the place. Senator Aldrich's eminent qualifications for the treasury portfolio are well known. For other places the men listed in January as very probable appointees were General Russell A. Alger of Michigan as Secretary of War, Ex-Governor John D. Long of Massachu-

CORNELIUS N. BLISS OF NEW YORK.

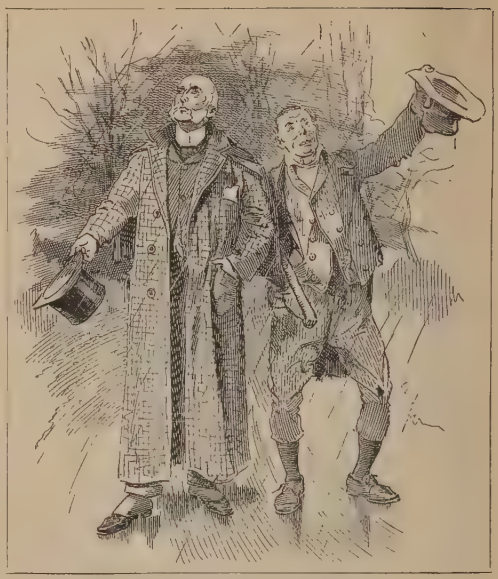
setts as Secretary of the Navy, Judge Nathan Goff, Jr., of West Virginia as Attorney General, the Hon. Joseph J. McKenna of California as Secretary of the Interior, and the Hon. James Wilson of Iowa as Secretary of Agriculture. Mr. Henry C. Payne of Wisconsin is also very prominently named for Postmaster General. That these gentlemen will actually be appointed is of course quite beyond the knowledge of the newspaper correspondents or the politicians at this time.

England and the Irish Question.

The new session of the British Parliament began on January 19th. The Queen's address, which may be said to correspond to our presidential message, informed Parliament that the six ambassadors of the great powers at Constantinople were still engaged in their conferences over the present condition of the Turkish empire. The Venezuela arbitration was alluded to in suitable terms, and the general treaty of arbitration with the United States was made a subject of congratulation. It was promised that energetic measures should be used to mitigate the distress in India caused by the great famine and the frightful spread of the plague. No allusion whatever was made in the address to the question of financial relief for Ireland, although no other question has caused half so much discussion throughout the United Kingdom for two or three months past. Irishmen of all parties and factions, from the Tory landlords to the most extreme home-rulers, and from the prelates of the Catholic church to the ministers of the dissenting congregations, have appeared on the same platforms throughout Ireland, demanding readjustment of the national revenue system along lines which would relieve Ireland from the excessive payments that two royal commissions admit have for many years been exacted from the distressed island. The government has shown no conciliatory disposition toward these demands. It remains to be seen to what extent the various Irish interests may agree to adopt obstructive tactics in Parliament for the sake of enforcing their views.

Who Is the "Hintermann?"

In Germany the chief sensation of last month was supplied by the great libel case brought by Baron Marschall, the Foreign Minister of Germany, against journalists who had libelled him by accusing him of having falsified the report of the Czar's speech when he passed through Germany on his way to France. The suggestion was that the speech had been purposely misrepresented in the interests of England, in order to render difficult a *rapprochement* between Germany and Russia. There was no truth in the story, and the journalists who circulated it have been sent to prison and fined. The importance of the trial, however, lay in the evidence which it afforded that the journalists who had made those accusations against the Foreign Minister of Germany were instigated thereto by the Chief of the Secret Police, Tausch, who for the last eighteen



NEW IRISH DUET.

Small Irish farmer and noble landlord sing—

"*Landlord and tenant, though cat and dog, we*
Are both of one mind when we want £. S. D.

Lord Castletown and Timothy Healy, M.P., occupied the same platform at a recent meeting held in Cork, and from sentiments expressed by Lord Castletown, he was afterward referred to as the George Washington of Ireland He was warmly seconded by Mr. Healy.—From *Punch* (London).

years has had in his hands all the secrets of the political police. Tausch, who was called as a witness in the trial, was "given away" by his subordinates, and then arrested on a charge of perjury. He is awaiting his trial; but it is hardly credible that Tausch acted solely on his own initiative. All Germany is asking who was the "hintermann," and suspicion points naturally to Bismarck, for Tausch was a Bismarckian, and there is no other personality sufficiently imposing in Germany to inspire so secret and subordinate a department of administration with the daring design of checkmating the foreign policy of Prince Bismarck's successors. The whole story has created a profoundly bad impression throughout Europe, and the end is not yet. It is possible that the evidence thus afforded of disloyalty and secret conspiracy on the part of members of the permanent Civil Service may lead to a demand for making a clean sweep of the old officials when a new Chancellor comes into power.

The Czar's Policy East and West.

From Russia comes the report that a definite appointment has been made of a successor to Prince Lobanoff. Count Muravieff, who for some years has been more or less in retreat as Ambassador at Copenhagen, has returned to St. Petersburg, and is said to have secured the coveted portfolio of Minister of Foreign Affairs. With that office unfilled, we have

been left to guess very much in the dark what policy the new Czar has decided to follow. The latest news from Russia is that the chief objective of his policy in the Far East will be the Russianizing of China, beginning with Pekin, where Russian schools are to be established and Russian influence made predominant. In Europe his policy is to rest and be thankful with that, keeping the peace as long as possible, and doing everything to postpone the crisis in Turkey. There have been sensational reports as to the Czar's health.

The Russians in China.

One of the sensations of December in Europe was the publication, the contradiction, and the reaffirmation of the Russo-Chinese Treaty, which secures to Russia a right of way for her transcontinental railway through Manchuria to an ice free port in China. The Russians will not reach the Yellow Sea with their railway till 1903, and until then the policy of Russia will be a policy of peace. But the opening up of northern China and southern Siberia to the commerce of the world is one of those achievements of which Russians may well be proud, although it is also one by which British merchants will probably be the first to profit. What England needs most of all just now is a commercial treaty with Russia, which would enable her to share in the industrial and commercial development of the immense dominions of the Czar. Some prominent Americans have gone to China to see what field there may be at this juncture for our railroad builders and industrial organizers. Americans, having no political axe to grind, will naturally be welcomed by Russians and Chinese alike.

MAP ILLUSTRATING THE TERMS OF THE REPORTED RUSSO-CHINESE TREATY.

An Armenian Jail Delivery.

At last the improved relations between England and Russia that date from the visit of the Czar to Balmoral appear to be bearing some tangible fruit in Turkey. Thanks to the unanimity of the Ambassadors and the understanding that they would, if necessary, apply pressure by sea and land, the Sultan has at least been induced to open the prison door and to allow the Armenians to leave the dungeons in which they had been flung to rot and die. It is but a beginning, no doubt, but it is something solid at all events, and to many a miserable captive it is the difference between life and death. M. de Nelidoff, acting in concert with England and Austria is taking the initiative at Constantinople. He is said to be exceedingly gloomy, and will certainly do whatever in him lies to postpone, if he cannot altogether avert, the threatened crash of the Ottoman Empire.

South Africa's Millionaire Imperialist.

The triumphal progress of Cecil Rhodes from the Central African Empire which bears his name to the capital of the colony which he has served as Prime Minister, was a surprise to some of his enemies in England. South Africa has a much more accurate conception of the comparative magnitude of its greatest son. The majority of the white population of the Cape Colony is Dutch, not English ; but the immense assemblages which greeted Mr. Rhodes wherever he appeared seem to have been as unanimous as they were enthusiastic. These cheering thousands were under no hallucination about the bad blunder of the raid. But all great men make blunders, which, though bad enough, are less deadly than the blunder of being paralyzed into impotence by the dread of blundering. South Africa recognizes in Cecil Rhodes the one man, among all the swarm that have enriched themselves with her treasure, who realizes the stewardship of wealth and acts ever as trustee for the people. In a generous and magnificent fashion, the Cape Colonists have ignored the false step of last New Year, and acclaimed with patriotic enthusiasm the millionaire Empire builder. Whatever may befall him in England, Mr. Rhodes is not discredited in Africa.

Mr. Rhodes as Phrasemaker.

Mr. Rhodes is a man whose words are deeds. But sometimes when the fit seizes him he can turn a phrase which stings and sticks. It is a dangerous gift. The bitter sneer which he dropped when he remarked that he was going to England to be tried by the "unctuous rectitude" of his fellow-countrymen was not politic. But what two words ever more felicitously hit off the characteristic of John Bull when he is pleased to pose as the Pecksniff of the world? When the news of Dr. Jameson's sentence reached him in Matabeleland, Mr. Rhodes is said to have exclaimed : "What a tribute to the moral worth of the nation that has 'jumped' the world!" Of a different order, but not less pungent, was his remark that "territory is everything," a phrase easy

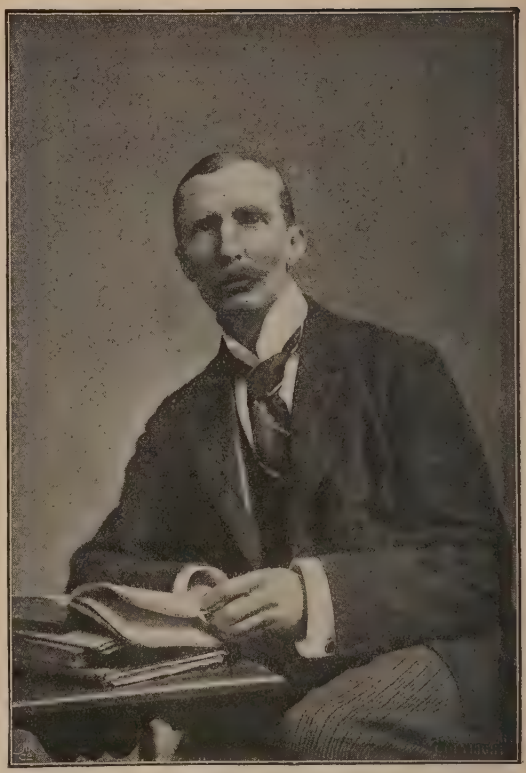
to misrepresent, but one which, as he immediately defined it, is indisputably correct. But of all Mr. Rhodes' many pregnant sayings, that which stands him in best stead was the phrase which he constantly repeated last January when pressed hard to pretend that he had never done what he had done: "I am not going to tell any lies about it."

The Uncrowned Monarch of the Niger.

While Mr. Rhodes has been on the high seas, hastening to London to face the prosecution with which he is threatened, another notable Englishman has landed in Africa, where he will leave his mark or his corpse. The return of Sir George Goldie to the Niger begins an epoch of West African history. Sir George Goldie is one of the Empire-builders whose work is as silent and secret as that of Mr. Rhodes is the reverse. From his office in London, Sir George Goldie has brooded for years over the work which he is now in the field preparing to accomplish. Immediately before his departure he spoke with deep earnestness of the perilous quest on which he was starting. A quiet man, who has set his heart on delivering forty million human beings from an infernal slave-trade, he made no secret of the arduous nature of the task on which he was about to embark his fortunes and those of the Niger Company. "We have done much," he said, "of which fortunately nothing has been heard. It is possible to lay the foundations of Empire without being disturbed, where the climate is too deadly for newspaper correspondents to live. I now go to complete the work. We shall put it through; but make no mistake, we are putting our fortune to the touch, to win or lose it all."

The Pasha of the Quarries.

Questions of labor attracted considerable attention in Europe during December and January. The German Emperor, more or less openly, took a hand in the Hamburg strike by expressing his sympathy with the employers and suggesting means by which the strikers might be circumvented. In England the struggle—which has been waged intermittently for a generation back—over the right of the quarrymen on Lord Penrhyn's quarries to form themselves into a trade union, has come to a head. The quarrymen having refused to give up their union at the dictation of their employer, the quarries were closed, and three thousand workmen sent adrift. Lord Penrhyn's action savors more of the beginning of the century than of the principles that are generally recognized at its close. Subscriptions were opened throughout the country to enable the quarrymen to fight their battle. The appeal to the Board of Trade was thwarted by Lord Penrhyn's action. The only consolation in this bad business is that Lord Penrhyn seems to have taken pains to divest himself of every rag of sympathy with which he might have been regarded. It is well in a dispute of this kind to have the right and the wrong so clearly divided that no person can make any mistake as to the side with which he ought to sympathize.



SIR GEORGE TAUBMAN GOLDIE.

Iowa's Semi-Centennial.

The state of Iowa celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its admission to the Union on December 28th. In 1840 Iowa had 43,000 people. It has now more than 2,000,000. The state is remarkable for its high average of intelligence, comfort, and prosperity. By the census of 1890 its largest city had only 50,000 people, and the second in size had less than 40,000. Paupers form a smaller percentage of the population in Iowa, perhaps, than in any other community of 2,000,000 people in all Christendom. Institutions of higher education, though not enjoying the huge benefactions that have gone to the colleges of some other states, are reaching a remarkable percentage of the young people of the state. The record made by Iowa in this half century is truly magnificent. It is an interesting fact that Senator William B. Allison has served that state in Congress for full two-thirds of the period of its statehood. On December 27th, with the close of the last day of Iowa's fiftieth year of statehood, there passed away a noble citizen of that state, who had helped to make history during the entire period, and whose career is identified with much that is best in the record and the characteristics of Iowa. The Rev. Dr. A. B. Robbins of

Muscatine went to Iowa fifty-three years ago as one of the group of young New England Congregational ministers known as the "Iowa Band." He filled out a half-century pastorate at Muscatine, was one of the founders of Iowa College,—the oldest institution for higher education west of the Mississippi river, which is next year to celebrate its semi-centennial,—and, in the truest sense, was one of the makers of the state.

The Obituary Record.

Another clerical pioneer of the Northwest, whose death is chronicled this month, was the Rev. William Adams, D.D., of Nashoto House, Wisconsin. Dr. Adams had lived in Wisconsin for more than fifty-five years, having gone out from the General Theological Seminary at New York in the year 1841, with two other young Episcopal clergymen, to do missionary work among the Indians and perform the service of a pioneer of Christian civilization. Among public men, the most conspicuous name recorded in our obituary list is that of General Francis A. Walker, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, of whom elsewhere we present a character sketch. Our minister to the Hawaiian islands, Hon. A. S. Willis, died at his post of duty on January 6. The Hon. W. H. Hatch of Missouri, for many years a conspicuous Congressman, died early in our month. The most prominent editor of the Southwest, Mr. J. B. McCullagh, of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, has also passed away. The Hon. John Meredith Read, at one time a man of note in our diplomatic service, and a lawyer and writer of some distinction, died late in December. The death of Dr. William H. Pancoast of Philadelphia has removed one of the most distinguished ornaments of the medical profession. In New York Signor A. Errani, formerly a noted singer of the operatic stage, and in later years the foremost vocal teacher in America, died on January 6, at the age of 73. Among those of other lands the most distinguished name on the obituary roll of the month is that of Sir Travers Twiss, who died in his 88th year. He was a very

THE LATE DR. ROBBINS OF IOWA.

THE LATE MINISTER WILLIS.

eminent British publicist, having a long time ago been professor of political economy at Oxford, and having subsequently made a great reputation as an authority in the field of international law. Another eminent Englishman, who lived to a great age, was Sir Alexander Milne, the admiral, who was born in 1806, and entered the British navy eighty years ago. Among men of affairs is to be noted the name of Herr Nissen of Hamburg, Germany, who for a number of years past had been the president of the Hamburg - American Steamship Company, and had seen the business of that great transportation system multiplied ten - fold during his administration. A number of other men distinguished in various departments of usefulness have passed away, and the names of some of them will be found elsewhere ; but these, after all, are only a few, where hundreds might be named.

THE LATE SIGNOR ERRANI OF NEW YORK.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

(From December 19, 1896, to January 19, 1897.)

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

December 19.—The House of Representatives only in session ; the urgent deficiency appropriation bill ($881,862) is passed, also a bill appropriating $130,000 to enable the general government to make an exhibit at the Tennessee Centennial Exhibition in 1897.

December 21.—In the Senate the resolution of Mr. Cameron (Rep., Pa.) for the recognition of Cuban independence is reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations and laid over until after the holiday recess ; the House considers the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill in committee of the whole.

December 22.—The Senate passes the urgent deficiency appropriation bill....The House passes the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill ($21,668,370).... Both branches adjourn to January 5, 1897.

January 5.—Both branches re-assemble after the holiday recess....The Senate passes the House bill to reduce the number of cases in which the penalty of death may be inflicted....The House discusses the bill of Representative Loud (Rep., Cal.) placing certain restrictions on matter admitted to second-class postal rates, in committee of the whole.

January 6.—The Senate agrees to a resolution offered by Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.) calling for information regarding the recognition of foreign powers by the executive and by Congress....The House passes the Loud bill amending the postal laws by excluding from second-class matter sample copies of periodicals and serial novels.

January 7.—The Senate passes the House bill amending the laws relating to navigation....The House begins consideration of the Pacific Railroad refunding bill.

January 8.—The House only in session ; debate on the Pacific Railroad refunding bill is continued.

January 9.—The House only in session ; committee of the whole reports Pacific Railroad refunding bill with amendments.

January 11.—The Senate debates the method of recognizing new governments....The House passes the Military Academy appropriation bill and a bill authorizing national banks in cities of 4,000 inhabitants to begin business with a capital of $20,000, the present requirement being $50,000.

January 12.—The Senate discusses the Oklahoma free homestead bill....The House passes bills to define the rights of aliens in the Territories and to give preference in civil service appointments to honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the Civil War. A decision of Speaker Reed prevents the recommitting of the Pacific Railroad funding bill.

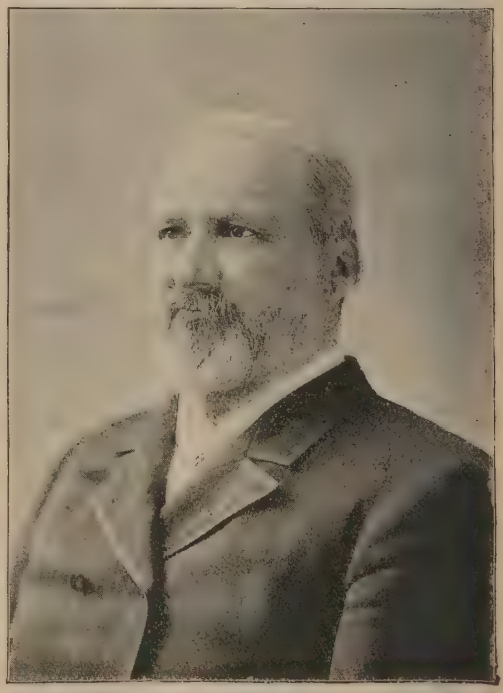
January 13.—In the Senate Mr. Gear (Rep., Ia.) introduces a bill for the appointment of a commission with full power to settle the indebtedness of the Pacific railroads on such terms as may be agreed on by a majority of the commission and the owners of the roads, the settlement to be approved by the President....The House transacts only routine business.

January 14.—The Senate passes the Oklahoma free homestead bill....The House passes the bill making olemargarine and other imitation dairy products subject to the laws of the state into which they are transported, by a vote of 126 to 96.

January 15.—The House only in session ; routine business is transacted.

January 16.—The House only in session ; eulogies are delivered on the late ex-Speaker Crisp.

January 18.—The Senate passes the army appropriation bill ($23,129,344), and begins consideration of the



THE LATE EX-REPRESENTATIVE HATCH OF MISSOURI.

Nicaragua Canal bill....The House passes a bill to prohibit the sale of intoxicating drinks to Indians, and makes amendments to the patent laws.

January 19.—The Senate discusses the Nicaragua Canal bill....The House passes 52 private pension bills.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN.

December 19.—The Dawes Indian Commission concludes a treaty with the Choctaws of Indian Territory for the allotment of lands in severalty, and the abandonment of tribal government within eight years.

December 23.—A mass-meeting of Republicans is held in New York City to urge the election of Joseph H. Choate to the United States Senate.

December 24.—The Greater New York Charter Commission makes public the report of its committee on draft.

December 28.—The Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives opens a series of tariff hearings.

December 29.—President Cleveland amends the civil service rules so as to include all employees of government penitentiaries who are subject to classification.

December 30.—The Tennessee Republican State Executive Committee takes steps to contest the election of Robert L. Taylor as Governor.

December 31.—The New York City Rapid Transit Commissioners announce a new route for an underground railway....Governor Morton of New York removes the Inspector-General of Militia for criticising the Governor and members of his military staff.

January 1.—Governors are inaugurated in New York and other states.

January 4.—Legislatures meet in California, Idaho and Tennessee.

January 5.—The Pennsylvania Republican legislative caucus nominates State Senator Boies Penrose for United States Senator....Legislatures meet in Delaware, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, North Dakota and Texas.

January 6.—The California Republican legislative caucus nominates Senator George C. Perkins for re-election....Legislatures meet in Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina and Wisconsin....Mayor Hooper of Baltimore removes most of the Public School Commissioners, and appoints in their places prominent educationists and business men, headed by President Gilman of the Johns Hopkins University.

January 7.—The Nebraska Legislature meets.

January 9.—The Indiana Legislature meets.

January 11.—The Electoral Colleges of the United States meet and cast their formal votes for President and Vice-President....Governors are inaugurated in Illinois, Indiana, Kansas and Missouri....Legislatures meet in Minnesota, Oregon and Washington.

January 12.—Legislatures meet in Kansas, New Jersey, Oklahoma and Wyoming... Charles W. Fairbanks is nominated for Senator by the Republicans of the Indiana Legislature.

January 13.—The West Virginia Legislature meets.... The Republicans of the New Hampshire Legislature renominate Senator Gallinger....Ex-Senator John C. Spooner is nominated for the Senate by the Republicans of the Wisconsin Legislature.

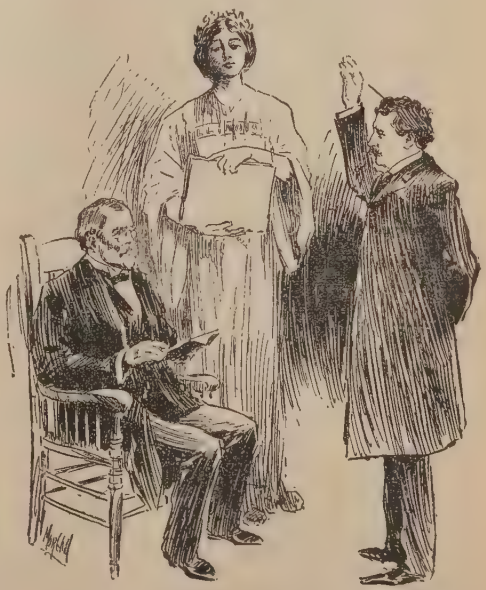
January 14.—The Republicans of the New York Legislature nominate Thomas C. Platt for Senator....Martin B. Madden, Republican "machine" candidate for Senator in Illinois, withdraws in favor of Representative Mason.

January 15.—Senator Sherman of Ohio announces that he has accepted the office of Secretary of State in President-elect McKinley's cabinet; he declares himself as opposed to intervention in Cuban affairs.

January 18.—Legislatures meet in Arizona, Nevada

GOV. JOHN P. ALTGELD BIDDING GOOD-BY TO ILLINOIS.

"I have given her (Illinois) four of my best years and have brought all my affections to her altar. Had it been necessary to do so, I should have considered life itself but a small sacrifice in her interest. I retire * * * without trace of bitterness or disappointment."—From *Times-Herald* (Chicago).



GOV. JOHN R. TANNER SWEARING FEALTY TO ILLINOIS.

"I, John R. Tanner, do solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Illinois, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of governor according to the best of my ability."—From *Times-Herald* (Chicago).

Photograph by Heyman, Cairo.

LORD CROMER, BRITISH RESIDENT AT CAIRO,
Actual Ruler of Egypt.

and New Mexico....The United States Supreme Court declares the South Carolina liquor dispensary law in part unconstitutional.

January 19.—The Republicans of the Illinois Legislature nominate William E. Mason for United States Senator. Thomas C. Platt (Rep., N. Y.), Boies Penrose (Rep., Pa.), and Charles W. Fairbanks (Rep., Ind.) are elected to the Senate in their respective states. The following Senators now holding seats are re-elected: Jacob H. Gallinger (Rep., N. H.), Orville H. Platt (Rep., Ct.), Henry M. Teller (Silver Rep., Col.), George G. Vest (Dem., Mo.), James K. Jones (Dem., Ark.), and H. C. Hansbrough (Rep., N. D.). In the balloting by separate houses in North Carolina, J. C. Pritchard (Rep.) has a majority of the votes of both branches.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN.

December 22.—The Sultan of Turkey grants amnesty to 2,000 Armenian prisoners and commutes 90 death sentences.

December 23.—General John J. H. Gordon appointed one of the Council of India....Articles of the Eastern Chinese Railway Company sanctioned by the Czar.

December 24.—A mutiny of Turkish troops occurs at Mondonia, on the Sea of Marmora.

December 25.—The Japanese Parliament is opened.

December 26.—M. Doumer accepts the Governorship of Tongking....Resignation of the Servian Ministry accepted by the King.

December 28.—Citizens of Dublin urge the attention of the British government to the taxation of Ireland.

December 29.—A meeting to protest against the excessive taxation of Ireland by the British government is held in Limerick.

December 30.—A special meeting of the German Ministerial Council is held to consider the opposition to the bourse law....Irish Parliamentary party, at a meeting in Dublin, resolves to offer amendments to the Address to Parliament touching the financial grievance.

December 31.—A report on the finances of Turkey shows an average yearly deficit of $4,400,000 since 1890.

January 3.—In the elections for one third of the members of the French Senate the Republicans gain three seats.

January 4.—The Belgian government adopts a scheme for making Brussels a seaport....Sir Edward Clarke, formerly Solicitor-General of Great Britain, declares his acceptance of the Irish Commission's statement of facts.

January 11.—It is reported that Count Muravieff has been appointed Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

January 14.—M. Émile Loubet is again chosen President of the French Senate.

January 15.—A great meeting is held in Kildare to protest against the overtaxation of Ireland.

January 18.—The Earl of Kimberley is chosen leader of the Liberal party in the British House of Lords.

January 19.—The British Parliament assembles....The Italian ministry decides on the dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

December 21.—The civil trial of Julio Sanguily, a naturalized American citizen, on the charge of conspiring against the Spanish government begins in Cuba....Commercial treaty between Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria signed....Mr. G. Greville appointed Her Majesty's Minister Resident and Consul-General at Bangkok.

December 22.—Senate at Rome approves the Italo-Tunisian treaty with France.

December 23.—President Cleveland formally recognizes

From a photograph by Grium, Berlin.

BARON MARSHALL VON BIEBERSTEIN,
Foreign Minister of Germany. (See page 146.)

the new "Greater Republic of Central America," consisting of Honduras, Nicaragua and Salvador, by receiving J. D. Rodriguez as Envoy to the United States.

December 25.—The steamer *Three Friends* is seized by the Collector of Customs at Key West, Fla., on returning from an alleged filibustering expedition to Cuba....German and Portuguese authorities at Delagoa Bay exchange greetings acknowledging the end of the unpleasantness.

December 26.—Mr. Alfred Le Ghait, Belgian Minister at Washington, presents his letters of recall, in order to accept promotion to the Russian mission of his government....General Fitzhugh Lee, U. S. Consul-General, resumes his official duties at Havana....Venezuelan Minister to the United States declares the people of Venezuela satisfied with the boundary treaty.

HON. H. D. MONEY,
Senator-elect from Mississippi.

December 28.—W. N. Beauclerk is appointed British Consul-General at Budapest....An increase of European judges agreed to by the Khedive and Cabinet.

January 2.—The United States cruisers *Dolphin* and *Vesuvius* are ordered to the Florida coast to aid in suppressing filibustering expeditions to Cuba.

January 5.—The appointment of Andrew Percy Bennett as British Consul in New York City is announced.

January 11.—A general arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain is signed by Secretary Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote at Washington and transmitted by President Cleveland to the Senate.

January 12.—The Sultan of Turkey decorates Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett, M.P., in recognition of his support in the British House of Commons.

January 15.—The British government announces that an international conference will be held to consider measures for the protection of Europe against the India plague.

INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL DOINGS.

December 19.—The strike of the bituminous coal miners in Indiana is ended, the men accepting 55 cents a ton....A bill for a receivership of the International Building, Loan and Investment Association is filed in the U. S. Circuit Court in Chicago; the bill declares that the liabilities to shareholders are $940,000, while the assets do not exceed $370,000.

December 21.—The Illinois National Bank of Chicago fails, with liabilities of $11,000,000; three private banks also suspend.

December 23.—The Bank of Minnesota and two smaller banks in St. Paul suspend as a result of the bank failures in Chicago.

December 23.—Additional business failures are announced in Chicago.

December 24.—The Calumet State Bank at Blue Island Ill., fails....A strike of employees ties up the street rail way lines of Boston.

December 28.—The Scandia Bank of Minneapolis closes its doors....W. M. and J. S. Van Northwick, bankers and manufacturers, of Batavia, Ill., make an assignment, with liabilities of $2,000,000.

December 30.—The Bankers' Exchange Bank of Minneapolis and the Commercial Bank of Selma, Ala., fail.

December 31.—Attorney-General Harmon files a suit in the United States Court in Topeka, Kan., for the dissolution of the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange, on the ground that it is operated in violation of the Federal anti-trust laws.

January 2.—Numerous Western banks close their doors.

January 4.—Heavy withdrawals cause the failure of four state banks in St. Paul, Minn....The Standard Cordage Company of Boston resumes work after a three-years' shutdown, employing 400 hands.

January 7.—The control of the Long Island Railroad passes from the Corbin estate to a syndicate headed by Charles M. Pratt of Brooklyn.

DR. HENRY BARNARD.
(See page 210.)

January 9.—Articles of incorporation of the General Trust Company of Illinois, having a capital of $5,000,000, are filed at Springfield, Ill.

January 12. State Comptroller Roberts of New York opens bids for canal bonds to the amount of $4,000,000.

January 13.—The Monetary Conference at Indianapolis adopts resolutions in support of the single gold standard and favoring the retirement of all government notes.

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH.

December 27.—The fall of a train from a bridge in Alabama causes the loss of twenty-seven lives....The body of Miss Kate Field is cremated in San Francisco.

December 28.—A landslide in County Kerry, Ireland, causes much loss of life....A village in Italy is destroyed by a landslide.

December 29.—The Rt. Hon. William E. Gladstone celebrates his eighty-seventh birthday.

January 1.—The trustees and faculty of the Johns

Hopkins University, at Baltimore, formally accept the subscription of $239,500 made by merchants of Baltimore and graduates of the university to tide the institution over financial difficulties.

January 4.—A landslide at the village of Stanna, in the province of Modena, Italy, destroys 182 buildings, rendering hundreds of people homeless.

January 6.—The Belgian steamer *Belgique* founders off the coast of Brittany, and most of her crew are lost. ....Mrs. Gladstone unveils the memorial window to the Armenian martyrs in the church at Hawarden.

January 8.—The Most Rev. Dr. Temple is enthroned as Archbishop of Canterbury.

January 9.—Relief measures for the starving people of India are undertaken in England.

January 11.—Thirty cadets at the United States Military Academy at West Point are discharged because of mental deficiency.

January 14.—Zurbriggen, a Swiss mountain guide, completes the ascent of Mount Aconcagua, in the Andes, more than 22,000 feet above sea-level, and the highest mountain in the Western Hemisphere.

January 15.—An unusually severe rain and snow storm rages in southern California.

OBITUARY.

December 19.—The Most Rev. Dr. James Lynch, Roman Catholic Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin, Ireland, 90. ....James Charles H. W. Ellis-Agar, Earl of Normanton, 78....Silas D. Hudson, an old time Iowa politician, 81.

December 21.—Eugène Jolibois, French statesman and jurist, 78....Auguste Joseph Paris, the well-known French statesman, 70....General William Cullom of Kentucky, 90.

December 22.—Georg von Bunsen, member of the German Reichstag, 72.

December 23.—Ex-Representative William Henry Hatch of Missouri, 64.

December 25.—Captain William F. Swasey, a California pioneeer, 74....Colonel Henry J. Lamar of Macon, Ga., 71....Judge Charles D. Kerr of Minnesota, 62.... Rev. J. I. Sheldon, Hon. Canon of Canterbury, 85.

December 26.—Joseph D. Weeks, editor of the *American Manufacturer* of Pittsburgh, 55....Professor Emile du Bois-Reymond, the distinguished physiologist of the University of Berlin, 79.

December 27.—General John Meredith Read, American diplomatist, 60....Sir John Brown, English armorplate maker, 80....Charles W. Hoffman, librarian of the United States Supreme Court, 67....Rev. Dr. Alden B. Robbins of Muscatine, Iowa, a well-known pioneer, 80.

December 28.—Antoine Théodore Joseph Théry, Life Senator of France, 90.

December 29.—Sir Alexander Milne, Admiral of the British Fleet, 90....Bertram Wodehouse Currie, English banker, 69 ...Woldemar Nissen, president of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company, 68. ..Joseph W. Wasielewski, violinist and historian, 75 ..Dr. Charles Beardsley of Burlington, Ia., 66....Horatio Hall, authority on Indian languages, 80... Sir George B. Owens, M.D., 88....Canon Christopher Bird, 88.

December 30.—Archbishop Edouard Charles Fabre of Montreal, 70....J. Ross Jackson, San Francisco journalist, 51....The Marquis of Sligo, 76.

December 31.—Joseph B. McCullagh, editor of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, 54....Rear-Admiral Joseph S. Skerrett, U. S. N.

January 1.—Professor W. A. Loades, a prominent Cleveland musician, 64.

January 2.—Rev. William Adams, D.D., a pioneer clergyman of Wisconsin, 84. ..James Johnston Davidson, Congressman elect from the Twenty-fifth Pennsylvania District.

January 3.—Dr. Theodore George Wormley, distinguished chemist and toxicologist of the University of Pennsylvania, 71....Cardinal di Acquavella, Archbishop of Naples, 63.

January 4.—Sir Henry St. John Halford, 69... Sir Joseph Hickson, formerly general manager of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, 66.

January 5.—General Francis A. Walker, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 56 ..Dr. William H. Pancoast of Philadelphia, 62... Count de Mas-Latrie, French paleographist and member of the Institute, 82.

January 6.—Albert Sydney Willis, U. S. Minister to Hawaii, 55....Mgr. François Marie Trégaro, Bishop of Seez, 73....Professor Achille Errani, a well-known musician of New York City, 73.

January 7.—Rev. Lyman Jewett, D.D., for forty years a missionary in India, 83.

January 8.—M. Orkjerulf, Norwegian Minister of State, 1871-84....Stephen von Papay, chief of the private chancellerie of the Austrian Emperor.

January 9.—Ex-Governor Daniel F. Davis of Maine, 54.

January 11.—Stanislaus Alphonse Cordier, Life Senator of France, 77.

January 12.—Judge E. T. Merrick, ex-Chief Justice of the Louisiana Supreme Court, 83... John W. Crisfield, Maryland lawyer and politician, 88....The Dowager Empress Asako, mother of the Emperor of Japan, 63.

January 14.—Rt. Rev. William Basil Jones, Bishop of St. David's, 75.

January 15.—Sir Travers Twist, English jurisconsult, 88... Henry C. Baldwin, a prominent Populist of Connecticut, 55.

January 16.—Joel T. Headley, the historian, 83.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

NEGRO CONFERENCE AT TUSKEGEE.

At Tuskegee, Ala., February 24, will be held the annual conference on the negro problem, under the auspices of the Tuskegee Institute, of which Mr. Booker T. Washington is president. In many respects this is one of the most important gatherings of the year for the South. In it not only the friends of the negroes, but the negroes themselves, actively participate.

NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

The Department of Superintendence of the National Educational Association will meet this year at Indianapolis, February 16-18.

CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

A special meeting of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections is to be held at New Orleans, March 3-7.

THE WILHELM I. CENTENARY IN GERMANY.

The Kaiser Wilhelm I. centenary celebration at Berlin will begin on March 22, and this day will be observed by the whole German people as a national holiday.

CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.

BUSINESS AND PROSPERITY FOR BOTH.—From the *Telegram* (New York).

LEFT AT M'KINLEY'S DOOR BY GROVER CLEVELAND.
From *Judge* (New York).

CLEVELAND HOLDS THE KEY TO THE SITUATION.
From *Judge* (New York).

THIS SHOWS WHICH WAY THE WIND BLOWS UP AT ALBANY.

From the *Telegram* (New York).

M'KINLEY AND PROTECTION HAVE NO USE FOR CLEVELANDISM OR EUROPEAN TRADE.

From *Strekoza* (St. Petersburg, Russia).

THIS IS THE POSITION IN WHICH A MEXICAN CARTOONIST FINDS SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

From *El Hijo del Ahuizote* (City of Mexico).

THE QUEEN'S YEAR, 1897.

Queen Victoria has entered upon the sixtieth year of her reign, and Mr. Punch makes his bow.

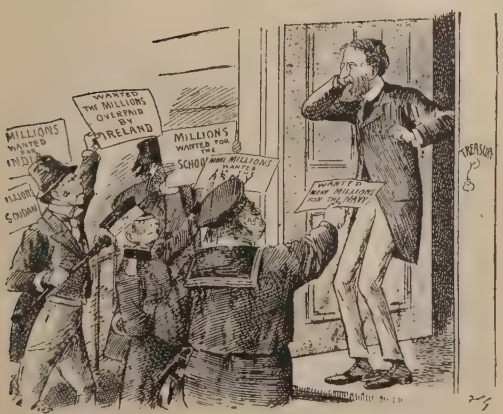
From *Punch* (London).

JOHN BULL AND JOHN CHINAMAN.

CHINAMAN: "Good-a-bye, Mr. Bull, big Russian Bear devil like me welly much, he makee me topside."

JOHN BULL: "All right, Mr. Chinaman, I don't mind; only you'll have to go to him when you want to borrow money, not to me."

From *Picture Politics* (London).


WANTED THE MILLIONS OVERPAID BY IRELAND
MILLIONS WANTED FOR SCHOOLS
MILLIONS WANTED FOR THE ARMY
WANTED MORE MILLIONS FOR THE NAVY
TREASURY

WANTED MILLIONS!

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach as Chancellor of the Exchequer finds his treasury surplus assailed by clamorous representatives of many interests,—Ireland, India, the Soudan, the Army, the Navy and the Schools.

From *Westminster Gazette* (London).

QUEENSLAND'S ATTITUDE TOWARD FEDERATION.

Six little niggers sitting in the sun,
Five climbed the fence, and then there was *one*.

From the *Sydney* (Australia) *Bulletin*.

M., THE MAN AGAINST WHOM NOTHING CAN BE DONE.

Who is the greatest man in the country? It is M. The man against whom nothing can be done! No policeman or official will trouble himself about him.

When a poor woman, driven by misery, offends against her sovereign, she is at once imprisoned; against her there are only too many protests.

But when M., the man against whom nothing can be done, cries and storms, Justice sleeps tranquilly.

From *Des Warhe Jacob* (Berlin).

TAUSCH AS LADY MACBETH (see p. 146).

GENTLEWOMAN OF THE INTERIOR: "She has spoken what she should not, I am sure of that. Heaven knows what she has known!"

LADY POLICE-MACBETH: "... All the perfumes of Arabia will not sweeten this little (sinful) hand. Oh, Oh, Oh!"

From *Ulk* (Berlin).

"SEASIDE LODGINGS."

RUSSIAN BEAR: "Nice view of the sea! Just what I wanted! Think I'll take 'em!"

("The scheme" embodied in the new treaty reported as having been quite recently concluded between Russia and China, gives the former maritime outlets, "Chinese ports in the warm water, and even allows her to plant her garrisons in Chinese territory.")

From *Punch* (London).

CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

BRITISH LION: "All right, my hearty! Belay there! Where's my lump?"—From *Fun*, December 22, 1896.

GENERAL FRANCIS A. WALKER: A CHARACTER SKETCH.

BY JOSEPH JANSEN SPENCER.

THE sudden death, January 5, of Francis Amasa Walker, LL.D., President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, brings to a close a career of great usefulness, and removes a figure prominent in educational circles for the last quarter of a century. His activity was as wide-reaching as that of any man of the period, and gave promise of larger results for years to come.

ANCESTRY. BIRTH. PARENTAGE.

Francis Amasa was the youngest of the three children of Prof. Amasa Walker, LL.D., and was born in Boston, July 2, 1840.

The house of Professor Walker in Montgomery Place was next to that of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, with whose son, Judge Oliver Wendell Holmes, General Walker enjoyed an intimate friendship during the last years of his life.

His first American ancestor was Capt Richard Walker of Lynn, born in 1611-12. He was a man of military instincts, a member of the Honorable Artillery Company of London, and one of the first members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston. He came to America about 1630. Active in the affairs of the church, a man of prominence in the primitive life of his community.

FRANCIS A. WALKER.

In his cap and gown worn in receiving the degree of LL.D., at Dublin University, in 1892. (President Walker appeare l in this cap and gown at the recent sesquicentennial celebration of Princeton University.)

Francis A. Walker.

AMASA WALKER AND HIS SONS.

In 1748 Captain Phineas, his descendant of the fifth generation, removed to Sturbridge, Mass., with his father, Nathaniel Walker, who built a house at the head of Walker Pond on a tract of land still in the possession of one of his descendants. Captain Phineas was an intense patriot, being Captain of the Militia Company of Woodstock, Conn., one of those bodies to which Washington Irving gives so much credit for their constant service along the coast.

Before the Revolution Captain Phineas had served in the French War, being with General Wolfe on the Plains of Abraham, and at the beginning of the Revolution with Ethan Allen at the taking of Ticonderoga.

His wife, Susanna Hyde of Sturbridge, was a woman of no less remarkable vigor and strength of mind than her husband.

Deacon Walter, the fourth son of this remarkable pair, like his father, a blacksmith and farmer, removed from Woodstock to North Brookfield, Mass., in the year 1800. Here he built the house where his sons, Professor Amasa and the Hon. Freeman Walker, were reared, and where Francis spent his childhood and youth. He was soon prominent in all the affairs of the town, and next to his pastor held the respect and reverence of the people

His wife, Priscilla Carpenter (in old deeds spelled Charpentier) of Woodstock, was descended from the French Huguenot colony which settled in Webster, Mass., and she inherited many of the characteristics of her race.

Professor Amasa was the eldest and Hon. Freeman the youngest of the three children of Deacon Walter and Priscilla Walker. Both were men of intellectual and moral vigor, and both became prominent as leaders in the reforms of the day.

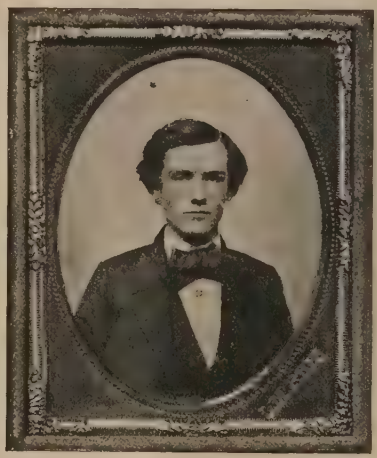
Amasa, never physically robust, began to fit for college and took up special studies under the Rev. Dr. Snell, ogether with two associates, William

FRANCIS A. WALKER AT THE AGE OF ELEVEN.
From a daguerreotype.

Cullen Bryant and Judge Samuel Cheever, later of Albany. Obliged by ill health to abandon the hope of a college course, he fitted himself for business.

In 1826 he removed to Boston, where he successfully engaged in business as a merchant until 1842, when, having acquired a modest fortune—all he ever cared to possess—and being deeply impressed with the evil and danger of the banking system of the day, he retired to devote himself to currency reform and the study of political economy. He possessed a fixed conviction that all paper currency must rest upon a sure foundation of the precious metals.

In 1842, when his son Francis was two years old, he volunteered to give his services to Oberlin College as lecturer on political and economic science, and went with his family to Oberlin, Ohio; herhe remained a year, returning to New England and settling in the old homestead in North Brookfield



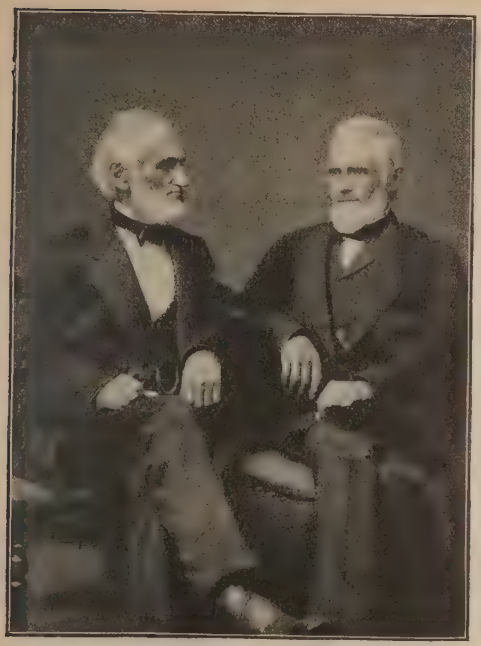
FRANCIS A. WALKER, WHEN IN AMHERST COLLEGE.
From a daguerreotype.

in 1843. He retained for some years his connection with and membership in the faculty of Oberlin College, going from his home to give lectures until a permanent chair of political economy was established.

Later he gave his services as lecturer on political economy in Amherst College, continuing to do so until the same was made a department by the founding of a professorship.

He served a number of years as Secretary of State of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts Owing to ill health he refused a proffered nomination as Rep resentative to Congress, but later accepted an appointment to fill out the unexpired term of the member from the same district. He was one of the directors who built the Western Railroad, which was the name then applied to the section of the present Boston & Albany Railroad between Worcester and Albany, and created amusement at his own expense when he predicted in Faneuil Hall the time when it would be possible to go from Boston to St. Louis in four days and eat and sleep on the train.

While in Boston Professor Walker was deeply interested in the reforms of the day, and closely as



AMASA AND FREEMAN WALKER.

sociated with Garrison and Phillips, only parting company with them when later they renounced fellowship with church and citizenship in state, Professor Walker believing that reforms could be carried on better from within than from without. He retained his friendship with them and interest in the cause, entertaining them and other friends of the reform when meetings brought them to North Brookfield. He established a lyceum in the town, before which appeared Wendell Phil lips, Charles Sumner and most of the noted New England lecturers of the period, whom he greatly enjoyed entertaining as his guests. With his brother, Freeman, he became known as one of the most prominent abo litionists in Central Massachusetts. Amasa, because of his financial opinions, was a Demo crat and Freeman a Whig. They both severed these ties to help organize the Liberty party, which had its birth in Worcester County, their home, and in those days a center of anti slav ery agitation. Later they helped organize the Free Soil and after ward the Republican party.

By the publication of his "Science of Wealth" in 1866 the reputation of Professor Walker as a scholar and deep thinker was established. This book was well received abroad, especially in England and France. It was translated into Italian, to be placed in the Historical Library of Economic Science established in Turin by the Italian govern ment.

His wife, Hannah Ambrose, was the daughter of Stephen Ambrose, a prominent merchant of Concord, New Hampshire, and a woman of great strength of character and fine literary tastes.

Mrs. Walker was one of those mothers with that Puritan instinct which so often has sacrificed affection for the sake of duty. Her children grew up to reverence and admire her. General Walker never allowed her name to be mentioned without paying her a royal tribute.

The following incident told by him at a recent meeting of the Commercial Club of Boston is an excellent illustration of her character. In substance, he spoke as follows:

"In the fall of 1862, after the battle of Antietam, General McClellan granted to General Couch a leave of absence to go North and recruit his health. With that considerate thoughtfulness which so endeared him to the young officers of the army, he accompanied it with the suggestion that General Couch should extend a similar leave to some one of his staff. I was the one selected. It was a period of great discouragement in the army and throughout the North; many officers had resigned, and desertions from the army were frequent.

"Glad of the opportunity to see my family, I hurried North without notifying them of my coming. I reached home early in the morning, and entered the house unseen. My mother was sitting in her room by the window, the open Bible in her lap. She was not reading, but, with gaze fixed

THE WALKER HOMESTEAD AT NORTH BROOKFIELD.

toward the South, was thinking of her absent sons. As I appeared suddenly before her, instead of the glad welcome I expected to receive, came the quick question: 'You haven't left the army, have you?'"

Her sense of honor was so strong that it kept even her mother heart in abeyance. She would not greet him until she knew that he had not left his post of duty in time of need.

It is interesting to note that her sister, Lucretia Ambrose, married the Rev. Charles Walker, D.D., a cousin of Professor Amasa, and that they were the parents of George Leon Walker, D.D., of Hartford, the late Stephen Ambrose Walker, and Henry Freeman Walker, M.D., of New York City, all men widely known in their respective professions.

It seems proper, also, in this same connection to mention another cousin, Mr. Aldace Walker of New York, prominent in railroad circles, formerly of the Interstate Railroad Commission, and now by appointment the receiver of the Atchison road.

ENVIRONMENT.

The home of young Francis, from the time of his arrival in North Brookfield at the age of three, was a centre of culture and refinement. From his mother Prof. Amasa Walker had inherited courtly grace and polished manners. He was a man widely traveled for his day, and full of pronounced opinions on all the topics of the time. An original thinker, a fearless investigator, a born reformer.

His wife was endowed with soundness of judgment and common sense, and had an impressive dignity of manner which made her presence felt wherever she appeared.

In the house of Hon. Freeman Walker, whose place adjoined theirs, was the same spirit of zeal for reform in church and state. Rarely were two brothers so closely united as Amasa and Freeman

FRANCIS A. WALKER AT TWENTY-ONE,
As a Sergeant Major of Volunteers.

Walker. Elihu Burritt, their close friend, was a frequent visitor in both homes.

The Walkers were men of strong religious principles and the inflexible New England conscience. They led in a movement which resulted in the formation of a Second Church, because they were unwilling to be silent on the slavery question.

EDUCATION.

When seven years of age Francis was sent to begin the study of Latin in a school for boys in Brookfield kept by Rev. Mr. Nichols; here he remained two years. He then attended public and private schools in North Brookfield until about twelve years old, when he was sent to Leicester Academy for a time, there being no opportunity for the study of languages in his own town in those days.

He completed his preparation for college at the age of fourteen, but spent a year in the study of Latin and Greek under Mr. Kimball in the academy

FRANCIS A. WALKER AT TWENTY.

at Lancaster, Mass., entering Amherst College at the age of fifteen. After two years of study he was compelled by trouble with his eyes to remain out a year. Then resuming his work he was graduated in 1860, taking the Sweetser essay prize and the Hardy prize for extempore speaking. He at once began the study of law with the firm of Devens & Hoar, at Worcester. The senior member of the firm afterward became the well-known and honored late General and Judge Charles Devens and the junior is the senior United States Senator from Massachusetts, George F. Hoar.

SOLDIER.

At the outbreak of the Civil War Major Devens of the Third Battalion, Massachusetts Militia, took his command to the front for three months. Returning to Worcester in July, he recruited the Fifteenth Massachusetts Volunteers, and his young law student having just attained his majority was enlisted August 1, 1861, as sergeant-major of the regiment.

A very short time after General D. N. Couch wrote to Colonel Devens asking him to recommend an assistant adjutant-general for his brigade. Colonel Devens replied by offering his sergeant-major, who at once joined General Couch, receiving the rank of captain. Not long after General Couch was given command of a division of the Army of the Potomac, and, as was the custom at that period of the war, took with him his assistant adjutant-general, who then received the rank of major.

General Couch was again promoted, this time to the command of the Second Corps, and again took with him his assistant adjutant-general, Major Walker this time being given the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

Later, when General Couch was appointed to another command, his assistant adjutant-general remained with the corps, having become attached to the general's staff, although always serving directly under the corps commander.

From this time he served under Generals Hancock, Warren and Humphreys, who in turn commanded the Second Army Corps.

In the very beginning of the battle of Chancellorsville Colonel Walker was severely wounded in the left hand by pieces of a bursting shell. Had it occurred later he would have lost his hand, for it was only through the particular attention of the skillful surgeon, who had time to carefully dress it, that amputation was avoided.

Save during a short leave of absence, when in prison and while recovering from his wound, Colonel Walker was in all the many battles of the Second Corps. In the evening after the battle of Reams Station he was sent to help straighten the line of the corps. In the darkness he rode into a gap between two regiments, and a rebel soldier seized his horse's bridle, saying to his comrades, "Here, take him; I want to catch another Yank." While being carried along with a large number of prisoners toward Richmond, he managed to escape into a dense swamp with another officer. They tore their way through the thicket, which had been considered impassable, so that no guards had been placed on that side.

They reached the Appomattox River, and Colonel Walker, who was able to swim, attempted to cross

FRANCIS A. WALKER AND HIS MOTHER.

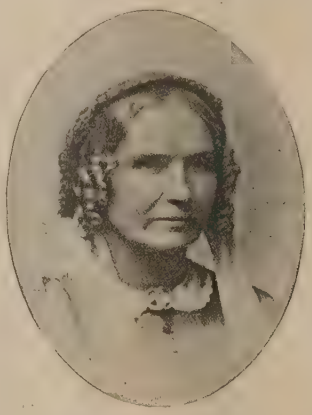
In 1863, after the battle of Chancellorsville, where General Walker was wounded.

to the Union lines and send back help to his comrade. The river was very wide at this point, and the current carried him a little beyond into the picket lines of the enemy, which were so near that those on guard on both sides were within speaking distance. He was completely exhausted, and would have drowned had he not been seen and brought ashore by the enemy. He was sent to Petersburg jail, and placed in the same cell with a negro, who kindly offered to give him his shoes. He had lost his own in the swamp. And this proffered act of kindness, though not accepted, was the tenderest consideration he received while in the hands of the enemy.

Following a train of more than two thousand other prisoners taken from General Hancock in the fight at Reams Station, he was marched to Richmond and sent to Libby Prison; here he was allowed to have a brief interview with his brother, Lieutenant Robert Walker, who was in the prison

hospital, where he had been sent, severely wounded, from the Shenandoah Valley. A few days later Lieutenant Robert Walker was exchanged for a Confederate officer of the same rank, through arrangements his brother had made with General Birney a short time before his own capture.

Colonel Walker remained in Libby Prison about six weeks, at a time when life there was most severe, owing to the shortness of provisions. From the dampness of the building without windows and on the banks of the river, along with the exposure and lack of proper food, he grew so ill that he was sent to the prison hospital, and by the examining surgeon placed on the parole list because of his reduced condition. He was sent to Annapolis, and from there returned to his home, remaining until he was regularly exchanged. He returned to the army in January, 1865, but finding himself unable to endure campaign life he resigned his commission and returned home about three months before the close of the war. For a number of years he suffered from ill health, recovering gradually during his life in Washington. At the request of General Hancock he was brevetted brigadier general.



MRS. AMASA WALKER,
Mother of Francis A. Walker.

THE RETURN TO CIVIL LIFE.

In the autumn of 1865 he accepted a position as teacher of Greek and Latin in Williston Seminary, at Easthampton, Mass. Here he remained two years, resigning to accept the position of assistant editor of the *Springfield Republican*. The admirable drill of the editorial work under Samuel Bowles was profitable to him in helping to produce that conciseness and clearness of style which characterizes his writings.

A year later, upon the recommendation of David A. Wells, President Grant appointed him Chief of the Bureau of Statistics. His excellent work here caused him a year later to be appointed superintendent of the census of 1870, where he manifested his remarkable gifts as an organizer. It was by far the best census that had been taken up to that time.

In 1871 he was appointed Indian Commissioner, an office in which his integrity was manifest. He rode over 500 miles beyond the railroads, visiting some of the wildest of the tribes He held this position only a year, accepting in 1872 the newly formed professorship of political economy and history in the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale. While in this position he acted as Chief of the Bureau of Awards at the Centennial Exposition in 1876, and organized the census of 1880.

In 1881, at the earnest request of the founder, Dr. William Barton Rogers, he became president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, an institution then having 300 students. Here he found his life work, a position needing what were especially combined in him—scholarship and the ability to organize. He revised, increased and widened the courses of study, bringing the institution up to the very highest position among schools of its kind. Its students now number about 1,200, making it the largest technical school in the United States, and one of the largest in the world. When the question of the admission of women to the full privileges of the institute came up it was adjusted by at first simply granting their request to be allowed to take the regular courses of instruction. When those who first completed the arduous work requested the same reward as the men of their class, the board decided that since "they had done the work, they should have the recognition;" so they won their parchments, and the Institute of Technology threw its doors wide open to women. During the fifteen years of his work in building up and directing the affairs of the institute he found time for work as a writer on economics and history, publishing various books, making many public addresses, and delivering courses of lectures at Johns Hopkins and Harvard universities and before the Lowell Institute.

In 1878 he was sent by President Hayes as United States Commissioner to the International Monetary Conference at Paris. He was a strong advocate of international bimetallism, the subject which more than any other absorbed his interest the last year or two of his life.

In 1892 he declined the appointment of President Harrison as delegate to the Brussels conference of that year.

He was an officer of many statistical and scientific societies, a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society and an ex-president of the St. Botolph Club of Boston. His recognition at home and abroad was great. His writings were used as text books in the English universities.

He received the degree of Ph.D. from Amherst, his *alma mater*, which also bestowed the LL.D., the latter being conferred in turn by Yale, Harvard, Columbia, St. Andrew's, Dublin and Edinboro. He also received the degree of Ph.D. from Halle.

In 1893 he was elected a corresponding member of the Institute of France, being chosen to fill a vacancy made by the death of Emile Laveleye.

His public service was of the widest range. In New Haven, in Washington and in Boston he was prominent in local life, in this respect differing from most scholars. He applied his learning and investigation to the needs of the hour. He performed signal service for the city of Boston as a

member of the Park Commission, as a member of the Board of Tustees of the Boston Public Library and as a trustee of the Museum of Fine Arts.

He rendered long and valuable service on the State Boards of Education of Connecticut and Massachusetts; was a Massachusetts State Commissioner at the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893; Vice-President of the National Academy of Sciences; President of the Massachusetts Military Historical Society; President of the American Statistical Society, and was a member of many other learned societies here and in Europe.

HIS MARRIAGE AND HOME LIFE.

He was married in 1865 to Exene, daughter of Timothy M. Stoughton, Esq., of Gill, Mass., and of the seven children who survive him five are sons and two are daughters. The third son, Francis, his namesake, follows the same line of work as his father and grandfather, and is instructor in political science at Colorado College, having received the degree of Ph.D. from Columbia.

PERSONAL TRAITS AND CHARACTERISTICS.

In many ways General Walker was the culmination of the best characteristics of his ancestors.

To the sturdy English qualities was added in him a touch of that little leaven of French blood which permeated his whole nature, qualifying his manners, enlivening his disposition, and giving him that mental quickness and aptitude for the exact sciences which has ever characterized the French scholars.

FRANCIS A. WALKER,
As Asst. Adjutant-General of the Second Army Corps, 1863.

As a boy and young man General Walker was fond of active and manly sports, and his playmates to-day remember him as being peculiarly high minded.

He was magnanimous to his fellows; there was nothing of envy or jealousy in his disposition; he was always ready to give credit to whom it was due, and to overlook any littleness or wrong in others. He was fun loving and kind.

He was fond of reading, and history was his favorite subject. He reveled in the description of great campaigns and bloody battles. At one time, when quite young, he went through a description in detail of all the great battles of the Revolution to a peace loving aunt, who patiently listened while he rehearsed all the particulars, and to whom he invariably explained the reasons why the Americans were defeated, as they almost always were. It was characteristic of him always to excuse and overlook the defects and mistakes of men.

His father was one of the founders and a prominent member of the American Peace Society, serving as president, and going abroad as delegate to the International Peace Congress in 1843, and again in 1847; but young Francis was not of the same opinion and spent those same days in the fostering of a far different spirit in the minds of his playmates than that which favored universal arbitration and peace. While his father was delivering lectures in behalf of disarmament, he was arming the small boys of the town with wooden swords and guns, and marching them through the streets to the sound of tin pan drums. He was a lad of pluck and daring, fond of all forms of athletics, for which to the last he showed the keenest enthusiasm.

From early youth he had a gift for statistics. When about eighteen years of age he served with ability as secretary of a Pleuro-Pneumonia Cattle Commission, which met in North Brookfield, and of which his father was a member.

This same talent was apparent in his reports to the Adjutant-General in Washington, and General Williams once said they were the best sent to his office.

The qualities which made him a popular leader in his boyhood made him an excellent soldier; he was brave, courteous, modest and enthusiastic.

As an official he carried his faculty for organization into whatever he did. He laid out the work of the Bureau of Statistics in a systematic way, and the department owes to him many of its best features.

The following incident which happened in connection with one of his government positions, a place shared in a measure with another, shows his incorruptibility: One day he was approached with the suggestion that since the whole department was under their control, by working in harmony they could have whatever they desired. "I have no desires," said General Walker. "But, General," said his coadjutor, "do you not see that we can push forward our friends and relatives into good places?" "I have no friends" was the characteristic reply. His pet abhorrence was nepotism, and never was he willing to foist a friend or relative into position either through public or private influence.

As an educator he was especially impatient of that tendency, in some educational centres, to set before the young the thought of a college degree as a mere ornament, or of connection with a great university for the sake of getting a "pull" in life.

In all the home training of his children he tried to instill the one thought that equipment and worth

are the only true and certain means of advancement and permanent success.

In his relations to the young he announced as his creed a belief "in the essential manliness of young men."

The one intent and aim before him in his building up of the Institute of Technology was to make the course so vigorous that only the strongest could hope to complete it. It was an institution where men went to equip themselves for life work, not a hospital for the treatment of mental weaklings.

His home life in a measure included the life of the institute. For a time each day his office door stood ajar, giving its silent invitation to any who wished to enter.

In his relations to the institute and students he was a father, friend and working companion, and the widest work of his life is that which is still being done by his spirit and ideals, carried all over the world by the students who knew and loved him there. His distinguishing trait as a student was indefatigable industry. He had no spare moments. In literary and civic service he endeared himself to those in position above and below him.

Mr. John C. Ropes said of him, "For the last ten or twelve years I have enjoyed the friendship of General Walker, and during the whole of that time we have thoroughly trusted each other. I soon got to know him; it was not difficult to recognize in him a grand simplicity of character, an absolute frankness and sincerity, a warm and honest heart, and a spirit of unhesitating and entire devotion to his work. With his rare combination of moral qualities, he possessed also rare intellectual gifts, especially that of comprehending enough of the scope and direction of the various branches of study at the institute to be able to give to each its due proportion of attention and to all the benefit of his untiring interest and energy. Added to all this was his unsurpassed faculty of administration,—first shown in the army, and developed by successive experiences of increasing responsibility until he wielded and also augmented the resources and capacities of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology with a skill and success which commanded universal admiration.

"His contributions to political economy and to the history of the war and of the first half century of American history were most admirable works, and attest the wide range and vigor of his mind."

FRANCIS A. WALKER AS A PUBLIC MAN.

BY DAVIS R. DEWEY.

FEW men have lived so many lives in one as did Francis A. Walker, who died January 5, 1897, at the age of 56. Military officer, public administrator, economist, statistician, historian and educational leader—a roll of activities each well done, with a record of splendid achievement. It is difficult to compress the narrative of so much noble accomplishment in one brief article, and especially difficult when called upon so near the hour of death. After graduation at Amherst, in 1860, Mr. Walker entered the law office of Devens & Hoar in Worcester. In a few months came the nation's call for troops at the opening of the Civil War. Mr. Walker promptly enlisted, and after a few months became an assistant adjutant-general under Brigadier-General Couch.

HIS WAR RECORD.

During the winter of 1861-62, at brigade headquarters, Captain Walker became an accomplished adjutant-general, and when, in March, 1862, General Couch was advanced to division commander, the captain followed as major and chief of staff. "It was a well-earned promotion," says General Couch; "he had shown himself quick to grasp the substance of whatever came before him. Furthermore, he did not put off until to-morrow, and his records and books were faultless." During that second year he took part in the battle of Seven Pines, Fair Oaks and Malvern Hill, and then, when Couch relieved General Sumner in October, 1862, in command of the noted Second Corps, Major Walker became lieutenant-colonel and assistant adjutant-general of the corps. His superior had already noted his skill and bravery on the field. By this promotion Colonel Walker was brought into closer contact with the army chiefs at General McClellan's headquarters, who soon learned to appreciate the brilliant abilities of probably the youngest officer of his rank in the army. Colonel Walker took part in the disaster at Fredericksburg, and General Couch relates that a few weeks after this trying ordeal Colonel Walker seemed to have made up his mind to give up his staff position and to cast his lot in the line of the army by taking the command of a regiment. "He was almost fiercely loyal, and considered it to be his sacred duty to go right into the front line and there fight with his Massachusetts comrades." In this plan he was opposed, and he consequently continued at his old post. At Chancellorsville, May 1, 1863, he was severely wounded and obliged to be absent from the battle of Gettysburg. He participated in the Wilderness and Petersburg campaigns of 1864, and won repeated commendation in the reports of his corps commander, now Hancock. Near Petersburg, at Reams' Station, he was captured, and although he escaped by night and

swam the Appomattox River, he was unable to regain the Union lines. For three months he led a prison life at Libby, and was then paroled.

It is worth narrating these few events in the military life of General Walker, for at this early period he eminently displayed those qualities of thoroughness, rigid adherence to all duties imposed and intense energy which have made his whole career so successful. Military authorities declare that a first-rate adjutant-general is indispensable to the first-rate management of any military body, and the larger the body of troops the more responsibility falls upon the adjutant-general. "Without excellent business abilities and great faithfulness and thoroughness these duties cannot possibly be performed to the satisfaction of such an exacting and capable corps commander as was General Hancock." It is said that General Hancock, soon after he took command of the Second Corps, exclaimed: "Colonel Walker is the best adjutant-general that I ever knew!" It must be remembered that General Hancock himself had been an adjutant-general and had already gained a reputation for "papers."

FRANCIS A. WALKER.
From a photograph taken in 1876.

AS A MILITARY WRITER.

Like many volunteer soldiers, General Walker was averse to "talking over" or writing about the war, save, it might be, with some of his old comrades. In the preface to his life of General Hancock he expresses regret for this prolonged indifference on his part, but fortunately he was prevailed upon to write two books of military history—one the History of the Second Army Corps, and the other the Life of General Hancock, in the Great Commanders Series. As to the value of these volumes from the standpoint of the professional army man I have no information; but many laymen, both those who participated in the events there recorded and those of a later generation who know of war only from print or tradition, can testify to the interest and the charm of those writings. These pages are free from words of asperity and carping criticism. There is a frankness, a buoyancy of spirit, a dash, a devotion, a love of country which outweighs any tediousness from enumeration of troops or barren description of topographical lines. Who without a thrill can read that page from the Life of General Hancock describing the education of a young cadet at West Point, "ever in the sight of the flag of the United States, . . . living scarcely a day out of the sight of that gay and glorious emblem of the nation's unity?" And when he has read that, let him turn to the page where the author describes the feelings of the troops who, after the awful trials at Chancellorsville, marched northward toward Gettysburg, "wonderfully heartened by scene and circumstance, by friendly greeting and the look of home." There is no doubt that if General Walker had devoted himself to the writing of history he would have made a distinguished mark in that field. His Making of the Nation is a remarkable example of historical generalization, disclosing at every turn opinion and conviction, and yet inspiring the reader with confidence that the author has mastered the details. He has assimilated "original data," and not been smothered by their weight or led astray by their picturesqueness.

A RETURN TO THE ARTS OF PEACE.

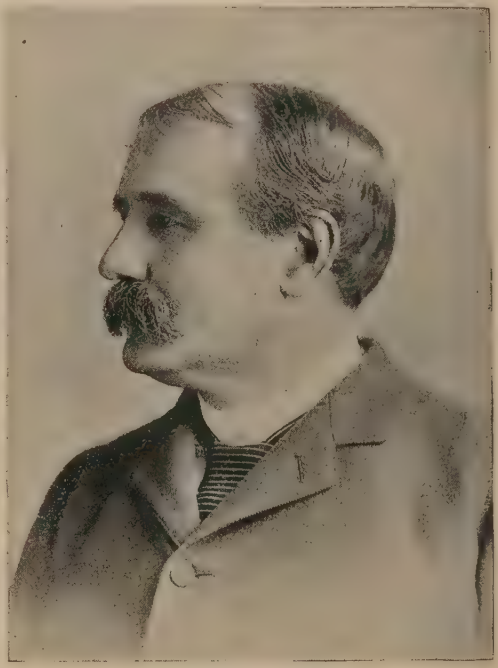
Soon after the close of the war General Walker made a fresh start in civil life. For three years he taught at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Mass., an institution for which he always maintained a warm affection. He then served a year in the office of the Springfield *Republican*, under Samuel Bowles, and in 1869 was appointed by President Grant Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department. This was soon followed by an appointment in 1870 to the superintendency of the Ninth Census. It had been the hope to introduce some radical reforms in the taking of this census by revising the schedules provided by the law of 1850 and by substituting a special force of enumerators for the marshals hitherto employed. This measure failed. In spite, however, of the defects which obliged the superintendent to continue inadequate and clumsy methods, General Walker insisted upon a more scientific treatment of the data thus obtained, and introduced fresh material in the form of statistical maps. General Walker was also called to the superintendency of the Tenth Census, and for that a new

law was passed more in keeping with the great demands necessitated by the social and industrial changes of half a century. The nation had just celebrated its centennial, and it seemed a fitting time to take stock of the national resources and the measurement of its grandeur, as well as of its weakness, on a larger scale than had ever before been attempted either in this country or in any other nation throughout the world. The census of 1880 was an enormous undertaking, planned on a scale which taxed the executive and organizing capacity of its chief to the utmost. It was necessary to call together an army of enumerators, to select a body of picked and trained experts upon whom would devolve in a large measure the task of preparing the special monographs, to organize an enormous office force of clerks, to prepare new schedules, never yet tried, to draw up minute instructions, and to provide for a vast variety of details all necessary for the successful initiation and execution of a census. All this had to be done by a temporary force, done at once, with little opportunity for deliberation, and above all in the presence of a hungry mob of politicians seeking office for their friends and dependents. More than twenty volumes is the outcome of the plan thus undertaken. It is a work, naturally, of uneven merits; but, considering the administrative difficulties involved, the magnitude of the project, the complete lack of precedent in many fields of investigation, it is amazing that so few of the inquiries originally planned broke down. This vast work immediately established in Europe the reputation of General Walker as a statistician of the highest order, and has created an envy in many an administrative bureau of the Old World.

AS STATISTICIAN.

Of late years General Walker has been so occupied with academic and educational work that he has had little opportunity to devote himself to specific statistical inquiry, and it is possible that the younger student may have omitted to note the careful analysis and patient attention to schedules which were illustrated by these earlier accomplishments. His interest in this department of work, however, never left him. After the census of 1890 he published a series of interesting articles in the *Forum*. He ever encouraged the introduction of the study of statistics in colleges and universities, earnestly advocated the training of "cadet" statisticians by the government, and insisted upon the establishment of a permanent census bureau. In 1882 he was elected president of the American Statistical Association, and served faithfully at its head until his death, making a special point to be present at its meetings, frequently at great personal inconvenience; and finally he cooperated in every possible way in the work of the International Statistical Institute, of which he was a vice-president.

Mr. Walker's more distinctive career as an economist began with his appointment to a professorship of political economy at the Yale Scientific School in 1873, a position nominally held until 1881. The fruit of this academic life soon appeared in the publication of "Wages" in 1876; "Money," in 1878; and "Money, Trade, and Industry," in 1879. The more systematic treatise on "Political Economy" appeared in 1883, quickly followed by a little work on "Land and Its Rent." No further volume, save an abridged and revised edition of the "Political Economy," appeared until 1896, when he published a volume on "International Bimetallism." During this period, however, appeared a score or more of essays, magazine articles, presidential addresses before the American Economic Association, etc., in which he discussed various phases of social economics and engaged in controversial explanations of the theory of distribution earlier propounded.



FRANCIS A. WALKER.
From a photograph taken in 1891.

WALKER THE ECONOMIST.

For what does President Walker stand as an economist? In brief, the reply may be grouped in four-headings under Wages, Theory of Distribution, Money, and Social Economics. In his first work, on "Wages," he immediately attracted attention, not only by the adoption of the historical method, not yet common in this country, but by his attack on

the wage fund theory. It is unnecessary to discuss the historical origin of this criticism; it is only necessary to say that in the overturn or modification of the somewhat musty and classic wage fund theory, no name is more frequently mentioned than that of President Walker. It was a welcome deliverance. The opportunity and the recompense of the laborer are not measured by the fullness of the capitalistic purse, but by the productivity of labor itself. This idea commended itself to the practical sense, experience and ideals of the American people. There are students, indeed, of political economy who contest the validity of President Walker's analysis; but there is a fairly general consensus of opinion that while a restatement may be necessary —and in all healthy pursuits of science restatements are necessary—the truth is nearer Mr. Walker's end of the ellipse than it is of the other.

Closely connected with this analysis is Mr. Walker's theory of distribution, in which profits are treated as rent, and the laborer appears as the residual claimant in the great process of the distribution of wealth. Mr. Walker was never satisfied with the exposition given in his larger and earlier "Political Economy" and did much to clear away ambiguities in a fresh and happier statement in the smaller work. Over this theory there has been sharp controversy, much of the difficulty, to my mind, being due to the fact that the critics do not sufficiently recognize that Mr. Walker's theory calls for a condition or state of perfect competition at every stage, never, of course, as yet realized in the actual economic world. There has also been a falling out over the element of time in the problem; and a somewhat unreasonable criticism has been made that the portion profits was not more fully and accurately analyzed into all its component parts, —criticism which for the most part does not disturb the inner and vital principle set forth.

HIS RELATION TO MONETARY DISCUSSION.

General Walker's views on money are probably fairly well known. He gave a broad scope to the term money, including bank notes; he introduced the term "common-denominator in exchange." as a substitute for the phrase "measure of value;" and followed his father in his opposition to the so-called banking school. It is in connection, however, with bimetallism that his name is more closely associated in monetary science during these later years. On this he has a consistent record. While recognizing the evils of inflationism, he was deeply impressed with the evils of contracting the sound money supply in a time of expanding industry. In his remarks at the Paris Monetary Conference of 1878, to which he was a delegate, he made this statement: "Suffocation, strangulation, are words hardly too strong to express the agony of the industrial body when embraced in the fatal coils of a contracting money supply." He never acepted the defensive on this question. "We are not the innovators. It is our opponents who are proposing a new and strange thing. On our part, we stand upon the ancient order." The Paris Conference of 1867 did a cruel wrong; the German government, in 1873, made a stupid blunder, and the heroic efforts of France unaided could not prevail. He placed the cause of bimetallism on a broad foundation, taking cognizance of world conditions and not national interests alone. Commerce and manufactures needed a common world's par of exchange. Monometallism was responsible for the friction cutting deep into the vitals of a beneficent world competition. He had an honest hatred of repudiation or partial confiscation, or an intentional scaling of debts, or lessening of obligations. He spurned to rest the cause of bimetallism on class interests. At London this past summer, his final word in an address there delivered was: "The bonds of the United States will continue to be paid in gold coin or its full equivalent; and its credit will stand where it has ever stood since the triumphant vindication of its nationality in the war of secession." He felt that

PRESIDENT WALKER'S OFFICE AT THE MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.

his country had been maligned. The legislation of 1878 and 1890 was highly injudicious and mischievous, but it was not the result simply of selfish and particular interests engaged in the production of silver. The act of 1878 was "in the main disinterested, in the main loyal." And so, too, the act of 1890 "was in the main due to a loyal intention to undo the great wrong of demonetization."

The position he took during the past year showed the highest moral courage. Subjected to misinterpretation, accused of giving covert aid to the free silver movement which he opposed as heartily as any, he maintained his academic and intellectual freedom,—solicitous that no word of his should be misapplied, and yet at appropriate times asserting the truth that was in him.

FRANCIS A. WALKER.
From a photograph taken in 1894.

In the domain of social economics, President Walker has written no systematic work. His treatment of such questions in his "Political Economy" is fragmentary and incomplete and the general reading public has perhaps drawn conclusions, often superficial and inaccurate, upon chance reading of a magazine article. There were three things which aroused President Walker to sharp speech: Shallow philosophy, a suggestion of non-fulfillment of obligations, or confiscation, and any attack upon law and order.

HIS VIEWS ON SOCIAL REFORM.

Mr. Walker had little patience with short-cut or mechanical schemes of social reform; and yet his sympathy for the uplifting of the oppressed was great. He recognized the benefit of trade unions at a time when sympathy was rare on the part of the educated. His sympathy, too, was more than a passing and indifferent feeling. In a magazine article published some years ago he remarks: "I believe I was the first person occupying a chair of political economy to declare that sympathy with the working class on the part of the general community may, when industrial conditions are favorable, become a truly economic force in determining a higher rate of wages; but by sympathy I certainly did not mean slobber." He believed in the efficacy of free competition, but when he said competition he meant a real competition at every point. It was to be "severe, searching and unremitting," for the workman must be able "to withstand and return the pressure. What is wanted is the largest capability of resistance and reaction." Any measure, therefore, which would aid workmen to be more "alert, active and aggressive in presenting their economic interests" he favored. Hence he advocated a restriction of immigration, believed in a gradual reduction of hours of labor, opposed trusts. His appreciation, however, of the evolutionary forces of history was so profound that he rode roughshod over schemes which practically annihilated time and the realities of human nature. It is needless to add that George's earlier proposition of confiscation stung him to the quick, and that strikes associated with lawless action led to blunt denunciation.

AS AN EDUCATIONIST.

There is a close association between his social and economic philosophy and the principles of education which he advocated. In education he stood for manual training, the kindergarten and cooking and sewing schools for the mass; and for those who had the aptitude, technical training of a higher order, not only for its own sake as an educational factor, but as a conserver of the industrial and economic forces of the nation which now go to waste or wreck. Such training is a bulwark to the laborer in helping him to resist pressure and thus make competition a force working for good instead of for destruction. His views on the general educational value of manual and technical training have been repeated again and again in public addresses and may be found briefly summarized in print in "A Plea for Industrial Education in the Public Schools" (Boston, 1887), and in an address delivered before the Convocation of the State of New York, 1891, published in Vol. 4 of the *Technology Quarterly*.

Mr. Walker took an earnest interest in public school education. During the period that he was connected with the Sheffield Scientific School he was a member of the Connecticut State Board of Education and of the Municipal School Committee of New Haven. When he came to Boston this

interest in public school education was continued. He was a member of the State Board of Education of Massachusetts from 1882 to 1890. In this connection he was especially interested in making the normal schools truly professional. His influence was particularly felt in behalf of better laboratories, gymnasiums and hand work. As a visitor at Wellesley College his influence was felt in the shaping of the scientific departments. He was a member of the Boston School Committee from 1885 to 1887; and here made his spirited attack upon the teaching of arithmetic, and was instrumental in securing a reduction of the amount of time given to this study and a rationalizing of the instruction.

WORK AT MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.

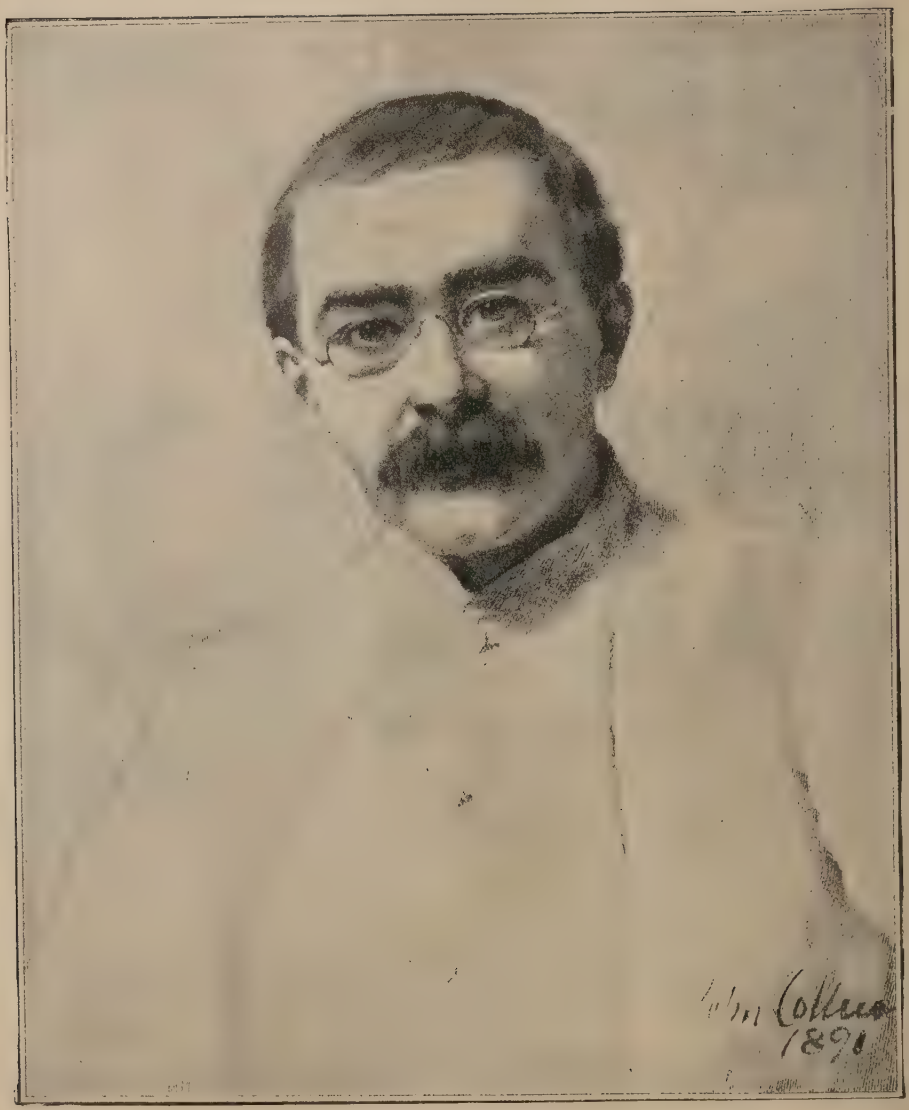
His chief glory, however, in education was his administration of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, to which he was called in 1881. Over this he exercised a judicious, intelligent and progressive administration. The wise plans of its founder, President Rogers, were developed, and no error was made to check its growth. During this period of fifteen years the number of students increased from 302 to 1,198. Five new department courses have been added—electrical engineering, chemical engineering, sanitary engineering, geology, and naval architecture. Instead of one building there are now four. There has been a wise recognition of the independent organization of the various departments, with, however, a beneficial co-ordination at all necessary points. He has supported a generous recognition of the study of language and literature, history and political science, as essential to a harmonious training of the engineer.

His work at the institute, however, should not be left without reference to his relations to the student body. These were indeed unique. Although giving no instruction and never meeting the students in a class, save possibly some two or three times a year when called upon for a special lecture, yet he knew, I think, every man of the graduating class each year, and could also address by name scores, if not hundreds, of other students of the school. He had their complete confidence and admiration. He never addressed the students on questions of discipline, for such questions did not arise under his administration, but every student with whom he came in contact,—and scores saw him at one time and another in his office,—felt an inspiration in personal contact and by the unconscious influence of the manliness of their president.

President Walker's address on graduation day, in presenting diplomas, was brief, but always heard with eager interest. It was a message burdened with warm gratulations for the completion of a long course of laborious and honorable study and achievements. The student who heard it felt anew that he had been a worker, had lived with workers, and with earnest endeavor would go on through life a worker. It was honest and manly toil that counted.

A MANY-SIDED CAREER.

President Walker's life touched the public at countless points. No reference has been made in the above brief estimate to his administrative abilities displayed in the Department of Indian Affairs, or as chief of the Bureau of Awards at the Centennial, or as chairman of the Massachusetts State Board of Managers at the World's Fair, or as member of the Boston Park Commission, where his influence left a very definite impress upon the municipal life of the people. Nothing has been said in regard to the numerous distinctions which he won in honorary degrees and membership in learned societies, nor has anything been said of the indirect influence which he has had in endless ways as a willing and helpful adviser to committees and individuals who have been engaged in educational, charitable and sociological work. His connection with public office was never a perfunctory one. He always contributed something to the development of the work with which he was associated. The seed has been sown; the fruit is being harvested.



RUDYARD KIPLING.

From a portrait by the Hon. John Collier, exhibited in the Royal Academy, 1891.

A SKETCH OF RUDYARD KIPLING.

BY CHARLES D. LANIER.

IT is a decidedly new sensation to find a volume of verse from the pen of a man who has not yet reached his thirty-second year which the critics of five continents hasten to compare with the author's "early" work. But Rudyard Kipling was already voluminous at twenty-five, and by this time he and his art seem, with all their distinguishing freshness, as old as that Oldest Land which has come to life again in these ravishing tales. Kipling was born in Christmas week, 1865, in Calcutta. The world does not know much more of his earlier youth than it does of the Death Bull and those other things that only Hindu priests and Strickland Sahib know. Kipling is intolerant of gush, and is sensitive concerning the private affairs of his own life to a degree which should insure some protection, and which does—when reinforced by a determined refusal to prying eyes. His schoolboy days were spent in England; after that he went back to India and to active newspaper work, as sub-editor and war correspondent. It was in this period that he began to write verse and stories, a great deal of both. He was twenty-one years old when his first volume, "Departmental Ditties," appeared, and twenty-three when the first collection of prose stories was taken from the Lahore journal, of which he was sub-editor, and incorporated in the volume, "Plain Tales from the Hills," published in Calcutta. Then the yarns began to spin out thick and fast; "Soldiers Three," "The Gadsbys," "In Black and White," "Under the Deodars," "The Phantom 'Rickshaw," "Wee Willie Winkie,"—all appeared within a year after "Plain Tales from the Hills." Some chance ray of light brought London's eager eye to a glint of this precious material, and when the young journalist returned to England in 1889 he awoke from the P. and O. liner to find himself famous. But he had already been famous in India for years, and there were scores of cultured people there who knew him to be a genius.

London was as interesting as India for Mr. Kipling, which, fortunately, means for everybody who reads anything. "The Record of Badalia Herodsfoot," and his first novel, "The Light that Failed," appeared in 1890-91; then a fresh collection of verse, published in America under the title, "Mine Own People," and more verses, and so on through a round which will be seen in better perspective in the bibliography attached to this sketch. It was in London in 1891 that Mr. Kipling met and loved young Wolcott Balestier, with whom he wrote "The Naulahka," and it was Mr. Balestier's sister whom, in 1892, Mr. Kipling married and brought to America. The succeeding three years he spent in Vermont, near Brattleboro, and last fall he returned to London.

This is about what the world knows of Mr. Kipling's itinerary through life, so far as the external man is concerned. In the Vermont hills, which had been the home of his bride's family for many generations, he built the long, low house that is shown in one of the accompanying illustrations, and christened it "The Naulahka." For a young man of a daily newspaper training in an East Indian setting of manly and barrack-room ease, with the temptations of his precocious success, he is an exceedingly regular and industrious worker. At "The Naulahka" he devoted himself to writing from nine o'clock in the morning until one, and during those hours he was as inaccessible as Gibbon makes any of the Roman Emperors. After lunch he tramped abroad over the noble hills that surrounded his home, in winter indulged in the exhilaration of a snowshoe expedition, rode on his bicycle or worked in his garden, of which he is very fond. These constitutionals were followed by casual social duties and the English papers, which he read with avidity.

As his readers will suspect, Kipling is intensely fond of out-of-door life. In figure he is rather under the average stature, of a compact figure, which is, of late, filling out comfortably. His quick eyes always gleam out from behind spectacles. His complexion hints of Indian suns, and the slight stoop in the shoulder of the arduous newspaper work that made his early manhood training. He is no great hunter himself, but is very fond of fishing. He tried the salmon fishing of our northern streams during his stay, and one of his acquaintances told me that in earlier days, when Kipling was in England, where decent waters are almost uniformly preserved, he wrote for a sporting journal and took his remuneration in certain fishing privileges controlled by the proprietor. When "Captains Courageous," the story of New England fishermen's life, was before him, Kipling spent some weeks among the Gloucester salts with an acquaintance who had access to the household gods of the cod-folks. He had already made a study of the Yankee dialect and character for "The Walking Delegate."

He is apt to be shy on first acquaintance, but if the ice is broken he makes friends quickly and readily with all kinds of people. His ardent attachment to Wolcott Balestier was begun at the very

first meeting, and only two or three months later the Anglo-Indian was on a visit of many weeks in the house of the young Vermonter, collaborating with him on "The Naulahka." Some of Kipling's shyness is undoubtedly due to the curiosity of the more impertinent part of the world, which has offended him more than once, and he has become sufficiently impatient of journalistic nuisances to give point to an incident one of his publishers gave me. When the fame of the East Indian story teller first was just spreading abroad, people generally thought that Rudyard Kipling was only a pen name, and one coterie of New England journalists in particular went still further in saddling the authorship of "Plain Tales from the Hills" on a young newspaper man of their circle who had been to India just after leaving college. This youth became well known in New England as the author of the stories, and the fame thrust upon him suggested to him an "interview with his double"—the real Rudyard Kipling—as a tempting newspaper exploit. But the real R. K. not only did not want to be interviewed, but conceived a violent aversion to the importunities of his American self, and in his publisher's room spent much energy in calling down the wrath of the gods and the protection of his agents. He had scarcely finished a resounding harangue in their London office one day when the false Rudyard Kipling actually did track him to his lair, and presented the journalistic opportunity for "interviewing his double" in a way that appealed so strongly to Kipling's sense of the dramatic that the invader came away unharmed and lugging with him about all the books his victim had ever written, with autographs on the fly leaves.

Most of the stories about Kipling's decided unconventionalities are untrue, and the small remainder ought not to have been told, for he conforms very carefully to conventional surroundings and lets out his high spirits and his taste for frank manners only among intimate friends and in his out-of-door life.

"THE NAULAHKA,"
The house that Kipling built last year near Brattleboro, Vt.

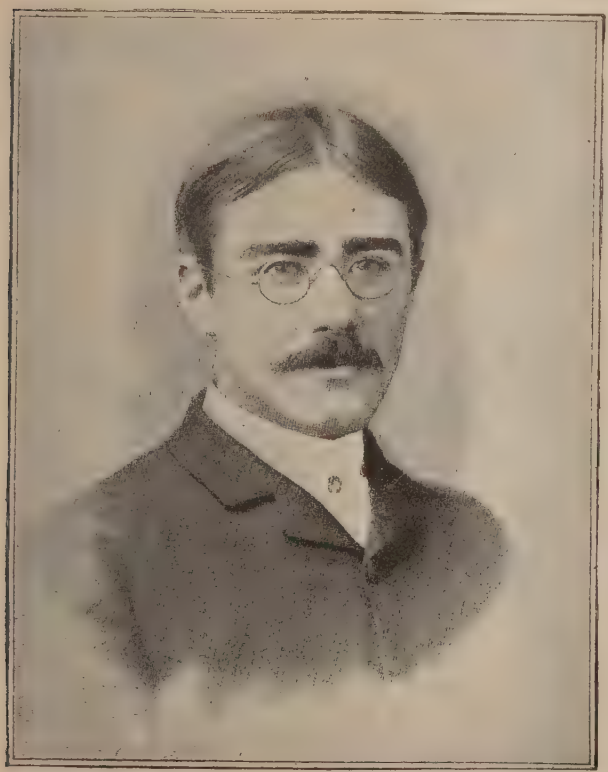
In short, he is a gentleman as well as an artist. Of course he is a good talker. Not that all, or many, literary artists are, but somehow one knows that Kipling must be, with his intense, vital interest in everything, and those clear cut, ready sentences, not book words, but live, talking words, that we have learned to know him by. He can have a good time at social functions, too, but much of that sort of thing tires him. It is certainly worth while saying of such a "man's man" as Kipling is in his literary character, that a charming and gentle and very discerning lady gave as one of her first and lasting impressions of him, "the wholesomeness and sweetness of his atmosphere, which is always almost affectionate."

Kipling is a systematic and painstaking workman, as is suggested by the daily routine of his Vermont life. The *fac-simile* of his writing that we produce shows the clear, regular and remarkably compact letters of his manuscript. This bit was taken from a fair copy that he made of the introduction to the forthcoming edition of his entire collected works. The original would look very different. He makes on the wide margin of his paper corrections and changes and substitutions,—slues of them, but all very intelligible. And he tears up scores of written pages, so that sometimes his waste basket holds considerably more manuscript than his desk. I asked an intimate friend of Mr. Kipling and his wife about that note book which, on various occasions in the stories, earns the disapprobation of Mulvaney and Ortheris. She said the pencil was sometimes in requisition, but Kipling's memory was so marvelous that a character or phrase or situation or idea appealing to him was forever after in his possession, ready on tap for literary exploitation.

We can imagine that the constant and loving labor through his youth and earliest manhood of treasuring in that note book the things that were worth seeing and telling had a powerful effect in developing and strengthening his naturally fine memory. Though Mr. Kipling is first of all the intensely acute, sensitive observer and reporter of the dramatic and poetic in men and beasts, as they actually live, love, hate, fight, work and play, he is imaginative enough to make a very fair shift in reproducing "local color" and dialect at second hand. In one of his distinctively American stories, the southern and western character, built on other people's reports, scarcely differ in kind or degree from the Yankee part, which the author saw and studied.

Kipling's careful workmanship is maintained in spite of the so often fatal danger of facility. At times he writes with exceeding ease, and in versification, especially, his quickness is generally marvelous. At other times the music comes less trippingly, it would seem; for certain of his publishers told me that he was two weeks patching up a satirical ballad aimed in a direction from which injustice had come; and then he gave the poem away to an English weekly. But nobody else could have done it in two

years. And for an artistic example of concentrated cussing, it could have given points to old Bishop Ernulphus. Kipling displays as much thoroughness in his business dealings as in his literary methods. Mr. Watt of London is his literary agent, and buyers of Kipling wares give the author a good share



RUDYARD KIPLING, ABOUT TWENTY YEARS OF AGE,
When he was in the Lahore newspaper office, and was writing his greatest short stories.

of the credit for the very uniformly advantageous and businesslike arrangements that are made for the publication of the stories and the verses. I have heard three of his publishers describe Kipling as quite a rare bird among geniuses, or even among the vastly wider genus of authors, in this respect of business ability, and they say it is an immense relief to find a writer who has such a clear head for rights and royalties. Except for serial rights, Kipling does not sell his books outright, like Marion Crawford and other novelists, but contracts on the royalty plan. As an evidence of his interest in the details of the business affairs of his books, the gentleman who is in charge of the newest edition of his collected works showed me the proof of the small two-leaf circular announcing the series. Kipling had written part of the document, corrected the whole of it, had made destructive and constructive suggestions about typography, and had drawn on the proof his idea of the right thing in the way of conventional type ornament—all for a small advertising detail which most writers would not know the existence of.

II. KIPLING IN INDIA.

Kipling himself has given us in characteristic style a picture of the surroundings and atmosphere in which, at the age most boys are entering the university, he was writing the greatest short stories in English literature. This was during his sub-editorship on the Lahore newspaper. And in the very first of these stories, "The Man who would be King," he has, by the way, told the joys of East Indian newspaper-making.

"The paper began running the last issue of the week on Saturday night, which is to say Sunday morning, after the custom of a London paper. This was a great convenience, for immediately after the paper was put to bed the dawn would lower the thermometer from 96 to almost 84 for half an hour, and in that chill—you have no idea how cold is 84 on the grass until you begin to pray for it—a very tired man could set off to sleep ere the heat aroused him.

"One Saturday night it was my pleasant duty to put the paper to bed alone. A king or courtier or a courtesan or a community was going to die or get a new constitution, or do something that was important on the other side of the world, and the paper was to be held open till the latest possible minute in order to catch the telegram. It was a pitchy black night, as stifling as a June night can be, and the *loo*, the red-hot wind from the westward, was booming among the tinder-dry trees and pretending that the rain was on its heels. Now and again a spot of almost boiling water would fall on the dust with the flop of a frog, but all our weary world knew that was only pretense. It was a shade cooler in the press-room than the office, so I sat there, while the type ticked and clicked, and the night jars hooted at the windows, and the all but naked compositors wiped the sweat from their foreheads and called for water. The thing that was keeping us back, whatever it was, would not come off, though the *loo* dropped and the last type was set, and the whole round earth stood still in the choking heat, with its finger on its lip, to wait the event. I drowsed, and wondered whether the telegraph was a bless-

ing, and whether this dying man, or struggling people, was aware of the inconvenience the delay was causing. There was no special reason beyond the heat and worry to make tension, but, as the clock-hands crept up to three o'clock and the machines spun their fly-wheels two and three times to see that all was in order, before I said the word that would set them off, I could have shrieked aloud. Then the roar and rattle of the wheels shivered the quiet into little bits."

This was the kind of night in which the "Departmental Ditties" and their younger brethren were born. Kipling says in "My First Book": "They arrived merrily, being born out of the life about me, and they were very bad indeed, and the joy of doing them was payment a thousand times their worth. Some, of course, came and ran away again; and the dear sorrow of going in search of these (out of office hours, and catching them), was almost better than writing them clear. Bad as they were, I burned twice as many as were published, and of the survivors at least two thirds were cut down at the last moment. Nothing can be wholly beautiful that is not useful, and therefore my verses were made to ease off the perpetual strife between the manager extending his advertisements and my chief fighting for his reading matter. They were born to be sacrificed. Rukn Din, the foreman of our side, approved of them immensely, for he was a Muslim of culture. He would say: 'Your poetry very good, sir; just coming proper length to day. You giving more soon? One third column just proper. Always can take on third page.'

"Mahmoud, who set them up, had an unpleasant way of referring to a new lyric as '*Ek aur chiz*'—one more thing—which I never liked. The job side, too, were unsympathetic because I used to raid into their type for private proofs with Old English and Gothic headlines. Even a Hindoo does not like to find the serifs of his f's cut away to make long s's.

"And in this manner, week by week, my verses came to be printed in the paper. I was in very good company, for there is always an undercurrent of song, a little bitter for the most part, running through the Indian papers. The bulk of it is much better than mine, being more graceful, and is done by those less than Sir Alfred Lyall—to whom I would apologize for mentioning his name in this gallery—'Pekin,' 'Latakia,' 'Cigarette,' 'O.,' 'T. W.,' 'Foresight,' and others, whose names come up with the stars out of the Indian Ocean going eastward.

"Sometimes a man in Bangalore would be moved to song, and a man on the Bombay side would answer him, and a man in Bengal would echo back, till at last we would all be crowing together like cocks before daybreak, when it is too dark to see your fellow. And, occasionally some unhappy Chaazee, away in the China ports, would lift up his voice among the tea-chests, and the queer-smelling yellow papers of the Far East brought us his sorrows. The newspaper files showed that, forty years ago, the men sang of just the same subjects as we did—of heat, loneliness, love, lack of promotion, poverty, sport, and war. Some of them had been sung to the banjoes round camp-fires, and some had run as far down coast as Rangoon and Moulmein, and up to Mandalay. A real book was out of the question, but I knew that Rukn-Din and the office plant were at my disposal at a price, if I did not use the office time. Also, I had handled in the previous year a couple of small books, of which I was part owner, and had lost nothing. So there was built a sort of a book, a lean oblong docket, wire-stitched, to imitate a D.O. Government envelope, printed on one side only, bound in brown paper, and secured with red tape. It was addressed to all heads of departments and all government officials, and among a pile of papers would have deceived a clerk of twenty years' service. Of these 'books' we made some hundreds, and as there was no necessity for advertising, my public being to my hand, I took reply-postcards, printed the news of the birth of the book on one side, the blank order-form on the other, and posted them up and down the empire from Aden to Singapore, and from Quetta to Colombo. There was no trade discount, no reckoning twelves as thirteens, no commission, and no credit of any kind whatever. The money came back in poor but honest rupees, and was transferred from the publisher, the left-hand pocket, direct to the author, the right-hand pocket. Every copy sold in a few weeks, and the ratio of expenses to profits, as I remember it, has since prevented my injuring my health by sympathizing with publishers who talk of their risks and advertisements. The down-country papers complained of the form of the thing. The wire binding tore the pages, and the red tape tore the covers. This was not intentional, but heaven helps those who help themselves. Consequently, there arose a demand for a new edition, and this time I exchanged the pleasure of taking in money over the counter for that of seeing a real publisher's imprint on the title page. More verses were taken out and put in, and some of that edition traveled as far as Hong-Kong on the map, and each edition grew a little fatter, and, at last, the book came to London with a gilt top and a stiff back, and was advertised in the publishers' poetry department.

"But I loved it best when it was a little brown baby with a pink string round its stomach; a child's child, ignorant that it was afflicted with all the most modern ailments; and before people had learned, beyond doubt, how its author lay awake of nights in India, plotting and scheming to write something that should 'take' with the English public."

It is like Kipling to make merry at his own expense over the humors of his Indian journalism. But we know from others that he had a hard row to hoe in his artistic labors, as any young genius must who makes his living as assistant newspaper editor. His newspaper days were long and arduous and hot;

he got through the enormous amount of office work which a thoroughbred can turn out under pressure as long as his nerves and digestion last; and then went home to the more loving toil of writing stories and poems.

His life during his incumbency on the *Civil and Military Gazette* of Lahore has been very pleasantly described by Mr. E. Kay Robinson, who was brought by the proprietor to that journal, while Kipling was writing for it, to "put some sparkle into the paper." Mr. Robinson says that the Kipling family had a charming home in Lahore. "John Lockwood Kipling, the father, a rare, genial soul, with happy artistic instincts, a polished literary style, and a generous, cynical sense of humor, was without exception the most delightful companion I had ever met. Mrs. Kipling, the mother, preserved all the graces of youth, and had a sprightly, if occasionally caustic wit, which made her society always desirable. Miss Kipling, the sister, now Mrs. Fleming, inherits all her mother's vivacity and possesses a rare literary memory. I believe there is not a single line in any play of Shakespeare's which she cannot quote. She has a statuesque beauty, and in repose her face is marvelously like that of Mary Anderson." Mr. Lockwood Kipling has a fine talent for modeling in clay, and the new uniform edition of his son's works are to be illustrated entirely from plaques designed and executed by the father. The father is an author, too, having published a pleasant book entitled 'Man and Beast in India,' illustrated by himself. The son, too, is clever with a pencil, and uses it with great humorous effect. When he could not come to some function of the Aldine Club in New York, he sent a very graphic excuse in a drawing which showed him absurdly enveloped in great coats and mufflers, stalled in a fence-high Vermont snow. When Mr. Robinson came to the paper that Kipling had failed to aërate he showed his assistant that monumental letter of invitation, and the necessity for "sparkle" in the new *régime*. "I read the letter to him, and we agreed that champagne had more of the desired quality than anything else we could think of; and as the 'Sind and Punjab Hotel' happened to be opposite our office, I sent over for a bottle, and we inaugurated our first day's work together by drinking to the successful sparkle of the 'rag' under its new management. Among many cherished scraps of paper lost in a dispatch box which was stolen from me in Italy, that land of thieves, on my way back from India, was a drawing in red ink, perpetrated partly by Kipling and partly by myself, of this initiatory symposium. I knew that Kipling was predestined to fame, and I kept this sketch as the first result of our collaboration. It represented our two selves seated at the office table, with champagne bottle and glasses, and was headed, 'Putting some sparkle into it.'" These touches show what "good fun" Mr. Kipling and his pen are ready to be at the slightest prompting.

THE HOUSE OCCUPIED BY THE KIPLINGS AT LAHORE.
From a drawing by Baga Ram. Owned by Mr. John Lockwood Kipling. By courtesy of *McClure's Magazine*.

III. THE SHORT STORIES.

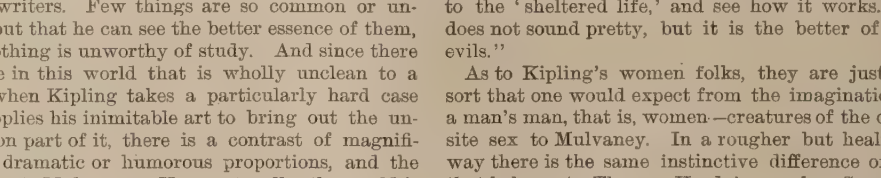
Who has not tried to write out some story, the best thing one ever heard in one's life, irresistibly glorious in the smoking room, and utterly naught on paper, though every word be there and all the resources of punctuation and emphasis most artfully

contrived? The mood and the man behind the story are always wanting for the inextinguishable laughter, and the thing simply cannot be done by ordinary mortals. Mr. Kipling not only does do it, but, adding a poet's imagination and observation, he reels off yarn after yarn, never spun before, compelling the mood and ever maintaining, by mere literary art, the hypnotic power that the born sayer of good things uses with his eyes, or his gestures, or his *sang froid*, or, rather, with his whole character as a man, to exact one's willing tribute of intense interest.

Kipling is a man enamored of the artistic triumph of saying dramatic things in the most effective way, with a marvelous memory for and sensitiveness to forceful words and well turned phrases, with an incomparable training for a story teller, a varied experience, a "new field," an indomitable energy and a clear head concerning the value of industry as an adjunct to genius. But far greater than these are his poet's soul and the alert interest in everything that meets his eyes. It is in this intense vitality of mind, this "sensitive aliveness," as one of his friends puts it in describing her strongest impression of the man, that he most surpasses other writers. Few things are so common or unclean but that he can see the better essence of them, and nothing is unworthy of study. And since there is little in this world that is wholly unclean to a poet, when Kipling takes a particularly hard case and applies his inimitable art to bring out the uncommon part of it, there is a contrast of magnificently dramatic or humorous proportions, and the world gets Mulvaney. Very naturally, the world is divided into a few ladies who cannot read him at all, and all the men and the rest of the women, who must read him wherever they see him. There is no middle ground, and this comes about because, as a masterful and plain speaking sort of a fellow, Kipling insists on looking at things exactly as they are; he finds a good many impolite things, and he promptly clears his way by letting us have the worst of it. The "few ladies" never get over the clearing; the rest of us, both those who are too careless, and those who are too wise, to mind the oaths that burnt the way, never want to come back from waiting for the "other stories." Kipling is always called a man's man, which he certainly is,—and cynical. It seems to me that if one wants to fling adjectives at him he might be reproached with fatalism; but a man cannot be cynical and write "Without Benefit of Clergy" or "Wee Willie Winkie." In fact it is a foolish word and means something smaller than any essential part of any great artist.

This is Kipling's mannish idea of a right philosophy of education for the young, as opposed to the Sheltered Life System. "Let a puppy eat the soap in the bathroom or chew a newly blacked boot. He chews and chuckles until, by and by, he finds out that blacking and Old Brown Windsor make him very sick; so he argues that soap and boots are not wholesome. Any old dog about the house will soon show him the unwisdom of biting big dogs' ears. Being young he remembers and goes abroad, at six months, a well mannered little beast with a chastened appetite. If he had been kept away from boots, and soap and big dogs till he came to the trinity full grown and with developed teeth, consider how fearfully sick and thrashed he would be. Apply that notion to the 'sheltered life,' and see how it works. It does not sound pretty, but it is the better of two evils."

As to Kipling's women folks, they are just the sort that one would expect from the imagination of a man's man, that is, women—creatures of the opposite sex to Mulvaney. In a rougher but healthier way there is the same instinctive difference of sex that belongs to Thomas Hardy's people. So when you meet one of Kipling's girls it is like coming out of a week's hunt in the wind and the weather, or from marching among the Paythans and their cold, mountainious parts,—from a life that was different from theirs and well calculated to whet one's appreciation of their world. Kipling personally is generally *au mieux* with the ladies, and has scarcely ever failed to make warm friends with the women of unusual wit and soul whom he has met. One of them told me that he read very little, though


To the Nakhoda or Skipper of this venture
a letter or bill of instructions from the owner.
In the name of God the Compassionate, the Merciful.
This, O Nakhoda, is a new voyage, nothing at all like those which you have already taken to Aden or Muscat, or even to Macassar and the islands where we can count upon the monsoons. Therefore consider the matter carefully. I have given you a new compass, with new rigging, masts, sails, and other gear suitable to the braggalow: and these cannot be picked up for the asking at Sawakin or on Zion Bunder. The cargo is all in new mats, stowed like by like, to be reached more easily; and I have painted her before and behind, and I have put a new plank deck in place of the old bamboo one, and the tiller-ropes are new as well. This is at my risk, and the returns must be prepared with zeal and a single heart. Many men of the seas have told me this, secretly selling anchors and cables and ascribing the loss to the waves, sharks and sea-fairies. That was long ago, O Nakhoda, and now I do not believe all the stories that come up from the beaches.

KIPLING'S HANDWRITING IN THE OPENING PARAGRAPH OF HIS INTRODUCTION TO THE NEW EDITION.

he was very fond of Stevenson, and the remark left me wondering whether the man's vocabulary and style had just "growed" in those newspaper offices. Not that they are ever particularly resounding or elaborate; his style can be biblical in its direct simplicity, and one can find an entire half page here and there of Saxon words of one syllable; but this is just the sort of style that comes after much reading and vast writing and vaster self restraint. This is a half page of Kipling, cut out almost at random:

"And, because this sudden and new light of love was upon him, he turned those dry bones of history and dirty records of misdeeds into things to weep or to laugh over as he pleased. His heart and soul were at the end of his pen, and they got into the ink. He was dowered with sympathy, insight, humour, and style for two hundred and thirty days and nights; and his book was a Book. He had his vast special knowledge with him, so to speak; but the spirit, the woven-in human Touch, the poetry and the power of the output, were beyond all special knowledge. But I doubt whether he knew the gift that was in him then, and thus he may have lost some happiness. He was toiling for Tillie Venner, not for himself. Men often do their best work blind, for some one else's sake.

"Also, though this has nothing to do with the story, in India, where every one knows every one else, you can watch men being driven, by the women who govern them, out of the rank and file, and sent to take up points alone. A good man, once started, goes forward; but an average man, so soon as the woman loses interest in his success as a tribute to her power, comes back to the battalion and is no more heard of.

"Wressley bore the first copy of his book to Simla, and, blushing and stammering presented it to Miss Venner. She read a little of it. I give her review verbatim—'Oh your book? It's all about those howwid Wajahs. I didn't understand it.'"

But it has come to be a joke, these attempts to "explain" Mr. Kipling; though an idle shy more or less will not matter. After all is said of his methods, we know as much as before—viz., that we want to read those stories as long as there are any to read, regardless of the clock, or the dinner bell, and then read them over once in a while and say to ourselves again that these are the only stories that can be read twice, much less a dozen times; we want to laugh loud and make hot war by the side of the great grizzled Irishman and be in the scrapes with the little fox terrier man Ortheris and the six feet of Yorkshireman; it is low company, to be sure, and so were Falstaff and Bardolph and Pistol. We want to know the secrets of the jungle not as men, but as Mowgli and Bagheera knew them. We want to be left in blank tantalizing horror by Bimi, and behold the sea serpent through eyes that made it realer, more elemental in its hugeness and muskiness and blindness than ever it appeared corporeally to prehistoric man. We want to hunt Dacoits and stand under the fire of Paythans and seek out with

PHOTOGRAPH OF A BAS-RELIEF, BY J. L. KIPLING, C.I E.,

Reduced from one of 36 illustrations for the new edition of Rudyard Kipling's works to be published by Charles Scribner's Sons.

Strickland big painted, murderous, world-old mysteries that never white face before ours beheld. We want to get behind the silk curtains stealthily rustling in the palace of the Naulahka; to hear more of Mrs. Hauksbee's wiles and the Venus Annodomini; to listen to the real talk of horses, and learn entire the thousand traits we had but half seen in beasts and men, until we peered through Mr. Kipling's eye-glasses.

Mr. Kipling's first claim to immortality is certainly based on these short stories, though it now looks as if that precedence may only be chronological. The two novels, "The Light that Failed," and "The Naulahka," are immensely good stories, judged by other standards than those already set by Kipling himself. The world is a child that never tires of being amused with thrilling tales, and it honors and loves greatly any one who will tell it good stories. This artist with the thoroughbred dash, the naïvety, the knowingness, the audacity, the easy conscience, the impatience of sham that we love in a high spirited college boy, has captured the world, horse, foot and dragoons. His point of view gives such sublime confidence of being strictly "in it," whatever "it"

may be, that his reader is proud and anxious to share it and feel a partnership in the good things to be said and seen. This point of view is that of the gentlemen subalterns who "are as good as good can be; because their training begins early, and God has arranged that a clean run youth of the British middle classes shall, in the matter of backbone, brains and bowels, surpass all other youths."

Perhaps there was some quality of this adolescent freshness that we must not expect in Mr. Kipling again. The things he is doing and will do may be greater, but they may also be a trifle less fetching and contagious. Mr. S. R. Crockett tells us that he was one of a party, including many of the Englishmen who know best how to read and write, when a ballot vote was taken for the six best stories that Kipling has written. "The Man Who Would Be King" stood at the head of the list. That was made before Kipling was twenty-one years of age, and he was scarcely older when the best of the other stories came out,—"The Strange Ride of Morrowbie Jukes," "Without Benefit of Clergy," "Bimi," "Namgay Doola," "The Courting of Dinah Shadd," and the other Mulvaney stories, "The Drums of the Fore and Aft," and "Wee Willie Winkie." The last two are the best of the child series; in the first, two blackguard little drummer boys of thirteen, and in the second, a tot of six and three-quarters, figure in heroic attitudes that would be absurdly impossible if another than Mr. Kipling drew the strings. Children are rather a hobby with him,—in a category of hobbies extending from fat fox terriers to Anglo-Saxon unity. His reverence for these appears in the paragraph of preface to the three juvenile heroes. "Only women understand children thoroughly; but if a mere man keeps very quiet, and humbles himself properly, and refrains from talking down to his superiors, the children will sometimes be good to him and let him see what they think about the world."

IV. THE POET OF THE SEVEN SEAS.

Kipling is a poet of a highly magnetized metal, which attracts or repels alike very strongly. His newest book, "The Seven Seas," has shown such a high preponderance of attraction that it is easy to neglect the repulsed element in speaking of his achievements in verse and the world's appreciation of them. He has a remarkable facility in versifying which he cultivated and developed in India, in spite of office work and the proprietor. Eight years ago, when we were first startled by Mr. Kipling's invasion of the western world with these hundred stories that he brought as literary baggage, his readers paused before each tale with wonder in their hearts over some haunting scrap of verses beneath the title. No one knew what they meant exactly, or whether they were free translations from stray Indian epics, or something of immortal song that one ought to have recognized. But their quality was deeply felt, especially after the chapter had been read. When the Mowgli stories came to us we knew that it was K'pling who must have been responsible for them first and last, and that he was quite as great a poet as we had half suspected. This belief was aided by the exhilarating lyrics of "Departmental Ditties" and "Barrack Room Ballads," and quickened into certainty as the greater poems appeared which have been incorporated in the volume of "The Seven Seas."

The range of this poetical work is magnificent. It is inspired by what he has seen in Afghan battlefields and Vermont hillsides, in Indian mess rooms and London streets, on the road to Mandalay, and off the coast of Gloucester, Mass.

Each for the joy of the working, and each in his separate star,
Shall draw the Thing as he sees it, for the God of Things as They Are.

Thus he explains, in L'Envoi of "The Seven Seas," his own idea of his poetic efforts, and he has seen Things as They Are in many lands and on many seas. Yet, though Mr. Kipling's muse be too untrameled to be dominated by any one theme, certainly there is the dominantly recurring note in his verse, as in a less degree there is in his prose, to the British soldier and the British flag. Mr. Stead calls him the "laureate of the Empire." Already in his earliest ditties Mr. Kipling has struck this note, with a lighter touch in some of the most inimitable verses, like "Fuzzy-Wuzzy," of which we give a couple of verses.

"FUZZY-WUZZY."

(Soudan Expeditionary Force.)

We've fought with many men acrost the seas,
An' some of 'em was brave an' some was not:
The Paythan an' the Zulu an' Burmese;
But the Fuzzy was the finest o' the lot.
We never got a ha'porth's change of 'im:
'E squatted in the scrub an' 'ocked our 'orses,
'E cut our sentries up at Suakim,
An' 'e played the cat an' banjo with our forces.
So 'ere's to you, Fuzzy-Wuzzy, at your 'ome in the Sowdan;
You're a pore benighted 'eathen but a first-class fightin' man;
We gives you your certifikit, an' if you want it signed
We'll come an' 'ave a romp with you whenever you're inclined.

* * * * * * *

'E rushes at the smoke when we let drive,
An', before we know, 'e's 'ackin' at our 'ead;
'E's all 'ot sand an' ginger when alive
An' 'e's generally shammin' when 'e's dead.
'E's a daisy, 'e's a ducky, 'e's a lamb!
'E's a injia-rubber idiot on the spree,
'E's the on'y thing that doesn't care a damn
For the Regiment o' British Infantree.
So 'ere's to you, Fuzzy-Wuzzy, at your 'ome in the Sowdan;
You're a pore benighted 'eathen but a first-class fightin' man;
An' 'ere's to you, FuzzyWuzzy, with your 'ayrick 'ead of 'air—
You big black boundin' beggar—for you bruk a British square.

The delicious lyrical quality which Mr. Kipling has joined with his fetching talent for humorous rhymes has no more exquisite example than "Mandalay."

By the old Moulmein Pagoda, lookin' eastward to the sea,
There's a Burma girl a-settin', an' I know she thinks o' me;
For the wind is in the palm-trees, an' the temple-bells they say:
"Come you back, you British soldier; come you back to Mandalay!"
Come you back to Mandalay,
Where the old Flotilla lay:
Can't you 'ear their paddles chunkin' from Rangoon to Mandalay?
O, the road to Mandalay,
Where the flyin'-fishes play,
An' the dawn comes up like thunder outer China 'crost the Bay.

Ship me somewheres east of Suez where the best is like the worst,
Where there ain't no Ten Commandments, an' a man can raise a thirst;
For the temple-bells are callin', an' it's there that I would be—
By the old Moulmein Pagoda lookin' lazy at the sea—
On the road to Mandalay,
Where the old Flotilla lay,
With our sick beneath the awnings when we went to Mandalay!
Oh, the road to Mandalay,
Where the flyin'-fishes play,
An' the dawn comes up like thunder outer China 'crost the Bay.

One of the charms of this, and of all Kipling's work, is, of course, the fact that we do not and cannot understand the secret of it, or why we should thrill as we have not thrilled since we were reading Dumas at twelve. The little mystery helps him.

One is tempted to go on quoting Kipling things regardless of columns and pages, but the last volume, "The Seven Seas," will naturally have most interest and freshness for readers of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS. Professor Charles Eliot Norton finds most to admire in "McAndrew's Hymn," the soliloquy of an old Scotch Calvinist steamship engineer,—surely a unique piece of work.

Lord, Thou hast made this world below the shadow of a dream,
An' taught by time, I tak' it so—exceptin' always Steam.
From coupler-flange to spindle-guide I see Thy Hand, O God—
Predestination in the stride o' yon connectin'-rod.
John Calvin might ha' forged the same—enormous, certain, slow—
Ay, wrought it in the furnace-flame—*my* "Institutio."
I cannot get my sleep to-night; old bones are hard to please;
I'll stand the middle watch up here—alone wi' God an' these
My engines, after ninety days o' race an' rack an' strain
Through all the seas of all Thy world, slam-bangin' home again.
Slam-bang too much—they knock a wee—the crosshead-gibs are loose;
But thirty thousand mile o' sea has gied them fair excuse. . . .
Fine, clear an' dark—a full-draught breeze, wi' Ushant out o' sight,
An' Ferguson relievin' Hay. Old girl, ye'll walk to-night!
His wife's at Plymouth. . . . Seventy—One—Two—Three since he began—
Three turns for Mistress Ferguson . . . an' who's to blame the man?
There's none at any port for me, by drivin' fast or slow,
Since Elsie Campbell went to Thee, Lord, thirty years ago.

It is difficult indeed to see how a reader can find anything but joy in the methods by which Mr. Kipling has brought him before the God and the world of McAndrews, but there are not wanting cavillers. The *Saturday Review* gibes fiercely at the "abuse" of technical terminology, which it considers a growing fault, and suggests a Hospital Hymn

"The inspissated alkaloids with eczema contend,
But Heaven pursues the comatose, no bismuth can befriend;
Spasmodic hydrocarbonates with tetanus combine
To whing thy cardiac meroblast, oh, molecule of mine!"

which there is no particular object in quoting except to show how much irrelevancy and hard logic must be swallowed to raise any seriously qualifying objection to "The Seven Seas." Kipling's quick ear and retentive memory for techincal terms has been one of his most characteristic endowments since his boyhood. Though no sporting man himself, he wrote in India, with no apparent effort, verses full of hunting lore and allusions that set the horsey people wild with delight all over the Empire. They were on every clubman's lips, and the riding set generally voted the author the greatest poet living. Nothing is easier than to trip up a poet or a story teller who enters a special field assuming some knowledge of it; but nothing is more difficult than to trip up Kipling, though he tacitly assumes about all there is to know. The naval experts say that he is all right on the men of war. I have played detective on his arrogance in the matter of marine insurance, and was as satisfied that he had mastered the principles he needed as thoroughly as he knew how cod were caught on the Grand Banks or what horses and dogs thought and did.

Of the lighter motifs in "The Seven Seas," there is a delicious taste in "The Old Three-Decker," a playful tribute—though not without some strong backhanded strokes of satire—to that noble old British institution, the three volumed novel.

THE THREE-DECKER.

"The three-volume novel is extinct."

Full thirty foot she towered from water-line to rail.
It cost a watch to steer her, and a week to shorten sail;
But, spite all modern notions, I found her first and best—
The only certain packet for the Islands of the Blest.

Fair held our breeze behind us—'twas warm with lovers' prayers :
We'd stolen wills for ballast and a crew of missing heirs ;
They shipped as Able Bastards till the Wicked Nurse confessed,
And they worked the old three-decker to the Island of the Blest.

Carambas and *serapés* we waved to every wind,
We smoked good Corpo Bacco when our sweethearts proved unkind ;
With maids of matchless beauty and parentage unguessed,
We also took our manners to the Islands of the Blest.

We asked no social questions—we pumped no hidden shame—
We never talked obstetrics when the little stranger came :
We left the Lord in Heaven, we left the fiends in Hell,
We weren't exactly Yussufs, but—Zuleika didn't tell !

No mortal doubt assailed us, so when the port we neared
The villain got his flogging at the gangway, and we cheered.
'Twas fiddles in the foc'sle—'twas garlands on the mast,
For every one got married, and I went ashore at last.

I left 'em all in couples a-kissing on the decks.
I left the lovers loving and the parents signing checks,
In endless English comfort by county-folk caressed,
I left the old three-decker at the Islands of the Blest !

That route is barred to steamers : you'll never lift again
Our purple-painted headlands of the lordly keeps of Spain.
They're just beyond the skyline, howe'er so far you cruise
In a ram-you-damn-you liner with a brace of bucking screws.

In a more reverent mood there is a hymn "To the True Romance," that gives a side of Rudyard Kipling he does not often show for the benefit of stupid people who cannot argue it of him ; but which is good for stupid and witty people, too, to read. It begins :

Thy face is far from this our war,
Our call and counter-cry,
I shall not find Thee quick and kind,
Nor know Thee till I die :
Enough for me in dreams to see
And touch Thy garment's hem :
Thy feet have trod so near to God
I may not follow them.

Through wantonness if men profess
They weary of Thy parts,
E'en let them die at blasphemy
And perish with their arts ;
But we that love, but we that prove
Thine excellence august,
While we adore discover more
Thee perfect, wise and just.

The "Rhyme of the Three Sealers" and "The Song of the Banjo" are, too, perfect in their way. The first is the magic story of three sailors befogged in the Northern seas ; in the second Kipling glorifies the banjo as giving the music of civilization in the outer wilds, and setting the step of the march of progress :

You couldn't pack a Broadwood half a mile—
You mustn't leave a fiddle in the damp—
You couldn't raft an organ up the Nile,
And play it in an Equatorial swamp.
I travel with the cooking-pots and pails—
I'm sandwiched 'tween the coffee and the pork—
And when the dusty column checks and tails,
You should hear me spur the rear guard to a walk !

With my "*pilly-willy-winky-winky popp !*"
[Oh, it's any tune that comes into my head !]
So I keep 'em moving forward till they drop ;
So I play 'em up to water and to bed.

As its name indicates, this volume is given largely to verses inspired by the smell of the salt water, the heroism and hardships of sailor life, and all the tragedy of Old Ocean. The imperial strain is heard in such pieces as "The Widow at Windsor :"

'Ave you 'eard o' the Widow at Windsor
With a hairy gold crown on 'er 'ead ?
She 'as ships on the foam—she 'as millions at 'ome,
An' she pays us poor beggars in red ;
(Ow, poor beggars in red !)

Walk wide o' the Widow at Windsor,
For 'alf o' Creation she owns ;
We 'ave bought 'er the same with the sword an' the flame,
An' we've salted it down with our bones.
(Poor beggars !—it's blue with our bones !)

* * * * * * *

Take 'old o' the Wings o' the Mornin',
An' flop round the earth till you're dead ;
But you won't get away from the tune that they play;
To the bloomin' old rag over'ead.

Mr. Stedman calls attention to Kipling's pre-eminent success in the ballad poem, and his remarkably clear discernment of his own distinctive talent in that field. "At this stage, and as a poet, he is a balladist through and through, though one likely enough to be eminent in any effort which he may seriously undertake." Of the ballads in "The Seven Seas" Mr. Stedman is particularly impressed by "The Last Chantey," which he calls "one of the purest examples since Coleridge's wondrous 'Rime' of the imaginatively grotesque."

Mr. Kipling captured an empire before he donned the *toga virilis*, and was trailing the rest of the reading world behind his chariot before he was twenty-five. He is now a strong, sane man of thirty-two. We should listen to him for more than a generation to come, and it would be impertinent to hint at the great things he should, by all laws of comparison, achieve.

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF FIRST EDITIONS OF RUDYARD KIPLING.

I. 1885 | QUARTETTE | THE CHRISTMAS ANNUAL | OF THE | CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE | BY | FOUR ANGLO-INDIAN WRITERS.

Contents: "The Mirror of Two Worlds," "Divided Allegiance," "An Anglo Indian Episode," "At This Distance," "The Unlimited 'Draw' of 'Tick' Boileau," "A Tragedy of Teeth," "The Haunted Cabin," "The Second Wooing," "The Strange Ride of Morrowbie Jukes, C. B.," "Two Sonnets," "My Christmas at the Agaigaum Exhibition," "Rivals," "The Phantom 'Rickshaw," "From the Hills," "Mopusuel's Jurisdiction," "Parted." This Christmas annual was entirely written by members of the Kipling family. Two of Rudyard Kipling's stories appeared here for the first time.

II. NO. 1 OF 1886 ON HER MAJESTY'S SERVICE ONLY | DEPARTMENTAL | DITTIES | AND OTHER | VERSES | TO | ALL HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS | AND ALL ANGLO-INDIANS | RUDYARD KIPLING ASSISTANT. | DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC JOURNALISM | LAHORE DISTRICT. | 1886.

Printed on one side only, on brown paper like a public document, at Lahore, by the *Civil and Military Gazette* Press.

III. PLAIN TALES FROM THE HILLS.

Calcutta: Thacker, Spink & Co. London: W. Thacker & Co. 1888.
Twenty-eight of the forty Tales appeared originally in the *Civil and Military Gazette*; the others were new.

IV. SOLDIERS THREE.

A Collection of Stories setting forth Certain Passages in the Lives and Adventures of Private Terence Mulvaney, Stanley Ortheris and John Learoyd. Done into type and edited by Rudyard Kipling.
Allahabad: Printed at the *Pioneer* Press. 1888.

V. THE STORY OF THE GADSBYS.

A tale without a plot by Rudyard Kipling.
Published by Messrs. A. H. Wheeler & Co. Allahabad. 1888.
Contents: Preface. "Poor Dear Mama," "The World Without," "The Tents of Kedar" "With any Amazement," "The Garden of Eden," "Fatima," "The Valley of the Shadow," "The Swelling of Jordan."

VI. IN BLACK & WHITE.

Published by Messrs. A. H. Wheeler & Co. Allahabad. 1888.
Contents: Introduction, "Dray Wara Yow Dee," "The Judgment of Dungara," "At Howli Thana," "Gemini," "At Twenty Two," "In Flood Time," "The Sending of Dana Da," "On the City Wall."

VII. UNDER THE DEODARS.

Published by Messrs. A. H. Wheeler & Co. Allahabad. 1888.
Contents: "The Education of Otis Yeere," "At the Pit's Mouth," "A Wayside Comedy," "The Hills of Illusion," "A Second-Rate Woman," "Only a Subaltern."

VIII. THE PHANTOM 'RICKSHAW, AND OTHER TALES.

Published by Messrs. A. H Wheeler & Co. Allahabad. 1888.
Contents: "The Phantom 'Rickshaw," "My Own True Ghost Story," "The Strange Ride of Morrowbie Jukes," "The Man who would be King."

IX. WEE WILLIE WINKIE, AND OTHER STORIES.

Published by Messrs. A. H Wheeler & Co. Allahabad. 1888.
Contents: "Wee Willie Winkie," "Baa, Baa, Black Sheep," "His Majesty the King," "The Drums of the Fore and Aft."

X. THE COURTING OF DINAH SHADD, AND OTHER STORIES.

Containing a biographical and critical sketch of Kipling by Andrew Lang.
New York: Harper & Bros. Franklin Square. 1890.
Contents: Biographical Sketch of R.K., "The Courting of Dinah Shadd," "A Man who Was," "A Conference of the Powers," "Without Benefit of Clergy," "On Grenhow Hill," "The Incarnation of Krishna Mulvaney."

XI. DEPARTMENTAL DITTIES AND OTHER VERSES

Calcutta: Thacker, Spink & Co. London: W. Thacker & Co. Bombay: Thacker & Co., Limited. 1891.

XII. THE CITY OF DREADFUL NIGHT AND OTHER PLACES DEPICTED BY RUDYARD KIPLING.

Published by Messrs. A. H. Wheeler & Co. Allahabad. 1891.
Contents: "A Real Live City," "The Reflections of a Savage," "The Council of the Gods," "On the Banks of the Hugli," "With the Calcutta Police," "The City of the Dreadful Night," "Deeper and Deeper Still," "Concerning Lucia," "A Railway Settlement," "The Mighty Shops," "At Vulcan's Forge," "On the Surface," "In the Depths," "The Perils of the Pits," "In an Opium Factory."

XIII. DEPARTMENTAL DITTIES AND OTHER VERSES.

Calcutta: Thacker, Spink & Co. London: W. Thacker & Co. Bombay: Thacker & Co., Limited. 1891.

XIV. THE LIGHT THAT FAILED.

London: Macmillan & Co. 1891. Mr. Kipling's first novel.

XV. LIFE'S HANDICAP, BEING STORIES OF MINE OWN PEOPLE BY RUDYARD KIPLING.

London: Macmillan & Co., and New York. 1891.

XVI. LETTERS OF MARQUE.

A. H. Wheeler & Co. Allahabad. 1891.

XVII. BARRACK-ROOM BALLADS AND OTHER VERSES.

Methuen & Co., 18 Bury Street, W. C. London. 1892.
Many of these appeared originally in the *National Observer*, four in *Macmillan's Magazine*, three in *St. James Gazette*, one in *The Athenæum*. The others are new. This was also issued on large paper (225 printed) and Japan paper (30 printed).

XVIII. THE NAULAHKA:

A Story of West and East, by Rudyard Kipling and Wolcott Balestier.
William Heinemann, Bedford Street, W. C. London. 1892.
A new edition with rhymed chapter headings was copyrighted the same year by Macmillan & Co.

XIX. BALLADS AND BARRACK-ROOM BALLADS.

New York: Macmillan & Co., and London. 1892.

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Price sixpence. "The Record of Badalia Herodsfoot," by Rudyard Kipling. "One Day's Courtship," by Luke Sharp. illustrated by Miss G. M. Hammond and Miss C. D. Hammond. 1893.
Detroit Free Press, 310 Strand, London, W. C.
Kipling's contribution occupies 9 pp. It was afterward included in "Many Inventions."

XXI. MANY INVENTIONS.

London: Macmillan & Co., and New York. 1893.

XXII. BALLADS AND BARRACK-ROOM BALLADS.

Abridged from the bibliography prepared for the *Bookbuyer* by Ernest Dressel North. New edition with additional Poems.
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London: Chatto & Windus, Piccadilly. 1894.
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XXIV. THE JUNGLE BOOK.

With illustrations by J. L. Kipling, W. H. Drake and P. Frenzeny.
London: Macmillan & Co., and New York. 1894. New York: The Century Company.

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With illustrations by J. Lockwood Kipling, C.I.E.
London: Macmillan & Co. 1895. New York: The Century Company.

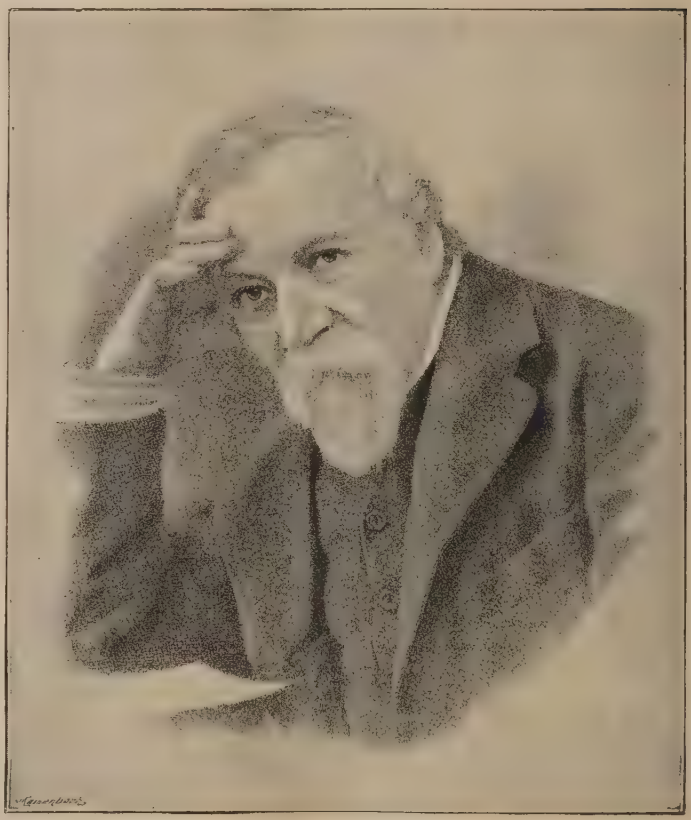
XXVI. THE SEVEN SEAS.

London: Methuen & Co. 1896. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Abridged from the complete bibliography prepared for the Bookbuyer by Ernest Dressel North.

BROWNING AND THE LARGER PUBLIC

ON the 12th of December a Browning commemoration service was held in the parish church of St. Marylebone in London. Robert Browning died on the 12th day of December, 1889, and his surviving personal friends, together with those who honor his memory through devotion to his work, are accustomed to bear in mind the date of his death. It was in the St. Marylebone parish church that Robert Browning and Elizabeth Barrett were married in September, 1846—fifty years ago. Robert Browning was three years younger than Elizabeth Barrett, who was thirty-five and in the full enjoyment of her great reputation at the time of their wedding. Her death occurred in 1861, her husband surviving her twenty-eight years. At the recent commemoration service the Rev. Dr. Farrar, Dean of Canterbury, made a most sympathetic address on Robert Browning and his message, which we are permitted to present to our readers. It is a striking paragraph with which Dean Farrar concludes his paper and sums up the practical lessons which he derives from Robert Browning's life and poetry. We reproduce, in *fac simile* from Dean Farrar's manuscript, this concluding paragraph. Mrs. Browning's views, especially touching matters of theological and religious discussion, have been freshly brought to mind by the appearance of a hitherto unpublished series of her letters. These are to be found in the second volume of the "Literary Anecdotes of the Nineteenth Century," edited by Dr. Robertson Nicoll and Mr. T. J. Wise, which is among the new books of last month.



Robert Browning

(Reproduced from the signature in the marriage register.)

The steady growth of a wholesome popular demand for the poems of Robert Browning on our American side of the ocean is well indicated by the fact that two publishers have this season given us exceedingly satisfactory two-volume editions at very reasonable prices. The Messrs. Macmillan, whose admirable edition comprised in nine volumes appeared two years ago, at $20 for the set, have now reprinted on thinner but most excellent paper the entire unabridged collection in two volumes, at the extremely low price of $2.50. Messrs. T. Y. Crowell & Company also have published the standard selection made by Browning himself in 1872, with additions from the poet's best subsequent work, and the two volumes of this edition are enriched with valu-

able critical notes contributed by the accomplished editors of *Poet-Lore*, Charlotte Porter and Helen A. Clarke. A monumental work of its sort—also most plainly indicative of the growth of serious and intelligent study of the works of the poet—is the Robert Browning "Phrase Book," published by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. this season, and prepared with great skill and industry by Marie Ada Molineux. In other ways, moreover, the American publishers and the American public have of late given evidence that Browning is not always to be treated as the poet of the superior few, but that he is to be adopted as one of the great teachers and inspirers of a wide circle of intelligent readers.

Upon Browning's right and title to a place in the great popular heart, another contributor to the pages which follow herewith comments in a manner both eloquent and convincing. This contributor is the Rev. F. Herbert Stead, M.A., who founded at Walworth in the South of London a few years ago a social settlement, where he continues to reside as warden, and which, in testimony of his reverence for the spirit and work of the great poet, has from the first been known as "Browning Hall." Mr. Stead's tribute comes with the greater force and significance when we remember that it is written from the very heart of that vast "Philistine" section of the great metropolis known as South London. Warden Stead and Dean Farrar are not idle dreamers, nor members of any sect of literary Pharisees, but men whose lives are full of practical tasks and whose social sympathies are as broad and democratic as those of any intelligent man in the British empire or the American republic. Their tributes to the virility and power of Browning's message might well seem to us, therefore, as worth the attention of the great company of busy and practical American workers who compose the majority of the readers of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS. As Warden Stead well declares, there has been altogether too much stress laid upon certain obscurities in the style of Browning. A few unwise worshipers at the shrine of the great poet have been foolish enough in their pursuit of the Browning cult to frighten away many sensible people who have concluded that whether there was much or little in Browning's poetry, that much or little could not be for them. If the words of our two contributors, Dean Farrar and Warden Stead, can avail to induce some of these people who have thus far stood aloof to make a trial of Browning for themselves, we shall have done them a service, and shall have vindicated the usefulness and timeliness of this appropriation of space to their earnest tributes.—EDITOR.

I. THE SIGNIFICANCE OF BROWNING'S MESSAGE.

BY THE DEAN OF CANTERBURY.

OUR gathering to-day has a twofold significance. It celebrates the anniversary of the death of one of the greatest poets of this age, in a reign which has been prolific of noble literature; and it reminds us that, in this church, fifty years ago, that poet was united in the bonds of holy wedlock to one of the truest and sweetest of our poetesses. If this commemoration helps to bring home to us the lessons which we may learn from the example of two worthy lives, and from the inspiration of two gifted intellects, it will not be idle nor in vain. For it has always seemed to me that the poets are the wisest, as they are the most delightful, of moral instructors. None teach us as they do—

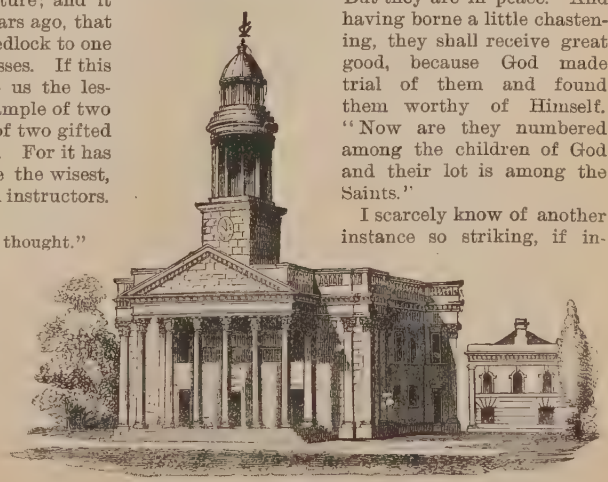
"The great in conduct, and the pure in thought."

Their thoughts "enrich the blood of the world." To vulgar and worldly souls their life may seem to be madness and their end to be without honor, but while they go up and down, often in poverty and neglect, they are deeply influencing the moral tone of the age in which they live; and by

"Doing the king's work all the dim day long,"

they are earning their quiet immortality on earth, and securing the eternal blessedness of the great for ever. In the eyes of the foolish they seem to have died, and their departure was counted to be their hurt. But they are in peace. And having borne a little chastening, they shall receive great good, because God made trial of them and found them worthy of Himself. "Now are they numbered among the children of God and their lot is among the Saints."

I scarcely know of another instance so striking, if in-



PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARYLEBONE.

The church where the Brownings were married and where the commemoration service was held.

deed there be any other at all in human history, of two who have thus both enriched their century by songs which cannot die, owing their best of long continued earthly happiness to their union in holy matrimony. In an age which has had so many poets and writers, not indeed ungifted, but of the baser sort, who have polluted the world with the realism of moral mud, who have sneered at marriage, have endeavored to paint the gates of Hell with Paradise, who have eulogized the bondage of vagrant passions and the weight of chance desires as though freedom consisted in the negro slavery of our lower nature—among so many who have sung unworthily—it is a precious boon and antidote that these two poets of the supreme class thought it as little shame as did the ancient poet of the Canticles to glorify a pure and holy love. We may be glad, too, that another true poet, whom death has just taken from us, Mr. Coventry Patmore—a true poet, even if his range was limited—has glorified the same theme in the holy pureness and classic simplicity of his "Angel in the House." The intense devotion of Mrs. Barrett Browning to her great husband was but slightly veiled in the so-called "Sonnets from the Portuguese." Let one suffice:

Elizabeth Barrett Moulton Barrett

(Signature reproduced from the marriage register.)

"When our two souls stand up erect and strong,
Face to face, silent, drawing nigh and nigher,
Until the lengthening wings break into fire
At either curving point,—what bitter wrong
Can the earth do to us, that we should not long
Be here contented? Think! In mounting higher,
The angels would press on us and aspire
To drop some golden orb of perfect song
Into our deep, dear silence. Let us stay
Rather on earth, Belovëd,—where the unfit
Contrarious modes of men recoil away
And isolate pure spirits, and permit
A place to stand and love in for a day,
With darkness and the death-hour rounding it."

Her husband is, perhaps more than any other bard, the poet of Love; of love regarded with a Southern intensity of emotion; of love declared and undeclared; requited or unrequited; wise and unwise; of love alike in its fusing conflagration and in its whitened embers; of love in every one of its titanic complications, whether of passionate jealousy, passing into insanity and murder; or of passionate idolatry, maddened into terrible scorn, or shrinking down into cynical indifference. He sings:

"Of the little more—and how much it is;
And the little less—and what worlds away!"

But he is most of all the poet of that pure wedded love where earth fades, for Heaven is there. How does he illustrate it in the tender devotion of "A Woman's Last Word," where a loving wife is willing to give up her own opinion, yes, and even truth itself, rather than introduce dissension into the harmony of "two hearts bound fast in one with golden ease:"

"Let's contend no more, Love;
Strive nor weep;
All be as before, Love,
—Only sleep!

Teach me, only teach, Love;
As I ought
I will speak thy speech, Love,
Think thy thought."

Take again the marvelously fine painting of "A Lovers' Quarrel:"

"Love, if you knew the light
That your soul casts in my sight,
How I look to you
For the pure and true,
And the beauteous and the right—
Bear with a moment's spite,
When a mere mote threats the white!"

And when he directly addresses his wife, to what a noble level he rises! How tenderly and musically beautiful is the "One Word More," in which he dedicated to her his fifty men and women—

"Naming me the fifty poems finished!
Take them, Love, the book and me together:
Where the heart lies, let the brain lie also.
* * * * *
What of Rafael's sonnets, Dante's picture?
This: no artist lives and loves, that longs not.
Once, and only once, and for one only,
(Ah, the prize!) to find his love a language
Fit and fair and simple and sufficient.
Does he paint? he fain would write a poem—
Does he write? he fain would paint a picture.
Put to proof art alien to the artist's,
Once, and only once, and for one only,
So to be the man, and leave the artist,
Gain the man's joy, lose the artist's sorrow."

But he is forced to stand on his attainment:

"This, of verse alone, one life allows me;
Verse, and nothing else, have I to give you.
Other heights in other lives, God willing:
All the gifts from all the heights, your own, Love."

Then follows the passage about the moon, with that side of it which the world sees, and that side unrevealed save to angels, "full of silver lights and shades undreamed of;" and so he says:

"God be thanked, the meanest of His creatures
Boasts two soul-sides, one to face the world with,
One to show a woman when he loves her."

Take, again, the dedication to his dead wife of his greatest poem, a poem unique in the world's literature—"The Ring and the Book," amid the music of which we still seem to catch the passionate sob which broke his voice when he read it:

"O Lyric Love, half angel and half bird,
And all a wonder, and a wild desire;
Boldest of hearts that ever braved the sun
Took sanctuary within the holier blue,
And sang a kindred soul out to his face,
Yet human at the redripe of the heart.
Never may I commence my song,—my due
To God, who best taught song by gift of thee,
Except with bent head and beseeching hand,
That still, despite the distance and the dark,
What was, again may be; some interchange
Of grace, some splendor once thy very thought,
Some benediction, anciently thy smile.
Never conclude, but raising hand and head
Thither, where eyes, that cannot reach, yet yearn
For all hope, all sustainment, all reward,
Their utmost up and on—so, blessing back,
In those thy realms of help, that heaven thy home,
Some whiteness, which I judge thy face makes proud,
Some wanness where, I think, thy foot may fall."

We are recalling the wedded happiness of two who now are dead; but again and again Robert Browning shows that he does not regard death as the end either of life or of wedded love. Take the lines—

"Never the time and the place,
And the loved one all together!"

They are supposed to be written as a husband dreams of his loved lost one, lying in her grave, and death and doubt seem to mock him. Yet he ends by saying:

"O enemy, sly and serpentine,
Uncoil thee from the waking man!
Do I hold the Past
Thus firm and fast,
Yet doubt if the Future hold I can?
This path, so soft to pace, shall lead
Through the magic of May to herself indeed!
Or narrow, if needs the house must be,
Outside are the storms and strangers; we—
Oh, close, safe, warm, sleep—I and she,
I and she."

This is the tender conception which dominates the lines which begin, "Beautiful Evelyn Hope is dead." Even where there have been grievous faults he still looks to reunitement, as in the epilogue to "Fifine at the Fair," so quaint and rough, yet so full of meaning:

"Savage, I was sitting in my house, late, love,
Dreary, weary with the long day's work,
Head of me, heart of me, stupid as a stone . . .
When, in a moment, just a knock, call, cry,
Half a pang, and all a rapture, there again were we!
'What! and is it really you again?' quoth I.
'I again! what else did you expect?' quoth she.
* * * * *
Help to get it over! Reunited to his wife
(How draw up the paper lets the parish people know!),
Lies M. or N., departed from this life,
Day the this or that, month and year the so and so.
What i' the way of final flourish? Prose? Verse? Try!
'Affliction sore long time he bore,' or what is it to be?
'"Till God did please to grant him ease." Do end!'
quoth I.
'I end with Love is all, and death is nought,' quoth she."

But it must not be for a moment supposed that what Mr. Browning urged was a love like that of Geraint for Enid—a love which quenched effort, and became

"A drowning life besotted in sweet self."

Against this he gave his lovely warning in "Ferishtah's Fancies." He rejects the ideal of a life under the forest boughs or in the lonely splendors of some selfish palace of art. He claims, as the proper sphere for true love's action and development, the common life of men in the crowded city:

"Round us the wild creatures, overhead the trees,
Under foot the moss-tracks, life and love with these.
I to wear a fawn-skin, thou to dress in flowers,
All the long lone summer day—that greenwood life of ours.

Rich-pavilion'd, rather !—still, the world without ;
Inside, gold-roofed, silk-walled, silence round about.
Queen it thou in purple , I, at watch and ward,
Couch'd beneath the columns, gaze, thy slave, love's guard.

So for us no world. Let throngs press thee to me !
Up and down amid men, heart by heart fare we.
Welcome, squalid vesture, harsh voice, hateful face !
God is soul ; souls I and thou ; with souls should souls have place."

Thus to him the love of husband and wife was the embroidery, the illumination, the inspiring force of a life devoted to noble effort for the good of man.

"O world as God has made it ! All is beauty ;
And knowing this is love ; and love is Duty."

This is the meaning of the lovely little lyric·

"Such a starved bank of moss,
Till, that May morn,
Blue ran the flash across—
Violets were born !

"Sky—what a scowl of cloud !
Till, near and far,
Ray on ray split the shroud—
Splendid—a star !"

"World—how it walled about
Life with disgrace !
Till God's own smile came out :—
That was thy face."

When we consider how madly ruinous the unions of not a few poets and men of genius have been, I say that to contemplate this marriage is a delight and an example. We think of Shakespeare living for years in London, with his wife left at Stratford-on-Avon: We think of Dante never once mentioning, or even alluding to, his wife during those long years of bitter exile. We think of Milton, and how the commonplace daughter of the ruined and roystering cavalier lit the fires of hell upon his desecrated hearth. We think of Coleridge, separated from his wife for so many years; of Shelley and the frightful tragedy in which his hasty youthful marriage ended; of Byron, and the repellent spectacle presented by his artificial misanthropy, and the paraded pageant of his bleeding heart. I have spoken of that holy lesson for wedded lives furnished by a wedding which so moved the heart of the poet to thankfulness that when he visited this church he kissed the very stones on which he had stood with the bride, whose delicate life he sheltered for so many simple yet supremely happy years. It is most true of marriage, that it is what men and women make it.

"It locally contains a hell, a heaven,
There is no third place in it."

To base, unworthy, impure, selfish souls, a noble marriage is impossible. We may well thank God, then, for instances which illustrate God's law expressed in the words of Christ: "For this cause shall a man leave father and mother, and cleave unto his wife, and they twain shall be one flesh."

Indeed, pure earthly love, at its highest, was, with Browning, the type of that heavenly love which the soul feels for God, and with which the Spirit of God yearns over the soul even to jealousy:

"For life and all it holds of joy and love (believe the aged friend),
Is just our chance of the prize of learning love,
How love may be, hath been, indeed, and is."

Some poets there have been who, indeed, did learn before they died, but almost too late, that earth furnishes no blessing like that of a pure and happy wedded love.

And in the pathetic little poem "In a Year," where a woman wails for the love of a husband which has sunk into coldness, how valuable a warning Browning gives of the need for watchfulness even in little things:

"Was it something said,
Something done,
Vexed him ? was it touch of hand,
Turn of head ?
Strange ! that very way
Love began.
I as little understand
Love's decay."

But as we are celebrating the anniversary of this great poet's death, I must detain you for a few moments more. I will select but one glorious characteristic of his many-sided poetry—a characteristic precious more than all others to a doubting and desponding age. It is Mr. Browning's magnificent optimism. It is no mere rose-pink, Della Cruscan optimism, no mere predetermined artificial Mark Tapleyism of boisetrous good humor. It is large-sighted and nobly masculine. It is based on his view of man, and of the life of man, its unity, its immortality, its progress even through failures and defects. It is an optimism which had been nobly fought for through years of neglect, disappointment, poverty and trial, till it had become the supreme conviction of his reason. By virtue of it he in the end gained his reward, and his mighty works were not merely a sign that

"Some poet there
Had sat, regardless of neglect and scorn,
Till his long task completed, he hath risen
And left us, never to return, and all
Rush in to peer and praise when all is vain."

It is the optimism of a man who "saw life steadily and saw it whole." With him "the sacred air-cities of Hope" never shrank (as Carlyle says) "into the mean clay-hamlets of Reality." "It is quite wonderful," said the stormy pessimistic Carlyle, "to find a man, in this age, so happy and so serenely confident as he is, but he is very different from me." If he did not vanquish the problem of life, at least he was not vanquished by it into the mere shriek-

ing and sobbing in which so many poets have indulged. He would never have asked the faithless morbid question, "Is life worth living?" Byron, at the age of thirty-three, wrote the frightfully cynical and shameful lines:

"Through life's drear road, so dim and dirty,
I have dragged on to three and thirty.
What have those years left to me?
Nothing—except thirty-three."

But Browning, not wealthy, not nobly born, not surrounded by a blaze of instant popularity as Byron was, wrote, at seventy:

"Have you found your life distasteful?
My life did, and does, smell sweet.
Was your youth of pleasure wasteful?
Mine I saved, and hold complete.

Do your joys with age diminish?
When mine fail me I'll complain.
Must in death your daylight finish?
My sun sets to rise again!

I find earth not gray but rosy;
Heaven not grim but fair of hue.
Do I stoop? I pluck a posy;
Do I stand and stare? All's blue."

He never for a moment disguised or made light of life's trials, but he faced them, and bated no jot of heart or hope. Life has its severe temptations. Yes, but

"Why comes temptation but for man to meet
And master, and make crouch beneath his foot
And to stand pedestalled in triumph? Pray
Lead us into no such temptation, Lord.
Yea! but oh, Thou, whose servants are the bold,
Drag such temptations by the head and hair,
Reluctant dragons, up to who dares fight;
That so he may do battle and have praise."

You know how nobly he speaks of old age, and of the struggle and strain and trials of life in "Ben Ezra." All the beauty and manliness of the poet's life is expressed in two lines which may well serve us as mottoes; one is:

"Look one step onward, and secure that step."

The other is:

"God, Thou art Love: I build my faith on that."

That was the secret of his inextinguishable gladness. Because he hopes, and above all, because he loves, even death does not in the slightest degree appal him:

"For sudden the worst turns the best to the brave;
The black minute's at end,
And the elements rage, the fiend voices that rave,
Shall dwindle, shall blend,
Shall change, shall become, first, a peace out of pain,
Then a light, then thy breast.
O, thou soul of my soul! I shall clasp thee again,
And with God be the rest."

He repeatedly expresses his belief in the life beyond. Thus his Paracelsus says:

"If I stoop
Into a dark tremendous sea of cloud,
It is but for a time. I press God's lamp
Close to my breast; its splendor soon or late
Will pierce the gloom. I shall emerge some day."

And when Sordello lies dead, after the long failure and final recovery of his life, they see

"A triumph, lingering in the wide eyes,
Wider than some spent swimmer's if he spies
Help from above in his extreme despair."

And again:

"The roof is reached!
Break through, and there is all the sky above."

And in "Pisgah Lights:"

"Waft of souls wing—
What lies above?
Sunshine and love
Sky blue and spring."

And once more:

"Wet, this clay-cold clod
Was man's heart,
Crumble it, and what comes next?
Is it God?"

Even as he gazes at the corpses of three hapless wretches who have just ended their misspent days by suicide in the muddy Seine, as they lie before him in the morgue, he can still say:

"My own hope is a sun shall pierce
The thickest cloud earth ever stretch'd;
That, after last, returns the first,
Though a wide compass round be stretch'd:
That what God made best, can't end worst,
Nor what God blessed once prove accurst."

The many and various phases of this magnificent optimism—which is so needful a lesson to an age so sick as ours is with despondency and doubt—are too numerous to quote now; but one passage, comparatively little known, from "Aristophanes' Apology," may sum them all up:

"Why should despair be, since, distinct above
Man's wickedness and folly, flies the wind,
And floats the cloud, free transport for the soul
Out of its fleshy durance dim and vile?

Since disembodied soul anticipates,
(Thought-borne as now in rapturous unrestraint)
Above all crowding crystal silentness;
Above all noise a silver solitude.

O, nothing doubt, Philemon! Greed, and strife,
Hatred, and cark, and care—what place have these
In yon blue liberality of heaven?
Heaven, earth, and sea my warrant, in their name
Believe—o'er falsehood truth is surely sphered,
O'er ugliness beams beauty."

But what was the secret of this invincible trustfulness? Why does he make the sweet little girl, Pippa, sing repeatedly:

"God's in His heaven,
All's right with the world?"

Is it not expressed in the last line of "La Saisiaz:"

"He at least believed in soul, and was very sure of God?"

Live not truly, nobly, bravely, wisely, happily, your human life as a human life: not as a supernatural life, for you are a man & not an angel: not as a sensual life, for you are a man & not a brute: not as a wicked life, for you are a man, & not a demon: not as a frivolous life, for you are a man & not an animal. Live, each day, the true life of a man today; not yesterday's life only, lest you be become a mere mummer, not tomorrow's life only lest you be become a visionary: but the life of happy yesterday & confident tomorrow. The life of today surrounded by the Earthdim arrows of yesterday & unbroken by the possible / cloudland of tomorrow. Life is indeed a mystery: but it was God who gave it, in a world wrapped round with sweet air, & bathed in sunshine: & abounding with knowledge; & a ray of eternal light falls upon it even here; & that light shall wholly transfigure it beyond the grave.

DEAN FARRAR'S SUMMARY OF BROWNING'S MESSAGE. (See concluding paragraph of text.)

Is it not expressed in the lines:

> "The belief of God in Christ,
> Accepted by thy reason, solves for thee
> All problems in the world, and out of it?"

Is it not enshrined in the magnificent lines which conclude the "Epistle of Karshish:"

> "The very God! think, Abib; canst thou think?
> So, the All-Great, were the All-Loving too;
> So, through the thunder comes a human voice
> Saying, 'O, heart I made, a heart beats here!
> Face, My hands fashioned, see it in myself.
> Thou hast no power nor mayst conceive of mine;
> But love I give thee, with myself to love,
> And thou must love me, who have died for thee!'?"

If, then, I might venture to try to sum up in a sentence the main lessons of Robert Browning's life and poetry, it would be somewhat thus: Live out truly, nobly, bravely, wisely, happily, your human life as a human life; not as a supernatural life, for you are a man, and not an angel; not as a sensual life, for you are a man, and not a brute; not as a wicked life, for you are a man, and not a demon; not as a frivolous life, for you are a man, and not an insect. Live, each day, the true life of a man to-day; not yesterday's life only, lest you should become a murmurer; not to morrow's life only, lest you become a visionary; but the life of happy yesterdays and confident to-morrows—the life of to day unwounded by the Parthian arrows of yesterday, and undarkened by the possible cloudland of to-morrow. Life is indeed a mystery; but it was God Who gave it, in a world "wrapped round with sweet air, and bathed in sunshine, and abounding with knowledge:" and a ray of eternal light falls upon it even here, and that light shall wholly transfigure it beyond the grave.

F. W. FARRAR.

II. BROWNING AS A POET OF THE PLAIN PEOPLE.

BY THE WARDEN OF BROWNING HALL.

ROBERT BROWNING has long been the prey of the "superior person." His poetry has been seized upon as the private preserve of the esoteric few. The total originality of his style, his swift transitions of thought, the unfamiliar scenes and persons of many of his pieces, and above all his profound and subtle analysis of soul, have been thrust forward as a fence to ward off the uninitiated multitude. Most unnecessary emphasis has been laid on what is abstruse and recondite in his writings; and the Pharisees of culture have all but publicly thanked God that they were not as other men, or even as this poor Philistine who "could not understand Browning." The Philistine retaliated by declaring that he had no desire to understand a poet so occult, and it became the fashion to vent small witticisms at Browning's "obscurity." Happily there have from the first been those who found in his writings the very light of life. Here, they felt, were too many "accents of the Holy Ghost" to remain long unheard or unprized by "the heedless world." Out of a personal gratitude deeper than any literary sympathy they have done what they could to claim this sacred heritage for the human commonalty. And to-day Browning is being recognized more and more as a people's poet. Working men and working women in widely different parts of the land are showing an appreciation of his works, which puts to shame the attitude of indifference or even disdain often assumed by members of the middle classes. These working folk are finding out the heart of love the poet had for the common people.

They see how many of his best characters are drawn from the lower social grades. They feel the sympathy which lingered over toilers like Theocrite the craftsman, Riel the pilot, Ivan the peasant, and the poor wrecks of humanity that crowd into the chapel in "Christmas Eve." The heroine of "Pippa Passes" is but a lone mill girl; and Browning's most perfect creation is no "blameless king" or sceptred prig, but Pompilia, child of a parentage too low to name. His passion for popular freedom touches the popular heart in short poems like "The Italian in England," "The Confessional," and "The Patriot," besides coloring the atmosphere of his larger works. It is possible that the masses may yet find in "Pippa's Morning Hymn" their plea for a juster distribution of wealth. "All service ranks the same with God . . . there is no last nor first." That is a principle which, when translated into economic terms, may be regarded as fairly drastic. Works like "Sordello" or "Bishop Bloughram's Apology" will probably never attract more than a few to study and enjoy them. But there is range enough in Browning to supply ample food and fire for the new democracy.

These are but aspects of a more central truth. Robert Browning embodies more than any other poet the genius of the English people in the Victorian era. He expresses the spirit of our race in its most expansive and triumphant period. The age of steam and electricity and countless other scientific marvels, it has seen the British folk opening out new continents, peopling waste regions, subduing the wilderness, building up new empires, making the material environment of man more and more subservient to his imperious will. The virile, dauntless, world-conquering energy which has achieved these marvels finds its voice in Browning. Not that he was insular in sympathy. No man was further from such narrowness. But insularity is not a feature of

the typical Victorian Englishman. His home is the planet. And Browning was essentially of the cosmopolitan type. It appears in the vast variety of nationalities from which he selected his heroes. It ran in his very blood. The Browning stock came from the Southwest of England. The poet's mother was a native of Scotland. Her father was a German from Hamburg. Robert's father's mother, again, was a Creole, a native of the West Indies. And both father and grandfather had held important positions in the Bank of England, which may perhaps be regarded as the commercial centre of mankind. The poet himself was a native of the metropolis, breathing from his infancy the air of the imperial capital. He was born in Camberwell (Southampton street), and received some of his finest inspirations while roaming through the Dulwich Woods. His religious training was among the Independents, a stalwart sect, which from the days of Cromwell had had scanty sympathy with Little Englanders. Characteristically enough, Browning's chief patriotic outburst is found in "Home Thoughts from the Sea," and was inspired by sight of the scenes where Britain's naval supremacy was won. Salt water is essentially cosmopolitan—and, practically, English. His devoted love to Italy was the love of the artist, and not of the patriot.

Glance round the world in the Victorian age and observe the part played by that weariless Titan—the English-speaking race; then turn to the poets of our time: think them over one by one; hear their message; mark their spirit, and see if there be any in the holy choir who, like Browning, voices the world-mastering genius of our people. Only he sounds the deep music of our century of triumph. His robust and even rugged virility, his dauntless buoyancy, his intrepidity, his glorious concreteness, his scorn of mere intellect, his insistence on action, his emphasis on will, his feeling for the common folk, his absolute loyalty to the sanctities of home, his world-wide sympathies, his preference for simple forms of worship, his profound religious faith—do not these things show "the age and body of the time, his form and pressure," aye, and very soul? These are certainly not traits of the pale and often nerveless coteries of "culture" or of the British people—the people—the actual subduers of nature and conquerors of the globe. Only the optimism of Browning does justice to their expansive and exuberant energies. Did ever the Englishman's inability to know when he was beaten receive sublimer expression than in Browning's glorification of failure? And in his occasional obscurities are we not reminded of that element of inarticulateness which was conspicuous in Cromwell, and is characteristic of the English folk? But both people and poet can speak out most clearly when so they are moved to do.

F. HERBERT STEAD.

A PLEA FOR THE PROTECTION OF USEFUL MEN.

THE death of such a man as General Francis A. Walker is something more than a loss to personal friends. It is a distinct loss to the community. The prolongation of the life of every man whose work is of eminent public value, and the conservation of that man's health and vigor for the performance of the best work that lies in him, ought always to be objects of thoughtful care and solicitude. General Walker's wide studies, varied experiences and active public services had ripened his judgment and had added constantly to his usefulness to the nation. Thousands of sincere men were of the opinion that General Walker, as our foremost advocate of international bimetallism, was fitted to render the United States and the world at large a most conspicuous service during the next few years in helping bring to an honorable end the war between the monetary standards. So valuable a piece of public property as such a man ought not to be worried and badgered to death by petty demands upon his time and strength, any more than the high-bred race horse should be used for dray purposes, or precious stones for road making.

The sudden death of President Walker on January 5 was reported to be due to an apoplectic stroke. But if this stroke were the immediate cause, what conditions of nervous strain and mental fatigue may have been the remoter cause? Only two weeks before the sad news of General Walker's death, the editor of this REVIEW received from him the following letter,—a remarkable letter in any case, and a well nigh startling one in view of the event that was so soon to follow:

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY,
BOSTON, December 22, 1896.

DEAR MR. SHAW:

. . . I should be glad some time to write an article—but probably never shall—having for its title, "Killing a Man," in which I should try to set forth the manners and ways in which decent and well-meaning people combine and conspire to knock down and trample on every man in the community who is fit to render any public service. I should try to show what an utter lack of conscience there is in this matter, so that men who would not on any account commit a petty larceny, will set upon a man whom they perfectly well know to be badly overworked, and knock out whatever little breath there may be left in his poor body; how they get "between him and his hole," cutting off his possible retreat by every sort of social entanglement; how they make last year's declination a reason for this year's acceptance; how they surround the poor victim on every side until he is fain to surrender and give up the last chance he has of getting a little rest or a little pleasure during the next two weeks, all for the purpose of

delivering an address for some infernal society, which, perhaps, ought never to have existed, or at any rate, has long survived any excuse for its being.

I am very well aware that the foregoing is a triumph of mixed metaphor; but let it stand to express the condition into which a man is brought by the unceasing demands from every quarter to do work which, generally speaking, is not worth doing at all.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) FRANCIS A. WALKER.

On December 9 the editor of this REVIEW had written to President Walker inviting him to contribute something to the REVIEW "concerning in a general way the policies that ought to be adopted by the United States in respect to the great pending issues of the public revenues and the reform of the currency." General Walker on the succeeding day had replied as follows:

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY,
BOSTON, December 10, 1896.

MY DEAR MR. SHAW:

I dislike exceedingly to decline an invitation so flattering, and to miss an opportunity so promising to do my share in regard to public questions; but, unfortunately, it is not in my power to do anything at the present time. I can merely keep my work along and myself alive from day to day. I am literally overwhelmed with what I have on hand; I am not well; and neither callers nor correspondents have any mercy. I am very much obliged to you for asking me to take part in the coming symposium, and I wish I were in any sort of shape and condition to comply. Yours truly,

(Signed) FRANCIS A. WALKER.

Subsequently, on the 13th, the editor of the REVIEW sent a letter to General Walker expressing his sympathy and his appreciation of the difficulties under which General Walker found himself, mentioning the somewhat similar situation in which a good many other well-known men are placed, who confess that "just at the moment when they have begun to think themselves almost ready by study and experience to do some creditable work they seem not to be allowed any time in which to get that work done." This letter to General Walker ended as follows:

What, I wonder, is the remedy for it? Some time when all your tasks are accomplished, your correspondence drops off for a month, and callers give you a respite, perhaps you will write an article for the *Atlantic*, or the *Forum*, or even let the REVIEW OF REVIEWS have it, on this question how men may save their time and strength for the doing of their best work.

General Walker was expressly informed that this letter called for no answer, but some days later he sent the despairing and pathetic letter of December 22 which we have quoted above.

It is true that there are some men of great value who know how to protect themselves against the ruthless filching of their working hours and their nervous energy by all sorts and conditions of men who have no just claim upon their personal attention. Some such men can calmly instruct a secretary or clerk or doorkeeper that they are out of town and will not be in their offices for a week, when in fact they are busily doing their own legitimate work at their desks every day. By this means they get rid of tedious callers; but also, still more invariably, they drive away the very persons they most earnestly wish to see. The people who have no right to come will not fail to return the next week and the week after. But those who have the right to come, and whose presence is wanted for good and legitimate reasons, are the very ones who are especially conscientious about taking another man's valuable time, and they are not so likely to come back the next week.

Furthermore, a man who can afford it may employ secretaries to stand as a barrier between him and the daily avalanche of letters, with instruction to make final disposition of the bulk of them and to show him only those of the most obvious importance. But it is just as difficult to intrust to another person the disposition of one's letters as the task of discriminating among one's callers. And, moreover, the very multiplication of agencies for the quick and effective dispatch of correspondence through the employment of secretaries, with the aid of stenography and typewriting machines, only results in the multiplication of the letters to be dealt with. Hundreds of men who are not engaged in private business pursuits, strictly speaking, but who may be considered to a greater or less extent as public characters, confess in despair that their correspondence is the greatest bugbear of their lives, and that it uses up so much of their time and productive energy that it most seriously handicaps them in the carrying out of their plans of work.

President Walker's criticism of the innumerable societies and organizations which were always trying to trap him into an engagement to speak, is by no means an unjust characterization. Every such unnecessary engagement entered into by a man like General Walker meant the sacrifice, let us say, of a whole chapter of some book that this distinguished scholar was endeavoring to write for the instruction and benefit of the entire country. Such men have their own well defined and important work to do in the world, and it is not the legitimate business of a thousand and one petty societies to order them hither and thither and undertake to lay out their work for them. The real usefulness of societies and organizations must consist in their ability to bring together persons who otherwise are not effectively devoting their energies to the service of the community, and who can by virtue of organization help on some worthy cause or movement. Organizations should be a help rather than a hindrance. They should discover and develop latent talent in their own members, and also give opportunity of expression to able and thoughtful men and women who might not otherwise obtain so advantageous a hearing. Such men as General Walker should assuredly be given the opportunity to appear in public on many occasions, whether of greater or less importance, but they ought not to be urged into engagements for

voluntary and unremunerated services against their own judgment and real preference. It should always be sufficient to be told just once by such a man that he needs his time for his own work,—which is always directly or indirectly public work,—or that he needs time to devote in his own way to rest and recreation.

The sort of importunity of which General Walker complains in the letters cited above, no matter how well meant, is a species of assassination. It may be inspired by no feeling except that of admiration and kindness; but there is such a thing as killing one's friends with too much kindness. We could name a list of men in the United States, most of them past the age of fifty, but a few of them younger, who are worth so much to the country that they ought to be protected at all hazards. Since there is such a passion for forming organizations and societies, before which distinguished men are expected to appear and make speeches, why should we not have a few societies formed for the special purpose of protecting certain of our fellow citizens? For example, Dr. Edward Everett Hale, who has served innumerable causes with such unstinted generosity, ought henceforth to be protected with the utmost care. The educational world might wisely form a little society for the protection of a few such men as President Eliot of Harvard and President Gilman of the Johns Hopkins, whose usefulness both in their specific places and in general ways is so great that their loss would be a serious public calamity. Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler is still a very young man, but if some adequate protection is not found for him, the countless demands made upon his strength will endanger a career the value of which to the cause of education in the United States could hardly be measured. President Seth Low is another citizen of New York whose value in many directions is beyond estimation, and who certainly deserves, in the interest of the whole metropolis, to be carefully guarded against needless invasions of his time.

We already have one splendid association which deserves the country's thanks for its effective labors in protecting the higher officials of the nation against intrusions which interfere with their legitimate public work. We refer to the Civil Service Reform Association, to which President-elect McKinley and his prospective cabinet will be so deeply indebted. The mad rush of place-hunters has been the death of more than one American statesman whose talents were needed for high public service. As matters stand, Mr. McKinley and his heads of departments will find it no easy matter to pacify the clamorous horde who demand petty offices; but at least nine-tenths of the old-time pressure will have been removed by the progress of civil service reform. Every such movement that saves the time and strength of men in public station for the transaction of the serious duties which devolve upon them is to be welcomed with enthusiasm. While these reforms are proceeding in the domain of political life, we must also find ways to amend our manners and instruct our consciences with respect to the rights of public men and women who are not in politics. All that the public should demand from our best authors, for example, is the uninterrupted carrying out of their plans to give us from time to time their best productions;—this for our enjoyment and edification, and also for the glory of our country, which should be as great a country in its literature as in any other phase of its civilization.

Collateral demands upon public characters are greater by far in this country than elsewhere. The scholar in Germany has due opportunity to pursue his scholarship unmolested. In England a statesman, apart from social recreation and sports, is accorded his full time and strength for his most important duties. In France the artist and the author are guarded and protected by common consent. In London the editor in office hours is as inaccessible to the ordinary caller as the Queen herself; and outside of office hours he is altogether a private person. As for our own country, one is sometimes disposed to take the discouraging view that we are so warmly appreciative of everybody who does anything creditable enough to gain some little public recognition, that henceforth we are all unwittingly engaged in a conspiracy to prevent that poor fellow from doing anything again that shall embody his best concentrated effort.

It would be superfluous to say that we all sincerely want our educators, our statesmen, our authors, our orators, our artists, our political and social reformers, and our men and women capable of initiative in every department of life, to live out the full measure of their days and to contribute of their very best to the honor and advancement of the nation. And yet we are all too much prone to act like those foolish friends of a runner at the games who might line the course and seek to show their good will by stopping him at every step to shake his hand and congratulate him. Mr. Kipling, it is said, reads no letters, sees no callers, and allows nothing to interrupt him while, sometimes for weeks together, he is engaged in the production of a piece of literary work. Most people, upon the whole, would prefer that Mr. Kipling should use his time in producing literature; although he might, if his power of resistance were not well developed, readily exhaust all his time and energy in answering letters and seeing callers through the working hours of the day, and in entertaining small audiences under charming and select auspices in Boston, New York, or elsewhere, every evening.

GOVERNMENT AND BANKING IN AUSTRALASIA.

[In Australasia, as in the United States, questions of banking and currency have of late demanded consideration. Our colleague, Mr. W. H. Fitchett of Melbourne, presents the following timely notes upon recent phases of discussion in the Australian Colonial Parliaments, having written them as recently as November 20, 1896.—EDITOR.]

THE Victorian State Bank bill, after a somewhat stormy history, has suddenly shed all its controversial parts, and subsided into a modest scheme for the amalgamation of the two varieties of savings banks now in existence in the colony. The bill was "contrived a double debt to pay;" it was to serve the farmers by supplying them with cheap money on the Credit Foncier scheme; it was to satisfy the aspirations of the Labor party for a state bank, which would render other banks unnecessary, coin that somewhat vaporous thing, public credit, into solid cash, and be, in brief, an ever running spring of money for semi-socialistic purposes.

The idea of a state bank has a strange charm for Labor members generally. They regard it almost as a bit of miracle working machinery. The wiser members of the party do not, of course, imagine that, with the help of a printing press and a little ink, the state can produce money at will; but they think there are as yet unexplored uses in a state bank, and they do not realize how peremptory and final are the laws which regulate the currency. Why, indeed, they think, should there be any "laws" on such a subject at all which cannot—in a democratic country at least—be changed by the vote of a sufficient majority?

On the whole the debate in the Victorian Parliament on this subject has been of a high order, and has contributed to the political education of the country. It has sharpened the conviction that state notes, like the notes of ordinary banks, must ultimately depend on a gold basis, for that abstraction, "public credit," cannot be coined into cash at will. It may even prove least available when it is most wanted. A state bank, too, empowered to act as a sort of financial providence to ordinary banks in time of crisis, has very huge risks. When political influence can affect overdrafts and advances, it is itself in imminent peril of becoming corrupt. If a state bank, moreover, received private accounts and then employed its floating balances for public uses this might, to a dangerous extent, fill the public treasury; but it would be with cash that did not belong to it, and that might be suddenly withdrawn exactly when the withdrawal would be most inconvenient. The scheme, if it gave the public treasury the advantages of a bank, would expose it also to the risks of a bank.

THE VICTORIA BILL AS MODIFIED.

The bill, with all its dangerous parts jettisoned, becomes a measure about which all parties are agreed; but the debate, on the whole, has damaged the reputation of the Ministry. Mr. Turner remains convinced that the device of a state bank is the only way of providing the farmers with really cheap money, and while he thought the measure had the faintest chance of passing he clung to it. Even when the chances of the bill were visibly hopeless, he still insisted that the debate should proceed as an educational experience for the public at large. But one or two powerful speeches from among his own supporters—notably one by Mr. Shiels—showed that the process of education was likely to take a course the very opposite of what Mr. Turner desired, and he abruptly abandoned all the state bank clauses.

While dropping the state bank, however, ministers declare that they heartily believe in it, and will fight the next general election under its standard. But on banking matters the average Victorian elector is somewhat of an expert, if only on the principle upon which a child who has just had its fingers burned is an authority on the qualities of flame; and the attempt to convince Victorian constituencies that notes issued on any other than a gold basis are safe, is somewhat desperate. The whole discussion has strengthened the general impression that ministers lack conviction, or have no convictions which they are not ready to postpone when a defeat seems probable. This impression is partly owing to Mr. Turner's very virtues. He is not a statesman in the sense of a man who has large visions of policy which he is resolute to translate into concrete form. He is like a family lawyer, anxious only to know what his client—the public—wants, and to get that done. And if the public wants to-day exactly the opposite of what it wanted yesterday, Mr. Turner knows no reason why its wishes should not be respected. This is amiable, no doubt, but it is not quite statesmanship.

BANK TROUBLES IN QUEENSLAND.

Queensland is indulging in the luxury of a banking crisis. A commission has been making inquiries into the history and position of the Queensland National Bank for some time, and its report is of an unpleasant character. The total losses, it seems, amount to £3,000,000, and the liabilities exceed the assets by £2,435,423. The paid-up capital, the amount at credit of profit and loss, the contingency account, the interest suspense account—all have vanished. The bank has paid magnificent dividends, their aggregate amounting to £10 15s. 4d.

per share on £8 paid up; but the commission reports that no dividends ought to have been paid since reconstruction, nor for some time previous to reconstruction.

The commission recommends that the deferred depositors, who, apart from the government, are creditors for about £4,000,000, should consent to convert the whole of this amount into share capital. Of this £4,000,000 about £2,800,000 is held by British investors, and only about £1,200,000 in the colonies, and the fate of the bank, therefore, seems to lie with the British depositors. There is a liability of £2 on the existing shares; the commission proposes that shareholders be relieved of this liability in consideration of their surrendering all rights in the bank.

There will thus be, practically, a new bank created, the position of which would be, roughly, as follows: Assets, £7,670,558; liabilities, after deducting £4,000,000 due to depositors, £1,250,000; share capital and reserves, £4,905,718; leaving surplus assets, £2,764,840. If the depositors refuse to accept this scheme, the government, it is hinted, will stand upon the prerogative of the Crown to obtain its deferred deposits (£2,000,000) in full. Under the proposed arrangement the commission reports that depositors stand a good chance of ultimately realizing 20s. in the pound, while in the meantime they will be able to pay themselves and the government 2½ per cent., and show a good annual surplus besides.

AN EMERGENCY BILL.

Both the history of the bank and the proposed new policy will be exposed to microscopic criticism; meanwhile, to prevent a run upon the bank, and to safeguard all the interests concerned, an Emergency bill was brought in and passed through all its stages. The bill, "inter alia," guarantees current deposits for twelve months. Sir Hugh Nelson, with great judgment, took the leaders of all the parties in the Assembly into his confidence at all stages of the inquiry, and, as a result, the second reading of the Emergency bill was carried by 55 votes to 6.

The members of the Labor party naturally take a grim sort of satisfaction in the report of the commission. Its appointment, they claim, was mainly their work, its findings justify all their criticisms. But when the Emergency bill came before the House, the Labor members, with genuine patriotism, joined frankly in passing the measure. The force of events, it is plain, will thrust upon Queensland—the colony least disposed to extend state functions—a state bank, with all its unknown risk.

THE NEW ZEALAND BANK.

The committee appointed by the New Zealand House of Representatives to inquire into the affairs of the Bank of New Zealand had a stormy history, and its report proved to be of great severity. The losses of the bank, actual and estimated, since 1888, amount to over £4,000,000; and of this sum £160,000 formed direct advances to some of the directors. Yet during the period that the capital of the bank was vanishing at this rate the sum of £265,688 was paid in dividends. The crisis of 1888, the committee holds, was directly owing to errors of judgment and gross mismanagement in the conduct of the bank, and criminal proceedings against those responsible ought, at the time, to have been instituted. It is advised that the services of the officers responsible for those losses should be now dispensed with.

The balance sheet of the Colonial Bank, issued just before its purchase by the Bank of New Zealand, did not disclose the true state of its affairs; the committee, however, thinks the purchase was, for the Bank of New Zealand, a safe and profitable transaction, and the action of the government in 1894, in coming to the assistance of the Bank of New Zealand, is declared to have been prudent, and to have averted a national disaster. The report of the committee, in a word, is a severe indictment of the past management of the bank, and is in marked contrast with the report of the committee appointed by the Legislative Council. Public opinion will, no doubt, be somewhat perplexed by the circumstance that two Parliamentary committees, independently inquiring into the same set of facts, should arrive at conclusions so unlike each other; but, on the whole, the report of the committee of the House of Representatives will most influence public judgment.

BANKING AND POLITICS.

The committee made a series of recommendations as to the future administration of the bank. These included the abolition of the office of president, the appointment of a new general manager, the increase of the directors to eight—three representing the shareholders, three to be appointed by the Governor-in Council, and one each by the two Houses of Parliament. No overdraft to any director or officer of the bank, or to any company of which any director of the bank was also a director, to be allowed. A bill embodying these recommendations was passed, with some amendments, by the Lower House, and, with still further amendments, by the Council. The House of Representatives refused to accept the Council's amendments, however; and after repeated and fruitless conferences betwixt the managers of the two Chambers, the bill was abandoned.

The net result is that the management of the bank has been condemned by Parliament, but remains unchanged, and some of the fiercest fighting in the general election will eddy round the unfortunate bank. The committees of both Houses report that, with careful administration, the bank will easily meet all its liabilities; but capital is a very shy element, and it remains to be seen how the application of political methods and passions to banking will work out.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH

THE UNITED STATES AND CUBA.

MR. W. HALLETT PHILIPS writes in the *National Review* on "The United States and Cuba—a New Armenia." The United States, says this writer, is as determined at this time to adhere to its traditional policy of non interference with European affairs as it has always been heretofore. No power, he says, has been more tolerant and more averse to hostile measures or aggressions, and better proof of this, he thinks, could not be afforded than is found in the relations of the United States with Spain and Cuba, though the chronic condition of turbulence in Cuba has long been a sore in our side. Reviewing our national policy in regard to Cuba in the past, he says :

"On account of its proximity to the United States, the intimate relations between the two countries, their commercial and social connections, the Federal government has from the beginning pursued toward Cuba a policy which has been tenaciously upheld. The like authority declared at an early date that the possession of the island by Spain would be respected as long as its allegiance was preserved, but no interference in its affairs on the part of any other foreign power would be tolerated. It further announced that the Cuban question was essentially an American one. In pursuance of these declarations, in 1825 the United States prevented the Spanish-American States, then at war with Spain, from attacking Cuba. For the same reason in 1853, the United States declined to enter into the Tripartite Convention with England and France guaranteeing Cuba to Spain, because unwilling in advance to suppress the free exercise of the future choice of the inhabitants of the island. On many occasions during the past wars the United States exercised a right of intervention in the affairs of the island whenever they thought proper to do so. This right of intervention resulted from the assumption of a peculiar interest in Cuba, only second to that of Spain herself."

CAN CUBA GOVERN HERSELF?

Mr. Philips is not an annexationist, but he insists that Cuba, like the South American republics, should have a fair field and no favor.

"The United States, by recognizing the independence of Cuba, will only follow the policy it pursued as to South America on the occasion of its separation from Spain. Such action was not then regarded as cause of war by Spain : no more should she now regard similar action as to Cuba. The sole motive of the United States is peace with order. If higher considerations were not paramount the government might justly intervene to protect its own interests and welfare ; to arrest the destruction of its commerce with Cuba and outrages upon its citizens ; to relieve the burden of policing its entire coast in order to prevent a friendly and neighboring population from aiding the Cubans ; to avoid the inevitable straining of neutral obligations in the effort to execute the demands of Spain, while at the same time Spain contends that there is no war ; and, finally, to preclude the danger that all these and other vexations shall become chronic. But these issues, while sufficiently grave to justify intervention, are subordinate in their character. It is sufficient that the Cubans have successfully maintained the independence which they have declared, and that their success claims recognition. A provisional government is in existence under a Constitution, and only needs the cessation of hostilities to be in full operation. The question of what is best to be done is not to be affected by any doubt Spain may raise as to the capacity of the Cubans for maintaining self-government which they have won. Spain has always interposed the same objection whenever one of her colonies has revolted. It can safely be asserted by the Cubans that their government will at least be as good as that of Spain. It is but a moderate expectation that it will be better. The liberal and well-educated men now prominently connected with Cuban affairs will be identified with the new republic. A further factor in favor of good government is the absence of Indian blood intermingled with that of the whites. This mixture of races has been the bane of many of the Spanish-American countries. The negroes of Cuba are much in the minority and are a docile and hard-working class. It will be the object of the United States, when the independence of Cuba is attained, to sustain the new nation, without any political connection or interference with its local concerns. There is no party in the United States in favor of annexation. The Cubans must work out their own salvation, but all Americans believe they should be given the opportunity to do so."

THE ARMENIAN QUESTION.

MR. G. W. E. RUSSELL contributes to the *Contemporary Review* an account of the Forward Movement in relation to Armenia. He says :

"The Forward Movement in relation to Armenia is an attempt to do by the moral force of the Liberal party that which the 'non party' movement, so grandly auspicated a year and a half ago, has signally failed to do."

Mr. Russell says that he yields to no one in his admiration of the ideal of considering the Armenian question independently of party, but in practice this involved giving *carte blanche* to Lord Salisbury, and this he declares he could not do, "as at Berlin, so at Constantinople, our heaven sent

Minister was still the lath painted to look like iron —the lath which crumbles into match wood when a strong grasp grips it and pierces the confiding hand which leaned upon it for support."

Various dissatisfied Englishmen, he says, arranged for a small "private conference in London at the beginning of last October. To this conference I was invited. Just before we assembled came Lord Rosebery's resignation, and then his speech at Edinburgh. The effect of that speech on the 'non-party' agitation may be illustrated by the prayer with which an American preacher concluded his Sunday services: 'And, if any spark has been kindled by the exercises of this day, oh, water that spark.' The 'non-party' agitation was most effectually watered by Lord Rosebery's speech, and not merely watered, but drenched and drowned. As far as I am concerned, it perished unwept. Vitiated from its birth by a fundamental unreality, it has passed away into the ignominious limbo of lost causes and forgotten ideals."

Still, the malcontents waited until Lord Salisbury had spoken at the Mansion House, and then seeing that nothing more could be done they launched their resolutions :

"Their reception was exactly what we expected. Good men sympathized, brave men were glad, timid men were frightened, and the smug philistinism of the comfortable classes found it incredible that sensible men should take an unpopular side for the sake of a moral cause."

Mr. Russell thus describes his view of the part which should be played by Russia in this question :

"My own view is that Russia is the Power to whom naturally belongs the duty of coercing the Turk. She is pre-eminently fitted for it by her oriental character ; by her religious sympathy with the Christian subjects of the Porte ; by her geographical position ; by her military strength. But she has no reason to trust us. She has not forgotten the Crimean War or the Congress of Berlin. It is for us to make the first move. We must ask oblivion of the past. We must give to Russia public and binding assurances that we are not seeking our own aggrandizement. We must pledge ourselves that even if it become necessary for her to seize Constantinople we, at any rate, should not oppose her. Have these things been done ? Has Russia received these assurances ? Has she refused the task assigned to her by humanity ? We have a right to know."

Turning from Russia to his own colleagues at home, he asks :

"Whom does the Liberal party follow just now ? It follows no one absolutely ; the leadership is in commission, and the party picks and chooses, and follows one man on one subject and another on another. Lord Rosebery gives us the right lead on Home Rule, Sir William Harcourt on finance, Mr. Asquith on social reform. But as no one seems inclined to give the faintest indication of a lead on the moral aspects of the Armenian question, we must perforce lead ourselves.

"Will not the clergy of the Established Church help us ? Or will the authorized and endowed teachers of national religion be content yet once more to pass by on the other side, while the work of guiding the national conscience in a great issue between right and wrong is performed by the ministers of the non-conformist communion ?"

In the same review Dr. William Wright tells the story of the massacres of the Christians in Lebanon, and the part played by Lord Dufferin in securing the pacification of the country. He says :

"The chief result of the Conference was the permanent settlement of the Lebanon, now the most peaceful and prosperous district in the Turkish empire, and it is due to Lord Dufferin that throughout the length and breadth of that goodly mountain the Christians can sit, every man under his vine and under his fig tree, and none to make them afraid."

THE CZAR'S CORONATION.

MR. RICHARD HARDING DAVIS, one of the eight Americans present at the actual crowning of the Czar, has a graphic description of that event in the February *Harper's*.

AN IDEA OF THE CROWD.

"Imagine a city with its every street as densely crowded as was the Midway Plaisance at the Chicago Fair, and with as different races of people, and then add to that a presidential convention, with its brass bands, banners and delegates, and send into that at a gallop not one Princess Eulalie—who succeeded in upsetting the entire United States during the short time she was in it—but several hundred Princesses Eulalie and crown princesses and kings and governors and aides-de-camp, all of whom together fail to make any impression whatsoever on the city of Moscow, and then march seventy thousand soldiers, fully armed, into that mob, and light it with a million colored lamps, and place it under strict martial law, and you have an idea of what Moscow was like at the time of the coronation."

THE CONTEST FOR PLACES.

The contest for places in the Cathedral made the lives of the functionaries in charge a grievous burden.

"An ambassador who happened to be unmarried was a man among men to 'the ceremonies,' and a prince who did not insist on having the commander-in-chief of his army standing at his side filled their eyes with tears of joy. It was their duty to decide between an aide-de-camp from Bulgaria and a Russian ambassador at home on leave, a Japanese prince and an English general, a German duchess and the correspondent of the Paris *Figaro*. It was a matter of so many square inches chiefly, and one man or

woman who got in kept a dozen applicants for the space out; and the pressure that was brought to bear in order to gain a footing—and a footing was actually all one obtained—threatened the peace of Europe, and caused tears of disappointment and wounds that will rankle in the breasts of noble Russian families for years to come."

"The most interesting part of the ceremony, to my mind, was when the Czar changed from a bare-headed young officer in a colonel's uniform, with his trousers stuck in his boots, to an emperor in the most magnificent robes an emperor could assume; and when the Czarina followed him, and from the peasant girl became a queen, with the majesty of a queen, and with the personal beauty which the queens of our day seem to have lost. When the moment had arrived for this transformation to take place, the Czar's uncle, the Grand Duke Vladimir, and his younger brother, Alexander, lifted the collars of the different orders from the Czar's shoulders, but in doing this the Grand Duke Vladimir let one of the stars fall, which seemed to hold a superstitious interest for both of them. They then fastened upon his shoulders the imperial mantle of gold cloth, which is some fifteen feet in length, with a cape of ermine and covered with the double eagle of Russia in black enamel and precious stones. Over this they placed the broad diamond collar of St. Andrew, which sank into the bed of snowy white fur, and lay glimmering and flashing as the Emperor moved forward to take the imperial diadem from the hands of the Metropolitan of St. Petersburg.

"The crown was a marvelous thing, fashioned in two halves to typify the eastern and western kingdoms, formed entirely of white diamonds and surmounted by a great glowing ruby, above which was a diamond cross. The Czar lifted this flashing globe of flame and light high above him, and then lowered it to his head, and took the scepter in his right hand and the globe in the left.

"From where I stood I could see their faces only in profile, but when the Czar seated himself upon the throne the Czarina turned and raised her eyes questioningly; and then, in answer to some sign he made her, she stood up and walked to a place in front of him, and sank down upon her knees at his feet, with her bare hands clasped before her. He rested his crown for an instant on her brow, and then, replacing it upon his own head, lowered a smaller crown of diamonds upon hers. Three ladies-in-waiting fastened it to her hair with long gold hairpins, the Czar watching them as they did so with the deepest interest; and then, as they retired, two of the grand-dukes placed a mantle similar to the Czar's upon her shoulders, and hung another diamond collar upon the ermine of her cape, and she stepped back to her throne of ivory and he to his throne of turquoise. The supreme moment had come and gone, and Nicholas II. and Alexandra Feodorovna sat crowned before the nations of the world."

FEATURES OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE British public seems never to grow tired of hearing about its favorite assembly. Daily and weekly newspapers are full of sketches of the House and its characteristics, and the monthlies are finding more room for less hasty pictures. In *Cornhill* this month the popular theme has for writer the brilliant Mr. Birrell. He remarks near the beginning on the popularity of politicians, and recognizes that the heroes of the House of Commons, the gladiators of politics, are popular as famous jockeys are or prize-fighters were.

NOTHING NOBLE OR EXALTED.

Mr. Birrell is not too merciful in his strictures:

"There is nothing noble or exalted in the history of the House of Commons. Indeed, a Devil's Advocate, had he the requisite talent, could easily deliver an oration as long and as eloquent as any of Burke's or Sheridan's, taking as his subject the stupidity, cowardice, and, until quite recent times, the corruption of the House of Commons. I confess I cannot call to mind a single occasion in its long and remarkable history when the House of Commons, as a whole, played a part either obviously heroic or conspicuously wise, but we all of us can recall hundreds of occasions when, heroism and wisdom being greatly needed, the House of Commons exhibited either selfish indifference, crass ignorance, or the vulgarest passion. Nor can it honestly be said that our Parliamentary heroes have been the noblest of our race."

"FREE FROM ALL TAINT OF MERCENARINESS."

Its charm and strength and utility spring from its representing truthfully and forcefully not the best sense of the wisest people, not the loftiest aspirations of the noblest people, but the primary instincts and the rooted habits of the mixed race which make up the nation. After emphasizing the fact that the House of Commons is before everything a deliberative and consultative assembly, Mr. Birrell remarks:

"Another marked characteristic of the House of Commons is its total indifference to outside reputations or great fortunes. . . . Never was an assembly so free from all taint of mercenariness as the House of Commons. It doesn't care a snap of its finger whether the income of a new member is £100,000 a year or £3 a week—whether his father was a duke or a blacksmith; its only concern with him is that, if he has anything to say, he may say it, and that if he has nothing to say, he will say nothing.

"I know no place where the great truth that no man is necessary is brought home to the mind so remorselessly, and yet so refreshingly, as the House of Commons. Over even the greatest reputations it closes with barely a bubble. And yet the vanity of politicians is enormous."

ITS GENEROSITY.

A more pleasing feature is this:

"A marked characteristic of the House of Com-

mons is its generosity. We have heard far too much lately of contending jealousies. The only thing the House is really jealous of is its own reputation. If a member, no matter who he is, or where he sits, or what he says, makes a good speech and creates a powerful impression, nobody is more delighted, more expansively and effusively delighted, than Sir William Harcourt. On such occasions he glows with generosity. And this is equally true of Mr. Balfour, and indeed of the whole House, which invariably welcomes talent and rejoices over growing reputations."

After all his heavy criticism, Mr. Birrell still admits the charm of the Lower Chamber.

"But when all is said and done the House of Commons is a fascinating place. It has one great passion, one genuine feeling, and that is to represent and give practical expression to the mind of the whole nation."

WHAT IRELAND EXPECTS AT THIS SESSION OF PARLIAMENT.

IN the *Nineteenth Century* for January Mr. Redmond sets forth the whole difficulty of the British government from the point of view of the Parnellites. He states the question as follows :

"Another session is now at hand, and once more the question arises, What is the present government going to do for Ireland in redemption of its pledge to legislate for Ireland as Ireland would legislate for itself, if it had the power, and what ought to be the policy of Irish representatives, and especially of Irish Nationalist representatives, toward such beneficial measures as it may decide to propose ?"

He answers it for himself and his friends decisively as follows :

"Ought Irish Nationalists at Westminster, under these circumstances, to 'block the way' and to expect all those minor benefits ? To do so would, in my opinion, be utter childishness and folly."

He maintains that the result of the adoption of a different policy last session was thoroughly justified by results :

"The session which ensued was not wholly unfruitful in beneficial measures. A Land bill was passed into law, the actual working of which so far has unquestionably proved it to be a very useful measure which it would have been absolutely folly from the Irish tenants' point of view to reject. A Light Railway bill became law, under which half a million of Imperial money—or, as I would prefer to put it, Irish money in the Imperial Treasury—was made available for the further improvements of the means of internal communication in Ireland, and which is not unlikely to lead to the expenditure of twice that sum from local sources on the same object. A Laborers' bill and a bill for rendering workable the Housing of the Working Classes act also passed, the effect of which will be to hasten to a considerable degree the provision of dwellings for the working community in town and country. Such a record of work done is not, on the whole, a bad one, and at any rate it is a better one than that left behind it by the last Liberal government after its three years of power."

There is, therefore, to be no instruction this session, only Ireland expects that in return for the permission to legislate government will carry out a very extensive programme of Irish reforms. Mr. Redmond says :

"Next session the government are expected to deal with at least two Irish questions of first-class importance. I refer to the financial grievance of Ireland and the question, or rather group of questions, raised in the report of what has been known as the Recess Committee. Let me say a few words on each.

"On the first of these two subjects Ireland is absolutely unanimous. It has long been so, but the light recently thrown on the financial treatment of Ireland at the time of the union and since by the report of the Financial Relations Committee, and the supplemental reports of various members of that body, has had an immense effect in quickening popular interest in the matter and directing it to practical ends. The latest public movement in Ireland indeed, is that arising out of the publication of the documents referred to, and among the warmest supporters of this movement are the special friends in Ireland of the present administration.

"On the question, or group of questions, raised by report of the 'Recess Committee,' the same unanimity of opinion does not appear to exist among Irish political parties. But the great majority of Irishmen, I believe, thoroughly approve of the main recommendations of the committee, and do so on the grounds that they are just what an Irish Parliament would enact for Ireland, if such an institution were in existence, that something like what the Recess Committee suggests is most urgently needed, and that the present is a peculiarly favorable time for obtaining it, if the government really mean to act on their avowed policy of 'killing Home Rule by kindness.' The old discredited methods and objects of British administration in Ireland must be abandoned ; the new department must be a popular and representative body, and it must have ample funds at its disposal. The effort to restore the ruined industries of Ireland and to save from extinction those which still survive must, in other words, be a serious one, or it would be much better if it were not undertaken at all."

These two measures, which amount to, first of all, a reduction on Irish taxation by two and a half millions per annum, and, secondly, the establishment of homestead home rule for Ireland, are not sufficient to satisfy Mr. Redmond. He says :

"I have so far alluded to but two questions of urgent importance to Ireland, but others are pressing also, such as the further amendment of the Land acts (the necessity for which cannot be a sur-

prise to the government), the satisfaction of the too long denied claims of the Catholics of Ireland in the matter of university education, and the reform of the system of Irish Private bill legislation."

There must be also a measure remedying the grievance of the evicted tenants. If all this is done Mr. Redmond will be contented *pro tem.*, but only *pro tem*, for, as he is careful to declare, not all these measures put together will for a moment impair his determination to get Home Rule as soon as he can get it.

ROOT DIFFICULTIES OF IRISH GOVERNMENT.

THE Hon. T. W. Russell, M.P., Secretary of the British Local Government Board, who is himself an Irish Unionist, describes in the *North American Review* some of the more vexatious problems encountered by Great Britain in the government of Ireland. In view of the recent exhaustive report of the Royal Commission on Irish Taxation, Mr. Russell's article has a peculiar interest at this time. It is generally believed, too, that the question of Ireland's financial relations to Great Britain will be much in evidence for some time to come.

Mr. Russell admits at the outset the seriousness of the Commission's findings regarding the enormous excess of Ireland's taxes over her fair share of the Imperial burdens, but he does not neglect the argument of Sir David Barbour that Imperial expenditure as well as Imperial taxation must be taken into account, and that the excess of this expenditure, calculated on the same basis as the revenue, over what it should be, is even greater than the excess of taxation. "We are quits," says the *Times*. "Ireland pays too much into the Treasury. The Treasury pays out too much to Ireland, and the one balances the other."

Mr. Russell declines to argue this point, saying that he prefers to wait and hear both sides, but he proceeds to point out the extravagant expenditure of the government of Ireland.

"As things stand, nobody in this poor country has any interest in economy of government. We are virtually charged with our share of the expense of 20,000 soldiers—and to remove a single man from a garrison town is to inflame the whole population; we have a police force which partakes of a semi-military character, and which costs something like one and a half millions per annum. We have a viceregal court, a judiciary—Superior and County—which in quality cannot be surpassed, but which in quantity is admittedly excessive. We have boards for everything—boards to educate our children, boards to fix rents, boards to dispense our charities, boards to lend money, boards to build bridges, boards to instruct people who are counted able to govern themselves, and other people as well, in the elementary principles of that science which teaches them how to earn their daily bread. But all this costs money, and a great deal of it. The taxation of this country is mainly paid by the people who drink whiskey and tea and who smoke tobacco. Here are the figures for the year 1893-94:

Total tax revenue of Ireland	£6,392,943
Proceeds from spirits, wine, beer, tea and tobacco	4,848,489

"And what I desire to emphasize is that the people at large pay; but that with the exception of the sums voted for education, the police and the army, the expenditure goes largely among a narrow class. So far as I can see, we are bound to accept the argument that Imperial expenditure in Ireland is local expenditure. I know this is not the view of the Irish Nationalists. I know it will be fiercely resented. We shall be told to remove our soldiers, to disband our police, to pension our judges—that they are mainly kept going for Imperial and not for Irish purposes. But all the same the charge for these services is paid out of the common purse. It is spent in Ireland, and is, therefore, in my opinion, local expenditure, or money expended in this country in connection with the government of the country. But, as I have said, it is not the argument *pro* or *con* that I care about at present. What I desire to draw attention to is the fact that a country admittedly poor and backward, has to keep up an expenditure practically on the basis of the expenditure of a rich and prosperous country, and the still more ominous fact that nobody on this side of St. George's Channel cares one straw, or has any inducement to care, about any plans of economy."

EFFECT OF FREE TRADE ON IRELAND.

What Mr. Russell calls the bottom principle of free trade—that so long as the imports into a country are in excess of the exports from it, the country must be prosperous and trade profitable—"will not work out," Mr. Russell says, in Ireland. When applied to Great Britain as a whole, or to England as a whole, Mr. Russell concedes the soundness of the principle, but in Ireland, he says, the exports exceed the imports. In England, if people do not succeed in one industry they can try another, but in Ireland there are no new occupations to turn to. In other words, a system that has succeeded in a mixed agricultural and industrial community has failed in a purely agricultural community.

"Ireland once produced wheat in large quantities. She produces next to none now. And why? Because, with the ports of the United Kingdom open to all the world, she cannot compete with California, Manitoba, India and the Argentine. The industry is dead—has been killed off. So with other crops. The foreigner, with his superior climate, with his boundless tracts of practically free land, with freights that bring corn and cattle almost as cheap from the ends of the earth as our railways will take the same commodities from Galway to

Liverpool—a thing that Cobden never dreamt of—has it all his own way. And so it comes about that the Irish figures will not work out on free trade principles in favor of free trade. But, of course, we cannot have two fiscal policies in the two countries. I agree it is quite impossible. And what is called 'Home Rule' would not cure this evil. But it does not follow that England ought to calmly conclude that because a thing is good for her it must, therefore, be good for a people wholly and entirely different in conditions and in circumstances.

"To sum up, then, on this head, we have here an undoubtedly backward and poor country in close union with a rich and prosperous country. The poor country pays in taxation just what the rich pays—not, of course, in amount, but on the same principle. There is no compulsion. Let this be clearly understood. We do it out of our poverty and in the exercise of our blessed free will. But it is done. In addition to this we have an extravagant expenditure on the government of the country. And, finally, we have a fiscal policy which, benefiting the rich country, has grievously handicapped the main industry of Ireland. It has no doubt given the people cheap food—a priceless boon. It has enabled people to get luxuries who but for the change would have had to be content with bare necessaries. But free trade, as the figures show, has not worked out in Ireland as it has done in the industrial and richer sister country. This poverty, accentuated by the means I have described, is at the very root of the Irish difficulty. A people living as thousands of Irishmen live can never be and never ought to be content. There must be a way out, and it ought to be the business of statesmen to find that way."

Mr. Russell also discusses the Irish agrarian system, the differences in race and religion among the people, and the absence of industrial enterprise. He calls upon the "English in Ireland" to recognize that the country is not entirely theirs, that they are a minority, possessing rights indeed, but rights to be shared by all. "Every vestige of privilege or inequality ought to go." From England he demands a "rigid policy of undoing the wrongs of the past."

THE POSITION OF MR. RHODES.

IN the *Fortnightly Review* a writer signing himself "Imperialist" draws a parallel between the Jameson raid and the Garibaldi expedition to the Sicilies.

"To overthrow the Bourbon despotism Garibaldi in 1860 invaded a friendly state, the two Sicilies, preparing his expedition in the dominions of Victor Emmanuel with the ill-concealed and afterward admitted connivance and approval of Cavour. The government of the two Sicilies, like that of the Transvaal to-day, was a despotism, and it may be well here to remind Mr. Chamberlain of the distinction drawn by a former Foreign Minister, Lord John Russell, between justifiable and unjustifiable invasion: 'A movement such as that Walker attempted in South America . . . with no higher object in view than his own selfish interests is one case; but a patriot fighting for the independence of his country is quite another case.' The patriot referred to is Garibaldi advancing into Sicily, whose raid, not Walker's, Jameson's raid resembles.

"A Secretary of State must, of course, observe the decencies, and, like Cavour in Italy, must not compromise the flag; but Mr. Chamberlain would win credit, not condemnation, in England, by openly avowing his sympathy with the struggle for freedom at Johannesburg and the attempt to establish representative government there, for a Secretary of State should be ashamed to sit unmoved when British subjects are suffering from a legislation which is intolerable to free men, and would be impossible if England insisted upon her rights as suzerain power, and intimated firmly that the spirit as well as the letter of the London Convention must be observed.

"The outcry of the Powers of Europe at the time of Garibaldi's raid was loud and general; but the verdict of history supports the judgment of Lord John Russell, the responsible representative of England, that, though Garibaldi's raid was, of course, technically, an outrageous breach of the peace ('an act of savage piracy perpetrated on a friendly state' the Neapolitan Minister called it), and the connivance of Cavour and Victor Emmanuel was, legally speaking, indefensible; yet, seeing that there was adequate cause for the discontent in Sicily, the action both of Garibaldi and of Cavour was justifiable, and, few Englishmen or other lovers of freedom would hesitate to add, praiseworthy."

As a specimen of the vexed question of Mr. Chamberlain in the matter, "Imperialist" says:

"It is quite possible that the cables which passed between Dr. Harris and his chief, inaccessible to the Cape Committee, may, if produced at the inquiry, establish the important fact that Mr. Rhodes had been led to believe that while he was behind Jameson in the preparations on the frontier, the Colonial Office—that is, the Imperial authority—was, as far as sympathy went, behind Mr. Rhodes himself. This is quite possible even without presupposing the connivance of Mr. Chamberlain, who may easily have misunderstood Dr. Harris or been misunderstood by him; for in negotiations of such delicacy the correct understanding on both sides depends less on what is actually said than on the impression conveyed. Legitimate and authorized intervention by Jameson's force is the only intervention with which Mr. Chamberlain seems likely to have been really connected, and his connection with this intervention, had it taken place, would be, if established, in no way outside his power or to his discredit. What are called the preparations for the raid were really the preparations for an intervention which might have been justifiable and legiti-

mate, but which never took place. With these preparations Mr. Rhodes also must be identified."

Speaking of Mr. Rhodes' position, "Imperialist" says:

"In simple truth this *annus mirabilis*, while it began by showing us Mr. Rhodes in the depths of dejection and adversity, ends by proving him to all that have eyes to see to be a greater man and a better man than but a few persistent hero worshipers had supposed. This, then, is the position of Mr. Rhodes to-day. He has risen through great trials to a higher position than he occupied before his fall; he has made himself known in his real character to the English and Dutch in Rhodesia by sharing their difficulties and dangers, and the trust and devotion of the Rhodesians is his reward. His faith in the future of Rhodesia has inspired the settlers, while he has become the trusted father and friend of the rebel Indunas, to whom they come for council and help in their troubles; and this plain Cecil Rhodes, the humane and heroic pacificator of Rhodesia, stripped of all his official titles, will return to Englnad a more commanding personality, one that better deserves the admiration and confidence of his countrymen, than the successful Premier who ruled over South Africa from Cape Town this time last year."

ENGLISH REVIEWS ON THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

THE November election is still an attractive subject, it seems, for the editors of the great British reviews. One of them, Mr. Maxse of the *National*, who has only recently returned to London from America, provoked by Republican denunciations of the Chicago platform, ventures on a somewhat unusual proceeding in the shape of a challenge backed by a bet.

"There was no socialism in the Chicago platform, which was the mildest political programme ever enunciated by an 'advanced' party, and apart from its declaration in favor of national bimetallism (against which no one who regards Mr. McKinley as his prophet can murmur), it contains no proposal which the average, steady going English Conservative need shy at, while the modern Tory democrat would be highly disgusted at so meagre a bill of fare. The editor of the *National Review* begs to offer the *Times'* correspondent the sum of £100 sterling ($500) if he will point out to the satisfaction of two out of three English Conservative peers or members of the House of Commons—one selected by the correspondent, one by the editor, and the third by those so selected—any socialist plank in the Chicago platform. The correspondent on his side to forfeit £100 in case of failure. The editor of the *Standard*, the *Morning Post*, the *St. James' Gazette*, or the *Globe* to be invited to act as stakeholder, so that the transaction remain in unimpeachable Conservative hands."

Dr. Conway's Views.

Dr. Moncure D. Conway discusses the same subject in the first number of the *New Century Review*. He describes the presidential election as a quadrennial revolution, revolution being the chronic heritage of nations born of revolution. Of the American type of Presidency, with its enormous powers, he takes Mr. Cleveland's year-old manifesto as a striking illustration. He puts the paradox very neatly:

"That, as in a recent case, any individual citizen in a *soi-disant* republic should be placed in a position where he is competent, without consultation with Minister or Legislature, to hurl the gauntlet of war at a friendly nation, throw the finances of his country into confusion, damage its credit throughout the world, commit its people helplessly to the ordeal of battle if accepted, fills the foreign publicist with blank amazement; and that the irresponsible citizen should do all this as a fulmination against monarchy must, but for its serious effects, suggest to limited monarchs the comic opera. Even so reactionary a monarch as the one against whom America rebelled in 1776 would never in his wildest dream have aspired to half the monarchical authority repeatedly exercised by the President who had led in that revolution and his successors."

He finds the reason of these extraordinary powers in military considerations, the makers of the American Constitution fearing that Great Britain would shortly attempt to recover her lost colonies, and therefore arming the President with the authority of a commander-in-chief.

As "an old advocate of Free Trade," the writer sees no tremendous contrast in morals between the policies of the rival candidates in the recent election. "Free silver" is to him only a further application of the protective principles to which the United States have given their adhesion. "Dishonest money is no worse than dishonest iron. Bryan is thus the 'child of McKinley.'"

Dr. Conway has his doubts whether Mr. McKinley, "with protectivism on the brain," will be above a "deal" with the Silverites in order to advance his pet crotchet. In the writer's judgment the United States have by no means passed through the crisis, which will affect much more than the currency; and he reflects that the eyes of the people have been opened as never before to the dangerous weakness of parts of their organic law.

Mr. Courtney's Attitude.

Mr. Leonard Courtney, who is himself a bimetallist, is moved to say a word or two in the *Nineteenth Century* over the exaggerated importance that has been attached to Mr. McKinley's election. Both as a bimetallist and as a free trader, Mr. Courtney sympathizes with Mr. Bryan. He admits that the Republican party has done good work in the past, but at this election "its platform was an appeal to some of the worst tendencies of the American democracy, and a defense of one of the most un-

equal and unjust systems of taxation. Protection and jingoism were rampant all along the line. The best characteristics of American citizenship seem to have disappeared. In a former generation the Republican North was content with peaceful colonization of the untraveled West, while the Democratic South advocated aggression as a means of adding to the slave peopled states. Now the Republican party cast their eyes about the world and demand the protectorate of Hawaii, the acquisition of Danish islands in the West Indies, intervention in Cuba, and for these and similar purposes would extend the naval power of the Federation. To meet the cost of such a policy protective duties would be increased, and the burdens to be borne by the masses would be aggravated by the exclusion of foreign supplies extending to some of the necessaries of life. This formidable tariff would not only shut out the manufactures of Europe, it would restrict every citizen to the use of sugar which was home grown. The Democratic party, on the other hand, was seen in their platform to be occupying much the same position as Sir Robert Peel filled among ourselves half a century ago.

"The Republican party has triumphed, but, apart from the consideration of the currency question, it will have been seen that the issues involved are developments of that social struggle which requires attention in America no less than in Europe, which, unless treated in a more serious, intelligent, and sympathetic spirit than has lately been shown, may reappear in an uglier form in a future contest."

DEMOCRATIC TENDENCIES.

MR. E. L. GODKIN, the able and militant editor of the *Evening Post*, has a telling article in the *Atlantic Monthly* on "Democratic Tendencies," which, as might be expected, he does not find over hopeful. He finds, after reviewing the conditions of the ancient democracies, that our own version differs chiefly from those in the character of the men which it elected to office. Until recent times all the high or important places were filled at least by men who had succeeded in life—if not always the best men they were at least the most prominent men. "Our democracies, on the other hand, are composed of vast bodies of men who have but small acquaintance with the machinery of public affairs or with the capacity of individuals for managing it."

Mr. Godkin finds the greatest danger of modern democracy in its failure to adjust itself to the modern complexities of life and government. "Its chief function, like the chief function of the monarch whom it has succeeded, is to fill offices. This is the chief function of the sovereign power everywhere, no matter by what name it is called. To find the right men for the public places is almost the only work which falls, or has ever fallen, to the ruler. It is by the manner in which this is done, more than by the laws which are passed, that the goodness or badness of a government is tested. If the functionaries are honest and faithful, almost any kind of political constitution is endurable. If they are ignorant or tyrannical or corrupt, the best constitution is worthless." But the democracy of to-day is notorious for its preference for, or at least its sufferance of, not only incapable but actually dishonest officials.

"This disregard of special fitness, combined with unwillingness to acknowledge that there can be anything special about any man, which is born of equality, consitutes the great defect of modern democracy."

POPE LEO XIII.

THE distinguished French *littérateur*, Vicomte de Vogüé, has accepted the invitation of the *Forum* "to speak to Americans of that European whose thoughts are most engrossed by America"—His Holiness Leo XIII.

From interviews with the Pope M. de Vogüé says that he has always carried away the impression that the New World, and particularly that part of it populated by the Anglo-Saxon race, "was the pole toward which the meditations, calculations and hopes of this intuitive genius were in preference directed."

AMERICAN INFLUENCE AT THE VATICAN.

To an American cardinal and an American archbishop M. de Vogüé ascribes a remarkable part, ten years ago, in bringing about a change in Pontifical policy. The time to which he refers was the winter of 1887.

"The American prelates, Cardinal Gibbons and Archbishop Ireland, arrived in Rome to defend the rights of the Knights of Labor. The ideas they brought astonished and scandalized the venerable dignitaries of the Sacred College; it might be said that the all too bracing air of the Atlantic still clinging to the garments of the travelers made those aged Italians gasp. The Pope alone was unamazed; he understood this adaptation of Catholicism to a society free and democratic. Perhaps he was already meditating on the vanity of those diplomatic successes which had aroused the extravagant expectations of his *entourage*. A study of the transformations in Europe, and his own natural bent, inclined him toward the popular cause. The powerful doctrine of his master, St. Thomas Aquinas, was fermenting in his soul; suggesting that in the ancient Christian wisdom might be found solutions of the social problems of the present day.

"There is every reason to suppose that the words of the American prelates supplied the spark which rekindled the flame in this smouldering genius. This, however, is but a psychological induction,—a rash one perhaps,—and I alone am responsible for

it. To penetrate the secrets of his private meditations, or to pierce the organic development of his thought, is a privilege Leo XIII. has accorded to none. But the facts allow one to say that from this period the characteristics of his pontificate become determined, enlarged and complete. The able politician becomes above all a great social physician : the crafty diplomatist, who formerly appeared to work for immediate benefits, rises to the masterly conceptions of the historian ; his vision embraces centuries, and henceforward he labors for the long future. The claims for temporal power are presented but rarely, and then in such prudent and general terms as to appear merely concessions to habit and to the exigencies of the situation. Leo XIII. soon removes the counsellors too deeply engaged in aggressive politics and court intrigues : he desires no other assistant or confidant than Cardinal Rampolla, the faithful servant of his master's mind."

THE POPE AS HE APPEARS TO-DAY.

One of the most effective passages in the article by M. de Vogüé is his description of a personal interview with the aged Pontiff.

"The visitor is admitted in his turn into a small salon draped with yellow silk ; a crucifix hangs upon the wall ; several chairs are ranged along the two sides of the room ; at the back, beneath a canopy of crimson damask, a pale, white form is seated on a gilded chair. It is the embodiment of the spirit which animates all the spiritual governors spread over the planet ; which unceasingly follows them to each inquietude, to all the sufferings whose distant plaint reaches his ear. So slight, so frail, like a soul draped in a white shroud ! And yet, as one approaches him, this incorporeal being, who appeared so feeble when seen standing at the services in the Sistine Chapel, assumes an extraordinary intensity of existence. All the life has centred in the hands grasping the arms of the chair, in the piercing eyes, in the warmth and strength of the voice. Seated and animated in conversation, Leo XIII. seems twenty years younger. He talks freely, easily ; he questions the speaker by word and look ; eager for details of the country under discussion, of its prominent men, of public opinion. The Pope does not linger over the puerilities of piety ; he introduces at once the serious problems of human existence, real and vital interests. Soon he grows animated in developing his favorite topics ; presenting them with a few sweeping sentences, clear, concise, acceptable to all. 'We must go to the people, conquer the hearts of the people. . . . We must seek the alliance of all honest folk, whatsoever their origin or opinion. . . . We must not lose heart. . . . We will triumph over prejudice, injustice and error.'

"It would seem that the mind of the Pope is haunted by several all-absorbing projects. One is the reunion of the Eastern churches, to recall whom to the fold he has made so many paternal advances. Another is the reconciliation of parties in France, and the return of my country, with new political and social form, to its former position of Christian vanguard. Yet another is the future of the United States, where European civilization assumes new aspects, opens out new paths to humanity and to the Church. A lengthy conversation with Leo XIII. leaves the impression of a very broad and clear intelligence, truly Roman in the former sense of the word ; of a gently inflexible will persistent in the way it has outlined for itself ; of a sincere liberalism which covers no clerical hyprocrisy ; of a hardy though enlightened faith, respectful of the faith of others ; of a heart still warm, free from hatred toward his adversaries, without meannesses, very affectionate toward friendly persons, paternally divided between the nations in his charge beyond his Italy. It is impossible to forget the look, the gesture, the ring of the voice, with which he follows you, as you retire backward, your fingers already grasping the door knob ; the hand extended with a sudden propelling of the whole body from the chair ; the inflection of those last words which linger in the ear of the visitor returning to his own land : 'Courage ! Work ! Come back to see me again !' Never a melancholy word ; never one of those allusions, so customary in the aged, to the lessening chances of meeting a friend once more. On leaving this man of eighty-eight one carries away a singular impression : it is, that he does not wish to die, so long as there is a battle to fight ; that he does not think of death ; that he will not die !"

HIS THOUGHTS ABOUT FRANCE AND AMERICA.

It is M. de Vogüé's profound conviction, repeatedly expressed, that the two nations of the earth in which Leo XIII. is peculiarly interested are France in the Old World and the United States in the New.

"An unbiased Frenchman cannot leave the Pope without taking with him an affectionate remembrance ; and I believe that every American, whatever his opinions or his religion may be, will carry away from the Vatican a like sentiment. I repeat : Since a prejudice and an instinctive inclination have drawn him into the ranks of democracy, Leo XIII., in the depths of his heart, cherishes a special solicitude for France and the United States. A steadfast conviction shows him France as the field where the harvest for the coming summer will ripen ; the United States as that in which he is sowing seed for harvests in years to come. He looks upon mysterious America as Noah must have gazed at the peak of Mount Ararat when the waters of the deluge were rising ; seeking there the place of refuge in which the divine promises shall be fulfilled and whence the preserved races will start afresh and begin a new cycle of life. The ultimate course of the United States, and to what extent it will justify the expectations of Leo XIII., is the

secret which history will divulge. But, happen what may, the historian will pay due homage to the Pope, who, like a new Christopher Columbus, was the first to reach out to the transatlantic world."

THE MAKING OF THE BIBLE.

IN *McClure's* for February Mr. H. J. W. Dam recounts his experience in visits to the Oxford University Press and the Bible House of the British and Foreign Bible Society while endeavoring to get some data as to the construction of the Book of Books. This society disposed of a million Oxford Bibles in 1895 and issued nearly four million "Bibles, Testaments and bound portions of the Bible" in 1896. They have samples of all the famous and historic editions: the "Wicked Bible," issued in 1632, which said, "Thou shalt commit adultery," and brought a fine of 1,000 marks to its unhappy publisher for leading the weak world astray in so authoritative and magnificent a fashion. Here is the "Breeches Bible" (the Geneva Bible of 1560), which says that Adam and Eve "sewed fig leaves together and mayde themselves breeches." Here is the Geneva Bible of 1557, the first one in which the text was printed in verses, and you wonder how ministers managed to properly announce the texts of their sermons before that happy day. Here is the Tyndale Bible of 1525, the first printed in English; the Coverdale of 1535, and the Matthew's of 1537.

"'Wyclif,' says the doctor, 'who first translated the Bible into English, about 1382, escaped torture, but his bones were dug up by the frenzied Roman priests and burned. Tyndale was strangled and burned near Brussels. Matthew whose real name was Rogers, was burned at Smithfield."

"Everybody, in fact, who translated this strange book, which came from beyond the earth to men, seems to have met with a violent death."

When the Revised Version of the New Testament was about to be issued in May, 1881, the event caused no little excitement throughout the world.

"Early in April Mr. Frowde, who is the publisher and the London representative of the Oxford Press, had received orders for over a million copies, and would undertake the delivery of no more than these upon the day of publication. The pressure to obtain an advance copy was enormous. One American publisher had offered $25,000. Enterprising American journalists hung about in the shadows of Oxford like Russian diplomatic agents at Sofia. Bribes up to $10,000 were offered where it was hoped they would do the most good, or the most bad, according to the point of view. All tricks were tried, even the forgery of Mr. Frowde's name on an order. They did not succeed at Oxford because the thirty press sheets, each carrying thirty-two pages of the Testament, were, in bundles of a million, in the hands of thirty different employees. Moreover, the employees were incorruptible. At the last moment the bundles were brought together and the volumes collated and bound. Mr. Frowde tells us later that thousands of copies were in the hands of nearly every bookbinder in London. There was no betrayal, no mishap, and no opening for journalistic enterprise, beyond that of the Chicago *Times*, which telegraphed the whole book from New York to Chicago."

PROGRESS OF THE CHURCHES.

IN its first issue for 1897 the New York *Independent*, according to its time-honored custom, gives a suggestive symposium, by competent writers, on the progress of the American churches for the year 1896, which is supplemented with interesting tables of statistics by Dr. H. K. Carroll, religious editor of that journal. According to this showing the general religious outlook in the United States is full of encouragement; the facts and figures, therefore, should be generally known. A synopsis of the reports shows that there are in this country 25,424,333 church members, 183,761 churches and 136,960 ministers of religion. The net gain of Christians last year was about three-quarters of a million, while there were about 3,700 churches and 5,000 ministers added over and above all losses. About one-third of the communicants are in the Catholic Churches—the six branches—the Roman, the Russian, the Greek, the Armenian, the Reformed and the Old Catholic Churches reporting a total membership of 8,287,048. They also claim 16,247 churches and 10,878 ministers, which is a gain of 272,137 communicants, 1,310 churches and 496 ministers within the last twelve months. The remaining two-thirds of the church forces belong to Protestantism, which, in point of numbers, the Methodist bodies (of which there are over seventeen in this country) still lead with a membership of 5,653,289, 50,258 churches and 35,237 ministers. Their gains for 1896 were 168,776 members, 619 churches, 1,062 preachers. The Baptists (thirteen bodies) hold second rank, presenting a vast army of 4,153,857 church members, 47,807 churches and 33,993 preachers of the Gospel. Their net increase is given as 85,318, while they have added 936 churches and 702 ministers to their roll. The third place belongs to the aggregate of the 12 Presbyterian bodies, which claim in communicants 1,460,346, in churches 14,559 and in ministers 11,154. At first glance the Presbyterian gains are disappointing, indicating that they increased by only 1,347 members, 29 churches and 57 ministers, the meagreness of which is explained, however, by the apparent decrease in the Cumberland branch, which on account of more correct methods of tabulating reports 27,546 communicants, 17 churches and 87 ministers less than in 1895. Next in the column are the 19 branches of the Lutheran Church, with members numbered at 1,420,905, churches at 10,022 and

ministers at 5,993. Their net gains are: Members, 30,130; churches, 529, and ministers, 308. The last belonging in the million column are the Disciples of Christ, whose total statistics give them a membership of 1,003,672, churches 9,607 and ministers 5,360. Their vigorous growth is shown by the net gain of 80,009 members, 136 churches and 100 ministers. There are two important denominations which stand between the one-half and the million mark. They are, first, the Protestant Episcopal bodies (two in number), with communicants numbering 645,566, churches 6,190, and ministers 4,705, which are a gain of 19,276 members, 211 churches and 125 ministers. The second are the Congregationalists, who report 622, 557 communicants, 5,600 churches and 5,475 preachers of the word. A net increase of 20,000 members, 118 churches and 128 ministers indicate their vital energy. The next eight denominations range from 500,000 to 100,000 members, as follows: Reformed (three bodies), 348,471; United Brethren (two bodies), 271,035; Latter Day Saints, 234,000; German Evangelical Synod, 186,000; Evangelical (two bodies), 148,783; Jews (two bodies), 139,500; Christians (two bodies), 120,000, and Friends (four bodies), 116,080. Most of these, together with many of the smaller denominations, have experienced a degree of growth quite satisfactory on the whole.

PROGRESS OF THE INSTITUTIONAL CHURCH.

UNDER the editorship of the Rev. E. B. Sanford, D.D., and a group of able associates, the *Open Church*, an illustrated quarterly magazine, appeals to people of all religious denominations who are interested in the adoption of progressive methods in church work and particularly in what is known as the institutional church, the church whose activities continue seven days in the week and which, as Dr. Josiah Strong puts it, undertakes certain functions of the home when the home itself fails to perform them.

By way of giving a concrete illustration of this central idea which the *Open Church* is intended to promulgate, the Rev. Dr. Frank M. North contributes a valuable illustrated article on "The New Era of Church Work in the City of New York." This article makes a remarkable showing of the educational and other "institutional" activities of the various Protestant churches in the metropolis.

In the Reformed Church, the oldest religious organization in New York, the most notable establishment for institutional work is the new Bethany Memorial Chapel of the Madison Avenue Church. The present structure is the gift of Mr. Isaac V. Brokaw as a memorial to his son, who lost his life in an heroic effort to save another from drowning. "Plain in exterior and free from unnecessary interior decoration, the building contains ample assembly halls, airy rooms for clubs, classes, reading and social gatherings, a fine gymnasium with baths and all modern appliances, and provides unusually fine apartments for the large day nursery, in which an average of nearly seventy-five children are sheltered each day."

THE WORK OF PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

For the Episcopal churches in New York City this institutional work is by no means a new thing. We learn frm Dr. North's article that Trinity Parish devotes $38,000 a year to parochial, night, industrial, cooking and drawing schools, and to the care of the poor in hospitals. Of the great work carried on by St. George's, known as one of the pioneer institutional churches of America, under the rectorship of Dr. W. S. Rainsford, we are told:

"For its maintenance the work requires in money fully $60,000 annually and in employed workers four assistants, four deaconesses, besides the specialists in charge of athletic and industrial departments. The Memorial House, erected in 1888 as a memorial to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Tracy, is admirably adapted for the manifold uses which tax its capacity. A complete organization of the parish mission work keeps the heart of the church in sympathetic relation with the remotest member of the church's constituency. By a recent revision of the parish lists it appears that upon the books are the names of 6,690 persons, 3,683 of whom are communicants. The home conditions can be realized by the additional statement that of this number, 6,690 persons, 4,484 live in tenements, 791 in boarding houses, 744 in flats, apartments and hotels, 487 in private houses, 107 out of town, and 77 are unclassified. That a free church does not necessarily ignore the claims of outside missionary fields finds proof in the gifts of over $6,000 to such objects in addition to the large amount contributed by the congregation for the parish work. St. George's happily illustrates the co-operation of volunteers with the regular staff of workers. For example, it may not be generally known that the Hon. Seth Low, the president of Columbia University, conducts each Sunday morning a Bible class for men in the Memorial building. It would be utterly impossible but for the personal activity of many of the church members to maintain so various and efficient an educational, social and humanitarian ministry. It is reassuring for the future to note that the endowment fund commenced in 1891 is now approaching the sum of $200,000."

Special mention is also made of the work of Grace and Calvary churches, of the Galilee Mission of the latter, of St. Bartholomew's Parish House, over which the gifted Dr. Greer presides, of St. Michael's, on the upper west side, and of other Protestant Episcopal churches which are doing like service.

THE PRESBYTERIANS.

For some reason the Presbyterians seem to have been less active as a denomination in these forms of activity, possibly because as individuals they have contributed so generously in New York to or-

ganized charities and undenominational movements generally.

"Hope Chapel of the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, at 341 East Fourth street, is open for a variety of clubs, maintains a reading room and game room, a branch of the Penny Provident Fund, is the centre of the organization known as the East Side Federation of the Churches, and through its pastor, Rev. John B. Devins, influences the municipal authorities for the betterment of the conditions of life in the community of which it is a part."

The Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, under the pastorate of Dr. Charles L. Thompson, president of the Open and Institutional Church League, has been transformed from an aristocratic to an "open" church. "Goodwill Chapel, in East Fifty-first street, is the centre of the institutional feature of the church's work. Here in active operation are the clubs for girls and boys, the kindergarten, Penny Provident Fund, library and helping hand society, conducted by the associate pastors, and by volunteers from the church. The continued success of the free church method and the expansion of this institutional work cannot fail to impress even upon a conservative denomination the significance of the principles involved."

TWO IMPORTANT BAPTIST ENTERPRISES.

The Judson Memorial Baptist Church, on Washington square, erected largely through the efforts of the pastor, Dr. Edward Judson, as a memorial to his father, Adoniram Judson, the first American missionary to Burmah, is the home of a varied work. "Commodious rooms for kindergarten, clubs, gymnastic classes, library, dispensary, crêche and large assembly rooms for Sunday school and prayer services are amply provided and conveniently arranged. A temporary home for children has its fitting place in the very heart of the building, and on the western section of the property rises 'The Judson,' an apartment house built in architectural harmony with the church, and under wise management, yielding $10,000 a year, not for the ordinary expenses of the church, but as an income from a permanent endowment for its manifold educational, missionary and philanthropic work. The pews in the church are free and undesignated. For thirteen years the people have given from $5,000 to $8,000 per annum in voluntary offerings."

Amity Baptist Church, under the pastorship of the Rev. Leighton Williams, his father's successor, "is becoming a positive influence for the betterment of the life of home and community, as well as for the salvation of the individual. Already under its auspices have been held several important conferences on religious and civic work. It is developing a deaconess home and training school, maintains a daily dispensary and a clinic for ear and throat diseases. An office of the Workingwomen's Society is open in the building, and an institute for Christian workingmen, designed to disseminate a wholesome Christian sentiment among wage earners and a brotherly sympathy for them among all Christians, works to these ends through lectures, classes and literature." A building has already been partially erected to house the institutional features of Amity's work.

WHAT THE METHODISTS ARE DOING.

Institutional work has been developed among the Methodist Episcopal churches of New York within the past five years. At two points in the city special experiments in this direction have been attempted. "At the Allen Street Memorial Church, in Rivington street, a ministry to boys and girls through club organizations, to mothers through special meetings, to the children through kindergarten and kitchen garden, to the homes by systematic visitation, to the community by plans of relief and popular lectures and entertainments, is continuously attempted. The building has a fine auditorium and vestry and class rooms sufficient for a large work, but it is located where Yiddish has come to be the vernacular, where Saturday is the Sabbath, and the open doors of the church, except where temporal relief can be expected, are not attractive. In such a population, certainly over 95 per cent. Hebrew, a problem is presented to the open church, the solution of which is desperately difficult. It is the conviction of those who conduct the work that only through the methods of the institutional church is there any hope of success. The other point is in Eleventh street, near Avenue B. Here, by enduring patience and heroic effort, in a church utterly unsuited to these newer methods, a ministry of many sided helpfulness has been substituted for the feeble inefficiency of an exhausted mission. An open church welcomes to many services on Sunday and on every other day of the week extends sympathy, advice, relief, where that is possible, and spiritual warning or comfort to the multitudes of strangely assorted folk who find their way up its well-worn steps. Medical aid through the dispensary, legal advice through volunteer service of competent lawyers, employment secured if possible, letters written, friendly help in all practical ways—this is deemed a function of the church. The daily kindergarten for fifty, and, recently established, a day nursery for fifteen, a kitchen garden class of twenty-four, a girls' club and a boys' club with training in the trades are efficiently sustained. The boys' brass band, organized a year ago, has become a pronounced success. A series of popular lectures is projected."

Dr. North mentions several other Methodist churches which are adopting institutional methods. "Calvary Church, at Seventh avenue and One Hundred and Twenty ninth street, maintains an employment bureau, a kindergarten and day nursery and a free dispensary. In the latter 2,449 cases were treated, of which 923 were new. Six physicians volunteer for this service. The number seeking the help of the industrial bureau was, employers 1,131,

employees 918, a total of 2,049. Situations were found for 438 persons. The parish house at 211 West One Hundred and Thirtieth street, rented for this purpose, accommodates the day nursery and the kindergarten, provides apartments for the matron and helpers and a few rooms as lodgings for women, the price per week being but $1.50. A reading club and a stenographic class are also doing a useful work among the young people."

THE "PASTORES" OF MEXICO.

EACH year during Christmas week and on the day of the Epiphany groups of Mexican "shepherds" act a semi-sacred play on the border of the Rio Grande. As described by Cordelia Fisk Brodbent in the *Gulf Messenger*, this play is suggestive of Oberammergau. No printed copy is known to exist, the words having been handed down from one generation to another without transcription, but copious notes have been taken by the managers and actors, and it is on these notes that the *Gulf Messenger's* account is based.

Besides Mary and Joseph the chief characters in the play are the angels, Michael and Gabriel, and Prince Lucifer. Satan is presented as a distinct personage from Lucifer, serving as one of that potentate's three attendant imps.

THE IMPS OF DARKNESS.

"There is a commanding form with dress of sable hue. He wears knee breeches with large buckles at the sides, hunting boots, a round cloak over his shoulders, and a black cap with two black plumes. A few spots of gilt illumine this sombre attire, and at his side a sword hangs in its scabbard. He wears a black mask with face of a lion, and two long horns protrude from under his cap. This is Prince Lucifer, with his imps Satan (*Satanas*), Sin (*Pecador*) and Leviathan (*Leviatan*). These imps are in sombre black, nothing relieving its intenseness, and with the exception of Satan, who is sometimes burdened with a very long tail made entirely of fire crackers, their suits are exactly alike. This tail of Satan's is set on fire when Lucifer and his imps are banished from earth (a ludicrous imitation of thunder, smoke and sulphur)."

The story of Lucifer's plots and defeat, of the journeying of the shepherds to Bethelehem, guided by the star in the east, and of their adoration of the Christ child in the manger, is all quite in line with the traditions common in other lands. The acting, it is said, is very crude; the enunciation of the lines is in chant or monologue; the singing is harmonious.

One of the prominent characters of the play is an aged hermit, who joins the shepherds on their journey. He becomes the clown of the company, and there are many wordy disputations between Lucifer and this hermit.

THIRTY YEARS OF THE PEABODY EDUCATION FUND.

PRESIDENT DANIEL C. GILMAN of the Johns Hopkins University contributes to the *Atlantic* a review of the workings of the Peabody Education Fund since its establishment in 1867. He finds its greatest influence for good not so much in the amounts actually expended as in the "stimulus given to local efforts for the promotion of public instruction." The trustees to whom the administration of this fund has been entrusted were "men who had been tried in public life and who had been accustomed to look at the interests of the country in their broad aspects, not with provincial or sectional jealousy."

"The published papers of the fund contain innumerable tributes to its value. The United States Commissioner of Education says that the wisdom displayed in the administration of the fund 'could not be surpassed in the history of endowments.' The State Superintendent in Virginia writes these words: 'Your work is the inspiration of public education in the South. It has no parallel in history.' From Louisiana we have this comprehensive tribute: 'We can think of no part of our public school system which has not been warmed into life, nursed and developed by Peabody counsel and financial aid.'"

President Gilman draws some interesting conclusions as regards public benefactions from the results which have been attained by this work. He considers the principal points brought out to be:

"The value of broad, comprehensive, far reaching views, as distinguished from temporary, provincial or personal preferences.

"The services that may be secured for the adminstration of a great fund, without compensation, from men of the highest character and of great experience in the conduct of affairs.

"The wisdom of concentrating authority in the hands of a single, strong, sensible executive officer, who is to be held responsible for the application of general pinciples to particular cases.

"The advantage of bestowing gifts in such a way as to encourage, and not supersede, outlays and efforts on the parts of the recipients.

"The possibility of securing good will among those who have been estranged from one another, by enlisting both sides in the promotion of special measures for the public welfare."

To show what remarkable evidences we have of the good that has been accomplished, President Gilman quotes these statistics: "In 1870 the white illiterates of twelve Southern States were 25 per cent., now they are 16. The colored illiterates diminished in the same period from 87 to 62 per cent. Virginia in 1870 did not have 51,000 pupils in public schools; now there are 356,000. In 1870 the revenues of public instruction in Georgia were $432,283; in 1894 they were more than quadrupled. Texas reported in 1871 $136,097 as the total fund available for public schools; in 1894-95 almost $2,000,000."

HENRY BARNARD, THE PUBLIC SCHOOL PIONEER.

AMERICAN educators have united during the past month to do honor to the venerable Henry Barnard of Hartford, on the occasion of his eighty-sixth birthday (January 24). Dr. Barnard's name is linked with that of Horace Mann in the history of the great free-school revival which began sixty years ago, and which led to such marked results throughout the country and the world.

The story of Dr. Barnard's life has been told by Mr. James L. Hughes in the *New England Magazine* for July, 1896. It seems that Dr. Barnard was trained for the bar, but circumstances caused him to leave that profession very early and to devote his life to education. He first became distinguished as an orator, and having been elected to the Connecticut Legislature he secured by his eloquence the passage of a law which revolutionized the school system of the state.

"His wonderful power of impromptu speaking developed rapidly with experience and ripened scholarship, until he became one of the most attractive and convincing orators of America during his prime. After a speech of two hours, delivered at Barre, Mass., at the request of Horace Mann, to arouse popular enthusiasm in favor of a graded system of public schools, Mr. Mann said: 'If you will deliver that speech in ten places in Massachusetts, I will give you a thousand dollars.' This was before the era of the lyceum bureau, and shows Mr. Mann's estimate of the effect of Mr. Barnard's ability as an orator in dealing with what was then considered, as it is still too often considered, to be an uninteresting subject.

"His speech in the Connecticut Legislature, when he introduced the Education bill of 1838, was such a masterly effort that on motion of Roger Minot Sherman, the senior member of the House and the most eminent lawyer in the state, the rules of the House were suspended in order to admit of immediate action on the bill. It passed by the unanimous vote of both Houses of the legislature, although a similar bill drawn and advocated by Mr. Sherman was rejected only a few years before."

Dr. Barnard was also influential in obtaining improved school legislation in Rhode Island in 1843, and from that time on his services were in demand everywhere.

"His reputation as an orator spread rapidly throughout the United States. Before he was thirty-three years of age he had lectured on educational questions in every state then in the Union except Texas, and everywhere his lectures produced a deep impression. They usually had a direct influence on the organization of state or city school systems. He must always stand alone as the great educational missionary of America."

AN EDUCATIONAL STATESMAN.

Dr. Barnard for many years held important educational positions in various states. From the educational orator and missionary was developed the great educational organizer. In 1867 he became United States Commissioner of Education—the first to fill that office.

"It was fitting that the man who had done most to organize the state and city school system of the United States, who had conducted the first County Teachers' Institute on lines similar to the present summer schools, who had championed the cause of woman by demanding for her equal educational privileges with man as a student and as a teacher, who had established the first state system of libraries, who was the first to propose a national organization of teachers, and who had published more educational literature than any other man in the history of the world, should be the first Commissioner of Education appointed by the government of the United States. He remained four years in Washington. He organized the Bureau of Education, and issued four reports of a very valuable character. It is a striking fact, revealing the constructive character of Dr. Barnard's mind, that in the first report he advocated nearly every educational reform that has since been introduced into the United States."

DR. BARNARD'S LITERARY LABORS.

But official reports formed a comparatively small part of Dr. Barnard's contribution to educational literature. As editor of the *American Journal of Education* and other educational periodicals, Dr. Barnard performed a service which has never been fully appreciated by his contemporaries.

"The thirty-one volumes of his *American Journal of Education* and the fifty-two volumes of the *Library of Education* form the most complete cyclopædia of education ever issued. Every phase of educational work is treated exhaustively in these works. The *Westminster Review*, in speaking of the *Journal of Education*, said: 'England has as yet nothing in the same field worthy of comparison with it;' and the *Encyclopædia Britannica* says: 'The *Journal* is by far the most valuable work in our language on the history of education.' When Dr. Harris wrote to R. H. Quick, the great English educator, that it was probable the plates of the publications would be melted, Mr. Quick replied: 'I would as soon hear that there was talk of pulling down one of our English cathedrals and selling the stones for building material.'

"In addition to the *Journal* and *Library of Education*, he edited the *Connecticut School Journal* for eight years (1838-42 and 1851-54), three volumes of the *Journal of Rhode Island Institute of Instruction*, seven volumes of *Papers for Teachers* in Wisconsin, and over eight hundred tracts on educational topics. In doing so he spent out of his private fortune more than $40,000."

Dr. Barnard and the Kindergarten.

The *Kindergarten Magazine* for January has an article by Will S. Monroe, showing that in his long

and honored career this "Grand Old Man" of American educational progress has done his part to advance the cause of the kindergarten.

"He was the sole American representative at the educational congress and exhibit held in London in 1854, where Froebel's system was for the first time brought to the prominent attention of the English world, and he was so favorably impressed with its promise that on his return to America he published in his *Journal of Education* (July, 1856) an article entitled 'Froebel's System of Infant Gardens.' So far as I have been able to learn, this is the first account of the kindergarten to appear in any American journal.

"In his *American Journal of Education*, that great encyclopædia of pedagogical lore, not less than a score of important articles on Froebel and the kindergarten appeared between 1856 and 1881. Among these may be mentioned: Wimmer's account of Froebel's work, Joseph Payne's lecture on the kindergarten system, Miss Wheelock's translation of Froebel's letters to the Duke of Meiningen, Dr. Harris' address on the kindergarten in the public schools, Mme. Claverie's account of her visits to German kindergartens, essays on the mother-play and nursery songs by Miss Blow, and frequent articles by Miss Peabody and Mrs. Mann. One has but to turn over the pages of these thirty one great volumes to realize how deep was Dr. Barnard's interest in the kindergarten movement.

"In 1880 he published his great volume of eight hundred pages on 'Kindergarten and Child Culture,' one of the most considerable treatments of the principles and methods of Froebel to be found in the English language. Writing to Miss Peabody and soliciting her co-operation in the publication of this work, he says: 'I propose to do more than I have done as publisher in any one year since 1838 for the elucidation of child culture, and particularly of the kindergarten as devised by Froebel and developed by himself and others who have acted in his spirit and after his methods.'

"The contents of this volume are too well known to kindergartners to require even mention here. The book has long ranked as a classic, and Dr. Barnard has earned, if he has not received in the fullest measure, the gratitude of every kindergartner. Aside from his literary labors may be mentioned his interest in the efforts to expand kindergarten education and his personal friendships with the leading kindergartners of the country. The writer recalls with pleasure the zeal with which Dr. Barnard passed about among the educational exhibits at Chicago four years ago, and his special interest in the kindergarten exhibits."

Dr. Barnard at eighty-six is an inspiring example to American educationists. His birthday was the occasion of many public school celebrations throughout the country. It is said that Dr. Barnard still rises at five o'clock every morning, and does the greater part of his reading and writing (which is considerable) before breakfast.

INTERCOLLEGIATE DEBATING.

ONE of the victorious debaters in the Harvard-Yale contest of 1895, Mr. Ralph C. Ringwalt, tells in the *Forum* how intercollegiate debating is now conducted. The growth of interest in this form of contest since 1892, when the first Harvard-Yale debate was held, has been marked and continuous. There is now a triangular intercollegiate debating league between Yale, Harvard and Princeton, while dual leagues have been formed between the University of Pennsylvania and Cornell, and between Leland Stanford, Jr., University and the University of California; debates are held, too, between universities and colleges which have not entered into league relationships with one an other. Thus the University of Michigan has debated with the University of Wisconsin, the Northwestern University and the University of Chicago; Williams and Dartmouth last year had their first meeting of the kind.

The rules of procedure, or what Mr. Ringwalt calls "the mechanics of the debates," for the Harvard-Yale-Princeton league were adopted last May. "It was then decided that, in the future, the debates should consist of three speeches of twelve minutes on each side and three speeches in rebuttal of five minutes on each side. The subject for the debate must be submitted by the home college at least seven weeks before the meeting is to take place, and the choice of sides, which is always the privilege of the visiting college, must be made within two weeks after the subject has been received. The list of judges, which is to contain the name of no graduate of either institution contesting, must be submitted by the home college at least six weeks before the debate, and must be returned by the visiting college, with any objection noted, within one week. The judges so chosen must decide upon the merits of the debate without regard to the merits of the question."

CHOICE OF TOPICS AND SPEAKERS.

Under the present system the opposing college has the choice of sides; hence the first concern in selecting a question for debate is that it shall have two sides as nearly equal as may be. The question must also have an interest for the public.

"Last year, for example, when the currency and the Venezuelan boundary dispute were the chief subjects of political interest, Harvard and Princeton debated the retiring of the greenbacks, and Harvard and Yale an international board of arbitration. Princeton and Yale discussed a topic of perhaps less immediate interest, but by no means an unimportant one—referendum of State legislation In preceding years, immigration, railroad pooling, protection and free trade, the annexation of Canada, party allegiance in politics, the Cabinent in Congress, labor organizations, and a property qualification for municipal suffrage have all been debated."

When the question has been selected and the sides

chosen, some kind of preliminary debate is held, perhaps between disputants already chosen as the result of society debates, to determine the final selection of debaters to represent the college. In this matter capacity for hard work becomes an important factor, as Mr. Ringwalt explains.

THE LABOR OF PREPARATION.

"On the day after the final preliminary contest the hard work begins. The debaters set about reading at once. They find little use in talking. From his preliminary work each man has derived a different idea as to how the question should be treated, and it is beyond his power to bring the others to his position. So the first thing is to get a common ground, and this can be had only by hard reading. Usually a bibliography of books, pamphlets and articles is prepared and divided among the debaters. Each man is instructed to look into everything on his list, to read what is pertinent, and to take notes and report to the others all that has especial value. When this has been done the general outlines of the question begin to be discussed. Next comes the making of the brief—in which each debater, since he may have to defend an attack on any part of it, must have a share—and the partition of the subject. The first part of the debate is usually given to a man who has a clear head for exposition and is a graceful speaker ; he must get the question before the audience clearly and in such a way as to win their sympathy. To the second speaker is given the brunt of the argumentation ; he presents the argument so far as time permits him. The last speech always goes to the best man, the most facile in rebuttal: he takes up that part of the argument which the second speaker has failed to touch upon, and in general strengthens the case wherever he can. After the divisions have been made each man turns to the preparation of his own particular part. He determines the points he will bring up, the evidence he will introduce under each, and the order. He may write his speech out and learn portions of it, or the brief may be the final form ; this will depend upon his method as a speaker. When the parts have been put into some kind of shape, a week or ten days before the contest, by far the most exhilarating part of the preparation begins—the practice debates. Old debaters, graduate students, all men, in fact, who have any knowledge of the topic and who are willing, are called in to speak against the contestants. Meetings are held every day, different assignments being made, although the old debaters are usually on hand each afternoon. The contestants speak in the order they are to have at the debate, while the outsiders take the place of the visiting team, and try to present such arguments as they will offer. There is also constant criticism by all present of the most unsparing kind. The least misstatement, the slightest tendency to be dry or verbose or to miss a point, is caught up, and the attention of the speaker called to it. This is exasperating at first, almost discouraging ; but it is salutary discipline. For, as a result, when the men go on to the platform for the debate, their knowledge of the question and the best way to state it is well-nigh perfect. They are masters of themselves and of their whole line of proof."

So much for the preliminary training. We doubt whether the general public has had any idea that college students ever work so hard at anything—outside of athletics. As for the merits of the debate itself, they will never lack recognition in America. "The give and take, the sharpening of wits, the demand for cool heads and keen minds," are all the more indispensable in the intercollegiate debate, as Mr. Ringwalt points out.

OUR POPULAR SONGS.

MR. WILLIAM GEORGE JORDAN traces out in the *Ladies' Home Journal* the origins of a number of our most popular songs, and discloses many facts of interest relating to these well known melodies.

"'Yankee Doodle' is claimed by many nations. It was known in England as 'Nankee Doodle' in the time of Charles I. The Hollanders had an old song to this air called 'Yanker Dudel.' It is said to be also an old French vintage song, a native Hungarian air, and the ancient music of the sword dance of the Biscayans. In June, 1755, Dr Richard Schuckburgh, regimental surgeon under General Braddock, thought to play a joke on the ragged, tattered Continentals by palming off the 'Nankee Doodle' of the time of Cromwell upon the Colonial soldiers as the latest martial music. It at once became popular, but a quarter of a century later the joke seemed turned when the Continental bands played this same 'Yankee Doodle' as Lord Cornwallis marched out after surrendering his army, his sword and the English colonies in America to the Yankees."

"'God Save the King' (or Queen), the English national anthem, has been the subject of endless discussion. It is believed to have been originally a Jacobite song, referring to James II., 'the King over the water.' The words 'Send him victorious' imply that the King intended was not the one already in England, but the one far away, to whom the singers were loyal in his evil fortunes. It is believed to have been written originally by Henry Carey, author of 'Sally in Our Alley,' who lived in six reigns."

"'La Marseillaise,' the national anthem of France, which seems to be saturated with the frenzy of patriotism, was written at white heat, words and music, in a single night. Rouget de Lisle, who by a single song won literary immortality, was a young officer of engineers at Strasburg. In 1792 Dietrich, the Mayor of the town, asked him to write a martial song to be sung on the departure of six hundred vol-

unteers to the Army of the Rhine. That night, in the fervor of patriotic feeling, De Lisle composed the song, the words sometimes coming before the music, sometimes the music before the words. He sang the words and music as they came to him, but wrote nothing. On the morning following the chant of the night came back like the memory of a dream. He then wrote down the words, made the notes of the music, carried it to Dietrich, and in an hour the listening assemblage knew that the song of the nation had come."

"'Marching Through Georgia,' the favorite of military bands, and sometimes called 'The American Marseillaise,' was written in Chicago, in 1865, by Henry C. Work, a remarkable song writer. He was a printer, and often composed the words of a song at the 'case,' as he set up the type, and then if he had access to music type he would also compose in his mind and set up the music, these pieces seldom requiring more than two or three alterations. 'Marching Through Georgia' was thus composed without ever being put in manuscript. Mr. Work wrote 'Wake, Nicodemus,' 'Father, Dear Father, Come Home,' 'Loss of the Lady Elgin,' and, among two or three hundred others, 'My Grandfather's Clock,' which brought him a handsome return."

"'Comin' Thro' the Rye' is an old Scotch song, retouched by Robert Burns. It refers to the fording of the little River Rye, where it was the custom of the lads to demand kisses as toll from the lasses they met on the stepping-stones in crossing the stream."

"'Home, Sweet Home' was written by John Howard Payne, an American and a homeless wanderer and exile. He was an actor for a time, and then turned playwright, being the author of more than sixty dramas. In 1823 Charles Kemble, manager of Covent Garden Theatre, London, bought from Payne a number of plays, and among them was one entitled 'Clari, the Maid of Milan.' In extreme poverty, in an attic in Paris, Payne received an order to alter the play into an opera. He did so, and wrote this song. It was an instant success. The prima donna won a rich man for a husband, the publisher of the song made $10,000 in two years, the author received fame—but no money for the song."

"'Listen to the Mocking Bird' was written by Septimus Winner, in 1855, under his pen-name, 'Alice Hawthorne.' It was composed for Dick Milburn, a colored man who wandered about Philadelphia whistling like a mocking bird. It at once caught the public ear and, paid its publishers over $100,000."

"'Ben Bolt,' revived by 'Trilby,' the late George du Maurier's heroine, was written by Dr. Thomas Dunn English, in 1842, for the New York 'Mirror,' at the request of N. P. Willis, who wanted a sea song. Dr. English could think of only one sea line, 'Ben Bolt of the salt sea gale,' the last line of his poem; he made it the foundation and constructed the verses on this base. In 'The Battle of Buena Vista,' performed in Pittsburg in 1848, the song was introduced to an air, adapted by Nelson Kneass from a German melody."

"'Old Folks at Home,' of which over 400,000 copies have been sold, was written by Stephen C. Foster, who wrote nearly three hundred songs, words and music. E. P. Christy, of minstrel fame, paid $400 for the privilege of having his name put forth as its author and composer upon a single edition. The song is commonly known as 'The Suwanee River,' and is a favorite the world over."

"'My Old Kentucky Home' is said to have been suggested to Stephen C. Foster on hearing an old negro speak with love and longing of his old home in Kentucky. Several of Mr. Foster's best songs were composed on pieces of brown wrapping-paper, in the back room of a little grocery store in New York."

"BEN BOLT" AND ITS AUTHOR.

THERE is a too prevalent impression, says Mr. Arthur Howard Noll in the *Midland Monthly*, that "Ben Bolt" is the only, or at least the chief, contribution of its distinguished author to literature. While Mr. Noll cites abundant evidence to correct this impression, he shows at the same time that popular interest in the old song has never died out. Indeed, Du Maurier's "Trilby" was not the first modern novel in which "Ben Bolt" had a part. In George W. Cable's "Dr. Sevier" Mary begins to sing the song in her evening walk with John Richling, and later she is overheard by Dr. Sevier singing the first verse when she is busily engaged at her washtub. Before the appearance of Mr. Cable's story, however, an English novelist had made the singing of "Ben Bolt" the incident which brought about the reconciliation of lovers.

Dr. Thomas Dunn English, the author of "Ben Bolt," was born in Philadelphia, June 19, 1819. He studied both medicine and law, practiced the former, and early entered on a literary career.

"He had written for *Paulson's Advertiser* and other Philadelphia journals at the age of sixteen or seventeen, and he was already recognized as a writer of promise when, in 1843, N. P. Willis—having with George P. Morris revived the *New York Mirror*—wrote to the young medical practitioner who was pursuing literature as a pastime, asking for a sea song which he thought would help the new literary venture along. In compliance with this request, Dr. English wrote several lines of the intended 'sea song,' and then concluded that 'the mantle of Dibdin had not fallen on him.' Subsequently, falling into a reminiscent mood, he produced four stanzas and a half, to which he added the first four lines of the discarded 'sea song,' and 'Ben Bolt' was complete. It was sent to Willis with a note telling him to burn it if it did not suit him, and that the writer would send him something better when more in vein. No title was given to it, and the author

signed his initials only. It was published with a commendatory note in the *New York New Mirror* of September 25, 1843.

"Such is the oft-told story of how 'Ben Bolt' was written. Almost immediately it became popular all over the United States and Canada, and was copied (without credit) in papers in England.

"It may be urged that the continuous popularity of the old song has been due to the exquisite melody to which it is now wedded; yet the words took hold of the popular heart at once. The tune now invariably suggests to the mind of the hearer the words of the old song. Perhaps the melody would never have gained a wider hearing had it been adapted to any other words. Such matters are hard to decide. It was in 1846 that an English barn-stormer, having seen the lines in an English newspaper, recited them to a young actor named Nelson Kneass. Kneass was in need of a song, and promptly adapted a German air to this song and sung it in Pittsburg, in a melodrama called the 'Battle of Buena Vista.'

"It made a 'hit' at once, and the musical version was published by rival publishers, who had a lawsuit over the copyright."

Dr. English was subsequently engaged in the editorship of various neswpapers and magazines in New York City and Washington, and wrote many novels and poems. It is probably true that his work has not received due recognition.

"So far from his title to the name of poet being dependent upon the old song," says Mr. Noll, "it is probably safe to say that Dr. English's fame as a poet would have been far greater to-day had he never written Ben Bolt.' It is one of the pranks Fame occasionally plays upon her wooers, to accord to a certain work such a degree of popularity as to cause it to overshadow work of far greater merit. Thus has it been with Dr. English A score of poems might be selected from the immense number of his contributions to the poetry of America, all of them superior in merit to 'Ben Bolt,' upon any one of which his fame might have been made to rest, if he must needs be known as a monopoet."

Dr. English was elected to Congress from New Jersey in 1890 and again in 1892, but was defeated in the election of 1894. He has recently contributed some interesting reminiscences of Poe to the New York *Independent*. Of the famous Willis coterie of New York literary men, which flourished half a century ago, Dr. English is the sole survivor.

Mr. Noll's version of the trouble between English and Poe is as follows: "Dr. English had an altercation with Edgar A. Poe, growing out of some unprincipled conduct on Poe's part in regard to a lady known to Dr. English. Poe became very abusive and the editor of *The Aristidean* promptly knocked him down. It was characteristic of Dr. English that he spent the following night nursing Poe, to whom the punishment was severe, as was deserved."

CALVÉ'S HOME AND FRIENDS.

THE January *Arena* contains an interesting account of the home surroundings of Madame Calvé. The writer, Mr. George E. Cook, thus describes the *château* of the popular prima donna:

"Mme. Calvé has bought an old castle with some thousands of acres in the heart of the Cévennes. It was built by the Cabrières family in the eleventh century, and had been held by them for many succeeding generations. Of dark yellow stone, grayed with the accumulated moisture of centuries, perched on an almost inaccessible rock between seven and eight hundred feet above the valley of the Tarn, and overlooking the village, it is a very picturesque object in the wild landscape. Here Calvé makes her home high up among the vultures and the eagles. All about stretches her domain. She raises vegetables and sheep, and has a dairy, for the estate comprises vast plains and three great mountains that she has named respectively 'Carmen,' 'Cavalleria' and 'Navarraise,' these three operas having provided her with means to purchase the estate, which she calls a souvenir of America, as it was in that country she earned the money to buy it. The 'Château Cabrières,' as it is called, has many towers, and clustered about it is a collection of low outbuildings that give it a look of great size, although in itself it does not contain more rooms than do the handsome homes of our American country gentlemen. By removing the floor between two stories she has built a music room that has not its equal in acoustic properties, as well as in extent and elegance, in any country. In this room she gathers the souvenirs of her artistic triumphs, gifts of monarchs and of the people; a room replete with works of art and *vertu*."

A PEDESTRIAN TOUR.

With her intimate friends, Mlle. A. de Walski and Miss Post, Madame Calvé last season spent eight days in mountain climbing, unattended, and "doing" the rapids of the Tarn in a boat.

Madame Calvé's companions on this adventurous tour are themselves attractive personalities.

"Miss Post resides in Paris. She is a wealthy American girl, who is a devoted friend of Calvé, and Mlle. de Walski is the daughter of Calixt de Walski, a famous Polish patriot. She is an exile from her native country, but is hard at work for the advancement of humanitarianism. In the village of Ploubazlanec in Brittany, which Pierre Loti has described in his '*Pêcheur d'Islande*,' she has founded an orphanage for the poor of that locality."

"Mlle. de Walski has always associated herself with artists. It was she and her father who first discovered Paderewski's wonderful genius, when he was a poor young fellow playing from house to house, and she interested in his behalf her great friend, Helena Modjeska, who first helped Paderewski to the place his genius merited (and who afterward, by the way, married Mlle. de Walski's cousin,

the Count Bozenta). Modjeska, like Calvé, is interested in occult sciences, and with Mlle. de Walski she has taken pedestrian tours in the Carpathian Mountains. These occultists like the high mountain fastnesses. There, in the pure, exhilarating atmosphere, in seclusion and far remote from the attractions of the busy world, they think they find freer access to high spiritual forces. Whatever may be the opinion of those who do not believe in these influences, all are willing to acknowledge the marvelous genius of those who, like Calvé and Modjeska, profess to draw their inspiration therefrom.

THE ARTIST'S HOME LAND.

"There is no part of France, and in fact there are but few parts of Europe, so retired from the tourists and yet so full of interest and beauty as is this country on the border of the Pyrenees. 'Montpelier le vieux' is extremely interesting, and the way the rocks are piled up resembles a Druidical city; it is not unlike the 'Garden of the Gods' in Colorado, especially when illumined by the setting sun."

"Calvé is revered by all the people of her country. She is the greatest daughter of her land, and they turn out *en masse* to see her. The mayors of the towns through which she passes give her ovations. The only class who are reserved about receiving her are the rich *bourgeoisie*, which is amusing, since without recognized position or place themselves, they hesitate about receiving those 'whom the king delighteth to honor.'"

THE POPULAR ÆSTHETICS OF COLOR.

MANY visitors to the World's Fair of 1893 will recall the Psychological Laboratory and a placard inviting the public to record its color preferences by means of a system of voting. The results of this balloting have been summarized in *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly* by Prof. Joseph Jastrow of the University of Wisconsin.

Numbered series of colors and lettered series of color combinations were printed on the placard, and the voting was conducted by means of cards, numbered to correspond with the colors; men were requested to use square and women oblong cards, and in each instance the letter representing the preferred combination of colors, together with the voter's age, was to be written on the card, which was then to be dropped in the ballot box.

"By means of these devices the *shape* of each card dropped into the ballot box indicated the sex of the voter; the *printed number* on its face indicated the voter's favorite color; the *letter written* on its back, his preferred combination of colors; the *number written* on its back, his age; and the fact that all this information was recorded on one card established the relation between the preferred single color and the preferred combination of colors."

"In such a study only a small and somewhat arbitrarily selected range of colors can be conveniently presented, and it is likely that the results may be to some extent influenced by the particular colors among which a choice was requested. Regarding the nature of the colors here presented, it may be noted that the twenty four single colors fall into two groups of twelve each, the second group forming respectively the lighter shades (in the same order) of the colors in the first group. Each group of twelve colors is composed of the six 'primary' or 'normal' shades of the colors red, orange, yellow, green, blue, violet, and of six intermediate or transitional colors—red orange, orange yellow, etc. In the color combinations no transitional colors are used, and, so far as is possible in twenty-four combinations, a wide range of grouping and combination is presented."

COLOR FAVORITES.

About 4,500 records of color preferences were thus obtained from visitors to the World's Fair during two months, and Professor Jastrow has evolved from this material some very interesting information regarding the range and distribution of such preferences.

"Our first interest lies in determining what colors are the general favorites. The first place is held by *blue*, which is selected as the most pleasing color by slightly more than one-quarter of all the voters; and the second place, though not a good second, by *red*, which is chosen by somewhat less than half as many as choose blue. In the next group of most pleasing colors are found *lighter blue*, *blue violet*, *red violet*, *lighter red* (or pink) *violet*, and '*no choice*,' while the five least favorite colors are *orange* and its shadings toward red and yellow. In order to illustrate the significance of this result it may be noted that the *four* colors, *blue*, *red*, *lighter blue* and *blue violet*, constitute just about *half* the entire preferences; or, again, if we divide the number of records into four approximately equal parts, *blue* would constitute the first quarter; *red*, *lighter blue and blue violet* the second quarter; *red violet*, *lighter red*, *violet*, '*no choice*,' *green* and *yellow* the third quarter; and the remaining *fifteen colors* would constitute the last quarter of the color preferences.

"It will be remembered that the colors presented for selection were divisible into two groups, the one group composed of the lighter shades of the colors of the other group. On comparing the preferences between the two groups it appears unmistakably that the *darker colors are decidedly preferred*. Of every seven persons five chose among the darker colors, and only two among the lighter. An equally unmistakable tendency is the preference for the primary colors—*i.e.*, red, orange, yellow, etc.—as opposed to the transitional ones—*i.e.*, red orange, orange yellow, etc.; this preference is nearly as marked as that of the dark above the lighter shades. This seems to indicate that colors more distinctly

corresponding to familiar shades and names are apt to be chosen as opposed to those that are less typical and familiar. All these results appear so clearly and strikingly that they may be regarded as possessing considerable general validity.

SEX PECULIARITIES.

"We may now consider the color preferences of the two sexes. The differences between the male and female preferences are considerable. While *blue* is pre-eminently and overwhelmingly the masculine favorite, it is by no means so general a feminine favorite. The favorite woman's color, standing at the head of the female list, is *red*. Roughly speaking, of every *thirty* masculine votes, *ten* would be for *blue* and *three* for *red;* while of every *thirty* feminine votes, *four* would be for *blue* and *five* for *red*. Red and blue are thus much more nearly equally popular among women than among men. Other relatively marked masculine preferences are for the colors related to blue (blue violet and violet), and other feminine preferences are for lighter red (or pink), and to a less extent for green and yellow. Further, men confine their selections to relatively fewer colors than do women; and finally, while all men and women alike are much more apt to choose a normal than a transitional color and a darker than a lighter shade, yet the tendency to do so (about the same in the former direction) is markedly different in the latter respect; of a *dozen* men, *ten* would choose among the darker colors and only *two* among the lighter for the most pleasing color; while of a *dozen* women, *seven* would choose among the darker and *five* among the lighter shades. This feminine fondness for the lighter and daintier shades appears also in other respects, to be noted presently.

COLOR COMBINATIONS.

"Passing next to the discussion of the preferences among the combinations of colors enumerated above, the first noteworthy result is that no combination of colors occupies the position of a decided favorite as did blue among the single colors, but that preferences for the several combinations vary gradually from the most to the least favorite. The two most frequently (and about equally) preferred combinations are *red with violet* and *red with blue*, which are somewhat similar in effect (the violet being very dark in appearance); more than *one-fifth* of all the persons contributing to the results choose one or the other of these combinations. The third in the list is *blue with violet*. The three most favorite combinations are those composed of the three colors, *red, violet* and *blue*. The next position on the list is taken by those who are unable to decide upon any one combination as their favorite, and it should be noted that this group is nearly twice as large in the selection of the combination as it is in the selection of a single color. Then follow *lighter red with lighter green, red with green, lighter red with lighter blue* and *red with lighter green*. Some one of the above *eight* color combinations was chosen by *three* out of every *five* persons who recorded a preference, the remaining *two-fifths* of the preferences being distributed very widely and rather uniformly among the remaining *seventeen* colors. The combinations most generally avoided are *orange with green, orange with violet, lighter orange with lighter blue.*"

"Having found characteristic differences between the single color preferences of the sexes, we are prepared to find them as well in the preferences for color combinations. On the whole, the order of preference of the combinations of colors for the men and for the women is very much alike; and when they differ it is frequently doubtful, especially when the combination of colors is rarely selected, whether such differences are accidental or not. Of the masculine preferences those which seem most decided are for the *red with blue* combination and the *blue with violet*, there being *five* men to *one* woman choosing the former and *three* men to *one* woman choosing the latter; while the most marked feminine preferences are for the *lighter red with lighter green, red with green* and *red with lighter green*, there being nearly *four* times as many women as men choosing the former, *twice* as many the second, and *two and a half times* as many the last of these three. We observe in these differences the reappearance of the masculine preference for *blue* and its related colors, and the feminine preference for *red*, and also the feminine preference for the lighter colors. The liking for combinations of red with green in their various shades seems also a particularly feminine fondness.

NEGRO FOLK-LORE AND DIALECT.

PROF. W. S. SCARBOROUGH, in the January *Arena*, gives several interesting illustrations of negro folk-lore. Signs and omens, as is well known, are religiously observed by these people. The power of witches, "witch doctors" and charms is universally accepted among them. These are not all, the writer thinks, a bequest from African forefathers; many seem to have descended to the negroes through the French in Louisiana and in more northeasterly localities through English influence. Some of the charms, indeed, are like those of the early English as seen in the Riddles of Cynewulf.

Professor Scarborough quotes the following story to illustrate the credence placed in "hag riding," as well as to show the use of charms or spells and the use of dialect in the telling:

"Yaas, hags is folks sho' 'nuff. I done seed 'em wid dese two eyes. One ole hag dun rid dis chile twell I'se so crawney dat yoh could er seed de bones. I tried eb'rything. I done put cork in de bottles in de middle ob de floh, den I done put down co'n and peppah, but dere wan' no res'. Den someting done tole me to tek de Bible an' put it undah my haid an' tek my shoes off an' tu'n de toes f'um de bed

an' dat old hag she can' jump ober it. Sho' 'nuff dat night it comes jes' lak befo' an' it couldn' jump, an' it stood dar twell day crep slam onter it, so I could er seed it ; an', honey, it wan' nobody but Sis Jimson, she dat libs jinin' me. Oh, yaas, ole hags 's people des lak we is."

Here are a few sayings which Professor Scarborough says are current in Africa :

"The man who gets up early finds the way short."

"When a cockroach makes a dance, he never invites neighbor fowl."

"The tongue of a liar has no bone."

"Trouble tree never blossoms."

"Good fungi never meets with good pepper pot."

"But whether in stories, sayings, signs or songs," says Professor Scarborough, "whatever form these characteristic expressions take, there is that quality of nearness to nature and her secrets that we find common to folk-lore the world over. The negro, too, is as epigrammatic in his way as any race, and there is at the bottom of the curiously wrought phrases a fund of sound common sense that shows a keenness of insight, a penetrative quality of mind that some are adverse to allowing the race as a whole."

A PERMANENT CENSUS BUREAU.

THE question of organizing a permanent census service at Washigton is now definitely before Congress in the form of a bill drafted by Col. Carroll D. Wright and advocated by the American Economic Association and the American Statistical Association, as was stated in the January REVIEW OF REVIEWS. In view of this fact the discussion of the subject in the *Political Science Quarterly* by Prof. Richmond Mayo-Smith, a statistician of much experience, is timely and noteworthy.

Professor Mayo Smith exposes unsparingly the folly and stupidity of our past administrative methods in connection with the taking of the decennial census. He says :

"The census of the United States is a stupendous example of the fatuity of paying generously for the attainment of a certain object, and then neglecting the practical means by which alone it can be attained. We appropriate enormous sums of money, we employ thousands of clerks, we issue tons of printed matter, our officials fume and sweat under their burdens, Congress passes supplementary acts, one after another—only to have the whole undertaking break down through the defects in the administrative machinery which simple common sense ought to have remedied. The census of 1870 was conducted under the antiquated and entirely insufficient law of 1860. In 1880 the law was changed ; but so much was then undertaken that the office broke down, great delay ensued in publishing the results and part of the data collected was not even tabulated. In 1890 great promises were made that the scope of the work should be reasonably restricted, that the material should be elaborated with scientific care, and that the results should be quickly made accessible. These promises have not been fulfilled. Notwithstanding improved methods of tabulation and an expenditure of money unparalleled in the census work of any country, we are going through the same old experience—volumes filled with non-census matter, and insufferable delay in printing the really important facts. A single miscalculation of this sort might be excusable ; but to repeat it, decade after decade, argues not only gross extravagance, but lack of administrative ability.

"The reason for the failure of our decennial censuses has been pointed out again and again. It is impossible at a moment's notice to improvise a great scientific bureau, able to carry the burden which the census imposes upon it. When this impossibility is attempted the work is ill done, and the experience gained is thrown away by disbanding the office just as it has learned something. Both theorists and practical statisticians, such as Walker, Wright and Porter, have repeatedly emphasized this fatal weakness in our system."

Professor Mayo Smith leaves to the statistical officials and experts at Washington the task of formulating a detailed scheme of technical organization, and proceeds to point out some of the scientific advantages which would be secured through a permanent bureau.

Concerning the statistical matter now published by the various departments of the government, Professor Mayo-Smith says :

"The mere mass of material furnished by our government is sufficiently formidable ; but when we remember that it is scattered through hundreds of reports and mixed up with thousands of pages of other matter, it becomes simply unworkable. For example, during the fiscal year 1893-1894 our Department of Agriculture issued 205 publications, embracing 10,512 pages of printed matter, and of these publications 3,169,310 copies were printed. Contributions to social science dumped on us in this way can be of little service.

"The usefulness of material like this may be impaired not only by its mass and its scattered condition, but also by such lack of uniform classification as to render impossible the continuation of the same sociological inquiry from one department to another."

AN EXTREME CASE OF CENTRALIZATION.

Professor Mayo-Smith regards our decennial census as hertofore conducted as the most marked example of centralization which the world has ever seen.

"It is centralized in the sense that its organization is entirely independent both of local officers and of other departments. It is entirely self-centred and self-contained. Its material is collected and worked up at Washington through its own officers, and the results are published in independent volumes with

out regard to the other publications of the government. Its report on agriculture has no connection with the activity of the Department of Agriculture; its reports on transportation are independent of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and that on the precious metals of the director of the mint. Again, it is centralized in the sense that everything of statistical interest is included within its purview. It covers the statistics of population (the ordinary field of a census), of agriculture, trade, manufactures, public and private debts, mineral resources, mortality and vital statistics, and so on. It attempts to combine two functions · first, that of a decennial survey of the population and the resources of the United States ; and, second, that of a registration of the continuous movement of population and the social and economic activity of the community—as, for instance, when it calculates birth, marriage, and death rates, the movement of mortgage indebtedness during the decade, the mineral products by years, etc.

"In the performance of both of these functions the efficiency of the census is lessened, and, in the case of the second, its results are rendered almost valueless, if not positively misleading and hurtful, by the third form of centralization—namely, that of time. Under our present system, all of this activity must be compressed into a few months. Once in ten years this survey must be made down to its minutest details, and the continuous movements must be calculated from the information that can be gathered at that time from records or from the memories of individuals. It is needless to say that in this respect we have pushed concentration too far, for no statistical organization in the world could stand such pressure. The mass of the material is too enormous to be thus handled with the best results."

A PRACTICABLE SOLUTION.

"The estabilshment of a permanent census bureau seems to be in the natural line of development and the best solution of these difficulties. This would, at the very least, give us an organized force and office facilities for dealing with the decennial enumeration. It seems possible, also, that part of the work now crowded into the census year might be distributed so as to fall at other times, thus relieving the pressure upon the bureau at the time of the enumeration and furnishing continuous employment to the permanent staff. All those investigations which are carried on mainly by expert agents could certainly be arranged for in this way. There seems to be no reason why a great part of the inquiries about industrial affairs would not be equally valuable if made to fall in the years between the censuses. The main figures might then be carried forward or backward so as still to give us a general survey of the resources of the country at the time of the census proper. Special investigations, moreover, might be undertaken by direction of Congress or on the initiative of the bureau itself ; and much more care could be exercised both in preparing for such work and in exploiting the material itself. Furthermore, under such conditions we should probably find that the attitude of the census officials would be modified in respect to undertaking new work. Under the present system it is inevitable that the superintendent should resist enlarging the schedule, already so unwieldly. He is obliged to do it in self-defense."

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. WORTHINGTON C. FORD, chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department, has prepared for the annual number of the *Tradesman* a review of our foreign commerce during the years 1892-1896, in the course of which he enumerates many encouraging features. It will surprise many people to learn that throughout the period of depression in the United States our export trade has been most satisfactory.

"In all this period of five years," says Mr. Ford, "the export movement, dependent as it is upon the conditions in foreign markets, held its own, and remained at goodly figures under a *régime* of very low prices. What was lost in price was compensated in bulk or quantity. It has met with insignificant drawbacks, such as have not modified the general direction and volume, and has amply proved the solid foundations on which this branch of trade is established. It has done more ; it has in the last eleven months broken all previous records and given a greater excess over imports than has been noted since 1870. Nothing but war and a complete derangement of trade have yielded the same relation of import and export as the year of 1896—a year of peace and not unnatural trade conditions. The merchandise exported from January to December 1, 1896, was valued at $888,680,369, and the net silver exports added $44,985,015, making a total of $933,665,348.

"The merchandise imported was valued at $622,593,660. The difference in favor of exports was thus $311,071,724. Only in the year 1878 was this sum approached, and the returns of the entire year of twelve months did not equal the returns of the eleven months of 1896. The highest record for twelve months in the past ($305,139,642) has thus been surpassed by eleven months of the current year—a year of moderate prices, not to be compared with the prices of 1878."

PROPHECY BASED ON EXPERIENCE.

Mr. Ford finds the conditions for future commercial developments more favorable in the United States than in any other country of the world.

"Nowhere in a continent outside of Europe can the same extent and happy combination of natural resources of labor supply and machinery of commerce be found as exists in the United States. Economically, it is perfectly true that no power can

match the resources of the United States, and in the year of 1896 the world is paying homage to this power

"They are coming for food and cotton and mineral oil, and they are beginning to feel the pressure of competition in neutral markets of our manufacturing industries. In three years, or since 1893, the value of exported manufactures has risen by nearly $100,000,000, and now constitute more than one-fourth of the entire exports. Nor has this growth been confined to a few products, but it extended to all the great representative industries, and the distribution in foreign markets has been as wide as the commodities have been various.

"Thus it is evident that so far from being injured by general depression, the great industries of the United States have progressed and developed in new and unexpected lines. In the face of foreign competition they are reaching out for outlets in other markets and obtaining them. Their great natural advantages now come into play, and avail in spite of foreign jealousy and attempts to restrict their free movement."

HEALTH IN THE INDUSTRIAL WORLD.

IN the January number of the *Engineering Magazine* (which is a special issue called the "prosperity number" and is chiefly devoted to a survey of present industrial conditions and prospects in the United States) Mr. L. G. Powers discusses "Evidences of Health Throughout the Industrial World."

Mr. Powers sees many encouraging signs, both for American agriculture and for engineering and business enterprise. He finds, for example, that the value of agricultural products exported for the first nine months of 1896 was nearly 17 per cent. greater than for the corresponding nine months of 1895. The advance in prices also has been noteworthy, and reminds Mr. Powers of conditions just preceding the remarkable era of agricultural prosperity during the years 1879-82.

"Wheat, as is well known, is the great staple of agricultural export raised in the North and West. The advance in its selling price in the last six months has been nearly as great as that witnessed in the corresponding six months of 1879. Cotton, the second great staple of agricultural export, the leading staple of the South, has likewise advanced in price in the last two years more than it did in the corresponding period at the beginning of the four years of wonderful prosperity mentioned. These facts, taken in connection with the crop and industrial conditions in other lands, indicate the beginning of an era of farm prosperity even greater than the one experienced from 1879 to 1882."

PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS.

"The figures showing the increasing exportation of live stock and live stock products lead to the same conclusion. One great factor in the advance of prices of farm products that occurred in 1879 was the increased demand in Europe for American cattle, and their primary and secondary products, usually classified under the general name of provisions. The total value of the exports of animals and provisions for the year ending June 30, 1879, was $128,346,404; for 1880, $142,925,362. The increase from 1879 to 1880 was $14,578,958. The corresponding total for the nine months ending September 30, 1895, was $120,840,875; for the nine months ending September 30, 1896, $132,246,924. Here is a gain of $11,406,049 for nine months. A like gain for the year will make over $15,000,000, or more than was realized in the first year of exportation at the beginning of the era of wonderful farm prosperity,—1879 to 1882."

"Since the increased foreign demand for the products of the American farm began to be felt last summer, prices of wheat, oats, hay, beef, cotton, pork, steers, hogs and most other staples of the farm have advanced in selling value. It is true that we have not yet reached that ideal of the farmer,—dollar wheat. Neither have we reached the earlier limit of maximum prices. We have, however, in all, as in the case of wheat and cotton, witnessed *as great an advance in price as was realized by the farmers in the corresponding period at the close of the financial depression, 1874 to 1878, and the beginning of the era of extraordinary prosperity that followed it.*"

MANUFACTURES.

"But, while farm prosperity always causes general prosperity, its indices are not the only evidence of returning industrial health and strength. We can find the same in the records of manufacturing enterprise. In the nine months ending with September 30, 1896, the value of the domestic manufactures exported to foreign countries was $184,792,443, while for the corresponding nine months one year before it was only $145,793,834. Here is an increase of $38,998,609, or more than 21 per cent. This is a larger relative increase than that experienced in agriculture, and a far greater increase than that achieved in manufacture during the first nine months of the prosperity that began in 1879. The mine products exported increased in the same nine months from $14,246,029 to $15,703,835; those of the forest from $23,375,317 to $27,417,136. Our exports of silver, of which we have an excess, increased from $38,664,610 to $46,441,041, while our exports of gold, which we desire to use as money, decreased from $73,190,282 to $55,570,421, and our imports of the same increased from $28,839,939 to $64,888,856.

"The two weeks next succeeding the election, according to the reports of the daily papers in the United States, saw the reopening of 284 mills, employing a total of 164,635 men. Granting, if it is claimed, that one-third or one-half even of this army of toilers were given work by the opening of factories that run only in the winter, there are left from eighty-five to one hundred thousands operatives who returned to the ranks of industry in two weeks after Uncle Sam found security against the threatened poison of free silver."

THE USE OF COMPRESSED AIR.

"THE Rise of the Young Giant, Compressed Air," is the title of an article in the *Engineering Magazine* by Curtis W. Shields, who describes many applications of pneumatic power which are of quite recent invention.

In railway work, as is well known, the greatest diversity of uses for compressed air has been found. The first important use in railroading was discovered in the air brake. Then came the application to the operating of switches and of semaphore signals. It is now used for many other purposes.

"It serves to signal the engineer, to ring the bell, to sand the track, and even to dust the cushions, clean the hangings and raise the water in the lavatories of the sleeping car; and in the shops it lends itself with equal readiness to heavier duties.

"A sand-papering machine made up of a framework on which is mounted a disk covered with sandpaper revolving at a very high rate of speed does the work of six good carpenters, and, operated by one man, finishes the surface of a baggage car, making it ready for the painters, in fourteeen hours.

"A portable pneumatic saw for cutting off the ends of the boards on freight car roofs trims off both sides of a thirty four foot car in six minutes. Likewise a machine for planing floors or decks of ships is driven by a rotary air motor mounted on what seems at first glance to be an ordinary lawn mower."

A steel ditcher, scraper and excavator operated by compressed air is now much used by railroads in grading operations. This outfit, says Mr. Shields, performs work in a day at a cost of $20 which would cost $500 by former methods.

"All kinds of painting where large surfaces have to be covered, as is the case with freight cars, buildings, bridges and ships, may be done by compressed air, which blows on a spray of paint and penetrates interstices much better than the hand can do it. Much time is saved, and the necessity of costly brushes, skilled labor and scaffolding is done away with."

COMPRESSED AIR MOTOR CARS.

"At the present time the use of compressed air for street cars is exciting the greatest attention. Trials of these cars under actual working conditions are now in progress both on surface and elevated tracks in New York, Chicago and Washington. A compressed air motor car has been in successful operation on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, New York City, for several months, making in daily service seventeen miles without recharging, under the identical conditions met by trolley or cable service, and has conclusively demonstrated its ability to meet all requirements. In fact, the makers of these cars guarantee that a line equipped with them can be maintained and operated at a cost per car mile not exceeding that required for overhead trolley service under precisely the same conditions. Economy of operation is the crucial test from the standpoint of the traction companies. The features that appeal most to the passengers and the public in general are the doing away with poles, overhead wires, and the continual excavating for cables, pipes or conduits. No fatal accidents from live wires; no obstructing the efforts of the fire department in moments of danger to life and property: no possibility of stalling on railroad crossings in front of approaching trains; no obstruction of the running of the cars by tampering with the source or conductor of power during riots or strikes; and no electrolysis of water and gas pipes by escaping currents."

PNEUMATIC CANAL LOCKS.

"One of the greatest strides toward the goal of perfection was made when it was determined that compressed air could be advantageously used in the building of large high-level canal locks. This simple contrivance, which is designed for installation at Lockport, N. Y., will, it is estimated, take the place of the sixteen locks now used at Cohoes, and at one operation boats will be raised to a hight to which they could previously be raised only by sixteen locks. The immense saving in cost of construction and time of operation can be readily appreciated.

"The principle on which these locks work may be best described by the following simple experiment: Take two tumblers and fasten their bottoms together; you will then have a representation of one section of these locks. Partially fill the upper tumbler with water, and place both in a basin or tank of water with the empty tumbler open end downward. With a tube blow air into the lower tumbler until it almost rises clear of the water. A second pair of tumblers similarly arranged will represent the other section of the air lock. Connect the air spaces of the two bottom tumblers by means of a tube, and, thus balanced upon the compressed air, both sets of tumblers rise or fall and air is made to flow from one tumbler to the other through the connecting tube or pipe.

"This principle has also been applied to drydocks for repairing vessels, and has many advantages over the ordinary type of off-shore docks now in use.

"But for compressed air it would be almost, if not quite, impossible to obtain suitable foundations for the mammoth sky-scraping structures which stand out so prominently in lower New York. In this foundation work, both for buildings and piers for bridges, caissons have to be sunk gradually, as the excavation progresses. Compressed air is used to keep the working chamber at the bottom from being filled by the water and soft earth or mud that otherwise would prevent the men from working. It also operates the rock drills, and serves to ventilate the caisson work. With proper precautions a perfectly healthy man can work under an air pressure of seventy-five pounds per square inch, though forty pounds is rarely exceeded in ordinary work"

"The whole stone trade, from the first operation of quarrying to the finished carvings, has been revolutionized by the use of compressed air. In fact, the introduction of air operated machinery is about the only marked improvement in handling stone that has been brought forward since the stone age. The channeling machine cuts out blocks in the hard, unyielding masses of stone in much the same manner as we cut squares of cheese with a knife. This process obviates the use and expense of explosives and the enormous waste of material, inseparable from blasting. All the finest carvings, tracery and lettering on both building and monumental work are done by means of a small pneumatic engine weighing about two pounds, held in the hands of a workman."

Mr. Shields mentions many other applications of pneumatic power, such, for example, as the pressing together of bundles of kindling wood ready for binding twine by a compressed air ram.

Mr. Shields emphasizes the point that compressed air and electricity work in harmony rather than in competition. Compressed air cannot be used for lighting; neither can electricity be used to advantage to operate a brake on a train.

"One great advantage of compressed air is that it is entirely harmless in the hands of inexperienced persons. No special knowledge or training is necessary to enable the ordinary mechanic to operate compressed air machinery. As the artisans in the various trades become more and better acquainted with the ease with which air can be applied to their work, the inventive genius which is so thoroughly a part of the American workman's stock in trade will find numerous applications for this most tractable of servants, and we can expect to learn at no distant date that a company such as exists already in Paris has started to furnish compressed air for domestic use here. No doubt, before the end of the next decade, we shall have our refrigerators cooled by compressed air, and the thrifty housewife will run the sewing machine, rock the cradle and dust the furniture from the same hose pipe."

THE BICYCLE IN A KNAPSACK.

The Decisive Factor in Future Wars.

A SANGUINE enthusiast some time ago declared that civilized men will soon come to believe that it is as impossible to go about without a cycle as it is now to go about without shoes and stockings. It would seem that this is likely to be true at least of our soldiers. "Armies," Napoleon once said, "march upon their bellies," but in future they are going to be mounted on wheels. The cycle of the future, which is to revolutionize warfare and give to the foot soldiers a greater mobility than that of cavalry, is described by Major J M. Macartney in the *United Service Magazine*. The following is his description of the new folding bicycle, by which every foot soldier is in future to go a-bicycling against the enemy:

"A bicycle was exhibited a few months ago in Paris at the third exhibition of cycles which, if it possess all the qualities claimed for it by the inventors, will introduce a new and powerful factor into the tactics of the future. It should place at the disposal of commanders a means of locomotion practically solving the question of mobile infantry. This machine is the joint invention of Captain Gérard, 87th Regiment of French Infantry, and a cycle manufacturer, M. Morel, Mayor of Doméne.

"A hinged bolt and a simple arrangement of screws enables the front wheel to be folded back and

FRENCH MILITARY BICYCLE.

fixed to the rear. A soldier can then carry it on his back, like a valise, with comfort and ease. This folding operation occupies only some forty seconds. The bicycle weighs from twenty-four pounds to twenty-five pounds English weight, without trappings. Were it necessary to carry it for a prolonged period this weight would doubtless be a great disadvantage, but as it is only intended that a soldier shall do so when it can no longer carry him, it is not a matter of great consequence, for such conditions would seldom continue for any length of time."

SHOOTING A-WHEEL.

"The inventors have aimed more at compactness than lightness, for this reason, that so long as the soldier can move over broken or difficult ground with his bicycle on his back, and at the same time use his arms in defense, it is all that is required of him. When the impracticable ground has been passed his machine carries him and materially adds to his mobility. Captain Gérard claims all these advantages for his invention, and in addition, that if a man be riding it, he can still fire without dismounting. He has accomplished this by slightly reducing the diameter of the wheels to about twenty-six inches and placing the rider more over the driving wheel. The joint, also, is thus relieved to a certain extent. In all other respects the bicycle resembles the every-day machine of commerce. When a soldier in motion has occasion to shoot, he stops, places his feet on the ground and, retaining the machine between his legs, fires his rifle. The moment he wishes to proceed in any direction he has merely to resume the pedals. The saddle is of an improved pattern, resembling a seat rather more than those in general use. It is said to produce none of the numbness of the limbs, etc., of which cyclists complain.

"During the exhibition a squad of six soldiers performed a series of feats under Captain Gérard's directions. They advanced and retired on the bicycles, fired without dismounting, folded them and placed them on their backs, each man manipulating his own. A Zouave rode up at about twelve miles an hour, halted and fired several rounds at a wall, then folded his machine and, slinging it on his back, ran up a ladder some eight feet, dropped the other side of the wall, fired again at an imaginary foe, unfolded the bike and rode away. All the men carried their rifles in their hands, but on the line of march they are slung.

ADVANTAGES OVER CAVALRY.

"The machines were not tested over rough ground, nor was the joint severely tried; but it appeared simple and strong. The field of operations opened up for such infantry is practically boundless. Moving in silence, without any of that noise and clatter which usually accompanies the movement of armed men, and avoiding the main roads, it can accomplish forty to sixty miles a day with but little chance of discovery. A path is only required fairly level and wide enough for a man to walk on. If obstacles occur, the riders have only to alight and carry their machines till they have been passed over. What feats are not possible to a few daring men thus equipped?

"Water, cultivation and sand are the chief enemies of the wheel. It is to surmount them that Captain Gérard's bicycle has been invented. Wherever an ordinary man can go, he says, his cyclists can follow, while on level ground they can outpace a horse. Infantry contains in itself such a power of resistance—it can venture where neither cavalry nor artillery dare go without support. Cyclists have nothing to fear from mounted men, for on roads they are faster, and across country, carrying their machines, they can go where no troopers could penetrate. Lieutenant Scott of the United States Army has just completed, with a squad of eight men, a march of a thousand miles on bicycles in twenty-one days. He started from Fort Missoula. Each machine was loaded with kit and food to a total weight of 77½ pounds; the weight of the machines is not stated, but probably 40 pounds to 50 pounds extra were carried. He reports that results far exceeded his expectations."

A GREAT HOTEL.

IN this, the second of the series of "Great Businesses" in the *Scribner's*, Mr. Jesse Lynch Williams carries the reader into a world about which the most veteran hotel inhabitant is as ignorant as he is of "Timbuctoo the Mysterious." Perhaps the most interesting portion is the descriptions of the kitchens where the lordly *chef*, doing "little more cooking than a general does shooting," stands calm as a Napoleon in the midst of the hurly burly of cooks and waiters, watching and directing everything important enough to claim the attention of so great a man.

"He knows to the fraction of a minute how long it takes to prepare each dish, and he guesses pretty accurately how long it is to take each of them to be eaten. With these data he calculates, and orders accordingly. As each course goes up he scratches it off the bulletin board and marks down the time of its departure. Sometimes he has a number of these dinners going on at once. On such occasions he is apparently little interested in the ordinary orders from the public dining rooms, except when an important looking waiter pushes his way through the crowd to him and whispers in his ear impressively; then the *chef's* eyes brighten and he steps across to the *garde manger* and calls out authoritatively:

"'Deux portions des soles pour Monsieur King, pour Monsieur King, François.' That means that Mr. King has sent his name to the *chef* and is some one who must be served well."

Lucky M. King!

Mr. Williams declares himself astonished after his investigation that the charges at a first-class hotel can be so "low."

"In the first place you are given a home, luxuriously and more or less beautifully and expensively furnished, at least, in the most fashionable or else the most central portion of the city, or, if at a mountain resort or watering place, on the most advantageous site; in other words, where real estate is highest. You are given every comfort and convenience you could have thought of, and a number that you could not, from the means of telephoning while seated in your private room to friends a thousand miles away to spring

lamb raised under glass and Turkish coffee made by a real Turk in costume. You have the finest cooks in the world to cook the finest delicacies from the best markets in the world, and a different cook for nearly every different delicacy, too. You have servants at every few feet, to open doors, and hang up your hat, and take you upstairs, and to perform the numerous other functions already mentioned. In short, you live on a scale of ease and magnificence at the modern hotel at from $5 to $10 a day that would cost in private life—few of us have any idea how many times more than that, and it involves no further anxiety or effort than the raising of the hand to touch a bell or the ordering of dinner from a rather long list of things that sound good."

You may not want some of these things, but that isn't the point—for your investment, he claims, you get a really surprising return, which will doubtless comfort many.

THE ART OF REFRIGERATION.

"SMALL Refrigerating Plants" is the title of an article in *Cassier's*, in the course of which the writer, Mr. Walter C. Kerr, succeeds in imparting much practical information about the modern processes employed in cold storage and ice production.

"To produce a refrigerating effect," he says, "some medium must be used which shall have considerable capacity for absorbing heat and carrying it away from the object to be cooled, and if this medium is used over and over its heat must again be transferred from the medium to some other object which may be run to waste. The practice of the world has decided that liquefied anhydrous ammonia is the most convenient medium through which heat shall be abstracted, and water shall be the substance to which this heat shall be eventually transferred to run to waste.

"It is not important in the present consideration to discuss why ammonia is almost universally used as a medium, except to say that it is cheap, easily and universally obtainable, and has a high heat carrying power. To perform the act of refrigeration the ammonia must be pumped as a liquid into coils of pipe, where it can absorb the heat present in the space to be cooled. This absorption of heat has the effect of boiling the ammonia into a vapor. Its boiling point, at the low pressure carried in the coils, being about zero, is quite as low as the temperature to which any space would ever need to be refrigerated.

"The gas thus formed, carrying the absorbed heat, is piped back to the compressor, which is merely a pump, and is there compressed to about 150 pounds per square inch. Under this pressure it will again liquefy at ordinary temperatures, when the surplus heat has been removed. It is, therefore, led at this pressure into a condenser composed of coils of pipe over which water flows. By the cooling action the heat is transferred from the ammonia, which condenses to a liquid, and passes to waste with the condensing water. This is where the heat goes which was in the articles refrigerated. The liquid ammonia is again ready to pass through the refrigerating coils, and thus the process is continuous

"Such a simple operation would seem an easy one to apply on any scale, whether large or small, but the limitations surrounding the application to small service are much greater than with large."

REQUIREMENTS OF THE SMALL PLANT.

"In small plants the apparatus must be peculiarly simple and durable. For general adaptability the compressor must be operative from a line shaft, steam engine, gas engine or electric motor, and to this end it must be belt driven and so smooth running that the belt will not have the jerky motion which usually attends high compression machinery.

"The condenser must be of a type which shall use a minimum amount of water, for small refrigerating plants are usually situated where an abundant water supply is not obtainable except at a prohibitive cost. The piping and all adjuncts of the plant must be of such character as to stay tight, require but little care and have practically no cost of maintenance. This is the part of the plant where the cheap contractor makes most of his saving, and the customer learns it later."

Mr. Kerr calls special attention to the need of good insulation, stating that, generally speaking, the cost of refrigeration is the cost of abstracting the heat that goes through the insulated walls.

Mr. Kerr states that successful apparatus is now in use meeting the requirements of the market plant, hotel, restaurant and club house; all industrial works requiring the cooling of their products or by products, including paraffine, tallow, india rubber, photographic films, soap, nitro-glycerine, asphalt, sulphuric acid and condensed milk; the handling of chocolates, gelatine and other pasty materials; the refrigeration of morgues; the blowing of cool air for ventilation, to say nothing of cooling water for drinking purposes in numerous places, from the public library to the department store.

BACTERIA AND BUTTER.

MR. G. CLARK NUTTALL contributes to the *Contemporary Review* an extremely interesting article under the above heading. Bacteria have an evil name, but the secret of successful butter-making lies in the utilization of bacteria. Butter, as is well known, is best made from sour cream; it does not keep well unless the cream is soured before churning. The usual way of attaining this result is to allow the cream to stand until it sours by itself; but our foreign competitors have discovered, by a series of experiments carried on chiefly in Schleswig-

Holstein, that the souring of cream is due to the presence of certain bacteria which can be cultivated and introduced so as to produce the requisite souring artificially. Herr Witter addressed himself to the study of the production of bacteria, and "he so skillfully blended certain cultures together that when the mixture was added in due proportion to sterilized cream to effect souring, the butter made therefrom was of most delicious flavor, pure, and of great commercial value, inasmuch as it kept admirably."

As the result of his experiments it is now possible to buy in bottles the dried seed or powder of the bacteria that are recommended to sour the cream for the butter maker. Mr. Nuttall explains, as follows, the way in which this is used. A certain proportion of skimmed milk is heated to 35 degrees Centigrade, then "a definite proportion of the powder is added—the sealed glass bottle containing it should not be opened until it is actually required for use—the stirring is continued, and the vessel of milk put into a jar of moderately warm water, and both are covered down with a new towel, the stirring being repeated at intervals. A continuous moderate heat is absolutely necessary to the development of the bacteria. In from fifteen to twenty hours the milk will begin to thicken and finally become a slimy, almost gelatinous, mass. In this condition it is usually known as the 'fermentation starter,' and it is now ready to be added to the cream. It is only necessary to use the pure culture occasionally, say once a month or once in six weeks, for every day a portion of the 'fermentation starter' is left over to begin operations with on the following day. The great excellence of the Danish butter is mainly due to the care exercised in choosing the 'fermentation starter.'"

A STUDY OF AMERICAN LIQUOR LAWS.

PRESIDENT ELIOT, in his *résumé* of the enactments regulating liquor selling and their workings, in the *Atlantic Monthly* for February, finds that "experience with prohibitory legislation has brought into clear relief the fact that sumptuary legislation which is not supported by local public sentiment is apt to prove locally impotent or worse."

"The restrictions which the experience of many years and many places has proved to be desirable are chiefly these:

"There should be no selling to minors, intoxicated persons, or habitual drunkards.

"There should be no selling on Sundays, election days, or legal holidays in general, such as Christmas Day, Memorial Day and the Fourth of July. Where, however, such a restriction is openly disregarded, as in St. Louis, it is injurious to have it in the law.

"Saloons should not be allowed to become places of entertainment, and to this end they should not be allowed to provide musical instruments, billiard or pool tables, bowling alleys, cards, or dice.

"Saloons should not be licensed in theatres or concert halls, and no boxing, wrestling, cock fighting or other exhibition should be allowed in saloons.

"Every saloon should be wide open to public inspection from the highway, no screens or partitions being permitted.

"There should be a limit to the hours of selling, and the shorter the hours the better. In the different states saloons close at various hours. Thus, in Maine cities in which saloons are openly maintained the hour for closing is 10 p.m. and in Massachusetts it is 11 p.m, but the county dispensaries of South Carolina close at 6 p.m.

"It has been found necessary to prevent by police regulation the display of obscene pictures in saloons and the employment of women as bartenders, waitresses, singers or actresses."

IS THERE AN ANTARCTIC CONTINENT?

PROF. ANGELO HEILPRIN writes in *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly* concerning "Our Present Knowledge of the Antarctic Regions," which he admits is more limited than our knowledge of any other portion of the earth's surface.

UNKNOWN ANTARCTICA.

"We speak vaguely of an antarctic continent stretching across the southern pole, and some have even gone so far as to locate its boundaries, and to give an estimate of its superficial area. This has been placed almost anywhere between four and six millions of square miles—therefore larger than, or nearly twice the size of, the semi-continent of Europe. But no one is in possession of the facts which would prove the existence of such a continent, although it is by no means unlikely that it exists; and if it does, we know practically nothing of the possiblities of its flora or fauna. Up to the beginning of the past year perhaps the most striking definition that could be given of so-called Antarctica was that it was a region whose land area was entirely destitute of a flora and of a strictly terrestrial fauna. Not a vestige of moss, not a shred of lichen had up to that time been discovered; not an animal, excepting aquatic birds, had been found to give life to the few patches of open country that had been seen or to the ice that almost everywhere covered it. The observations of the Norwegians Kristensen and Borchgrevink, made in the early part of 1895, to an extent modify this dreary conception, for at least one form of cryptogamous vegetation has been found within the Antarctic Circle—on Possession Island and on the opposite Victoria Land, near Cape Adare.

"If we bar out the work of the past three years (1893-1895) it can be said that nearly all the knowl-

edge we possess of this Antarctica dates from a period a half century back and more—to the period of the researches of Bellany, Biscoe, Dumont d'Urville, Wilkes, and Sir James Clark Ross, and to no explorer are we indebted for more informaiton than the last named. These investigators have determined the existence of certain patches of land, in most cases defined by prominent mountain swellings, which appear here and there behind a great barrier or wall of ice, to which the name of 'Antarctic Barrier' has generally been given. Such land areas—perhaps not in all cases positively demonstrated to be distinct from sea ice—are Victoria Land (due south of New Zealand), Wilkes Land (not improbably a series of island elevations opposite Australia, and known under the various names of Adélie Land, Clarie Land, Sabrina Land, etc.), and Graham Land (somewhat east of south of the extremity of South America). The most extended piece of coast or land line is that which has been traced southward in Victoria Land by Ross from about the seventieth to the seventy-ninth parallel of latitude, or over about six hundred geographical miles. It is only here and in Graham Land (with the adjoining parts of Palmer Land, Louis Philippe Land, Joinville Island, Alexander Land) that our knowledge becomes at all definite."

VICTORIA LAND.

Kristensen and Borchgrevink, in the *Antarctic*, followed the route of Ross to about the seventy-fourth parallel of latitude, when, with open water still to the south, a return was made, owing to an absence of whale supply.

"Borchgrevink confirms in almost every particular the observations of Ross, and from the two accounts we learn that Victoria Land is a region of lofty mountains, largely and perhaps almost entirely of a volcanic nature, and almost entirely buried within a mantle of snow and ice. The covering of snow and ice is not sufficiently massive to obliterate the relief of the land—differing in this respect from the interior of Greenland—and the contours of valley and mountain are well and clearly retained. Giant glaciers descend toward and into the sea, teminating in vertical cliffs of ice of one hundred, one hundred and fifty and two hundred feet in height. A vast ice barrier of vertical cliffs, whether of glacial formation or otherwise, and retaining a nearly uniform elevation of one hundred and fifty to two hundred and fifty feet—with a reduction at one point to nearly eighty feet (or less)—defines a considerable part of the north and south coast line; beyond the seventy-eighth parallel of latitude this ice barrier trends eastward for at least three hundred miles, but it is not known that any approximate coast line lies back of it with a similar trend."

THE CONTINENTAL THEORY.

"Of the arguments that have been advanced in favor of considering Antarctica as a vast continent buried deep beneath its covering of snow and ice, the most plausible are those which relate to the construction and form of the oceanic bottom within the region of the southern ice and the character of the ice itself. More explicitly stated, they are: 1, The shallowing of the sea toward the so-called antarctic tract—an approach to the borders of a continent—and the occurrence of what are stated to be sub-continental or terrigenous deposits, conditions that are well emphasized by Murray; and 2, the heavy massing of ice, which could seemingly not be other than of glacial origin. Ross found the depth of water opposite the barrier which stopped his farthest passage southward reduced to two hundred and fifty and one hundred and fifty fathoms, so that manifestly there was here a true shallow; somewhat similar results were obtained at a few other points along the barrier front. But it can be pertinently asked, In what special way would the approaches to an archipelago differ from those of a continent? With this special evidence of shallowing before him, Ross still believed in the probability of non-continental conditions, and he was in a measure justified in his belief by the fact that at many other points not far from the front of the barrier the lead indicated depths of from four thousand to six thousand feet, and even more.

GLACIAL ICE.

"The massiveness of the ice is in a condition which, so far as it is known to us, belongs exclusively to glacial formation; *i.e.*, none but land ice is known to assume this form. The evidence which it offers, therefore, favors the notion of the existence of large terrestrial areas or gathering basins. Yet it is by no means impossible, or even improbable, that with the low summer temperatures which prevail in the antarctic tracts and the continuousness of fogs and clouds, the surface of the sea might of itself, through ages of precipitation and of comparatively little melting, build itself up in mountains of ice hundreds or even thousands of feet in thickness. This view has, indeed, been held by some physicists, and no facts that are accessible to us are really incompatible with it. The uniformity of the table surface of the ice, which appears to be uninterrupted in places for hundreds of miles, combined with the fact that it only occasionally shows an undulating or rising surface back of it to mark out a land relief, is in itself a suspicious circumstance. This is very different from what we might find in Greenland, the largest area of positive glaciation with which we are acquainted, and which certainly carries with it the constructional type of a continent. Whether seen from the east, south, west or northwest, the relief line is plain and continuous, and over the greater part of it, in clear weather, the great dome of receding ice cap is well visible."

Professor Heilprin concludes that the facts now known argue rather against than in favor of continental conditions, but he holds they are insufficient to complete a demonstration.

MAX MÜLLER'S RECOLLECTIONS OF FROUDE.

IN the January installment of Professor Max Müller's interesting "Literary Recollections," now running in *Cosmopolis*, considerable attention is given to James Anthony Froude, the historian, to whom Professor Müller was distantly related by marriage. It is Professor Müller's conviction that Froude was essentially a poet, even though he did not speak in rhyme. "But for really poetical power, for power of description, of making the facts of history alive, of laying bare the deepest thoughts of men and the most mysterious feelings of women, there was no poet or historian of our age who came near him. I knew him through all his phases. I knew him first when he was still a fellow of Exeter College. I was at that time often with him in his rooms in High street, opposite to St. Mary's Church, when he was busy writing novels, and I well remember passing an evening with him and trying to find a name for the novel which afterward appeared under the title of 'Nemesis of Faith.' I saw him almost daily while his persecution at Oxford was going on, gaining strength every day. He had to give up his fellowship, on which he chiefly depended. I will not repeat the old story that his novel was publicly burnt in the quadrangle of Exeter College. The story is interesting as showing how quickly a myth can spring up even in our own time, if only there is some likelihood in it, and something that pleases the popular taste. What really happened was, as I was informed at the time by Froude himself, no more than that one of the tutors (Dr. Sewell) spoke about the book at the end of one of his college lectures. He warned the young men against the book, and asked whether anybody had read it. One of the undergraduates produced a copy which belonged to him. Dr. Sewell continued his sermonette, and, warming with his subject, he finished by throwing the book, which did not belong to him, into the fire, at the same time stirring the coals to make them burn. Of what followed there are two versions. Dr. Sewell, when he had finished, asked his class, 'Now what have I done?' 'You have burned my copy,' the owner of the book said in a sad voice, 'and I shall have to buy a new one.' The other version of the reply was, 'You have stirred the fire, sir.'

EARLY PERSECUTIONS.

"And so it was. A book which at present would call forth no remark, no controversy, was discussed in all the newspapers and raised a storm all over England. Bishops shook their heads, nay even their fists, at the young heretic. And Froude not only lost his fellowship, but when he had accepted the head-mastership of a college far away in Tasmania, his antagonists did not rest till his appointment had been canceled. The worst of it was that Froude was poor, and that his father, a venerable Archdeacon, was so displeased with his son that he stopped the allowance which he had formerly made him. It seems almost as if the poverty of a victim gave increased zest and enjoyment to his pursuers. Froude had to sell his books one by one, and was trying hard to support himself by his pen. This was then not so easy a matter as it is now. At that very time, however, I received a check for £200 from an unknown hand with a request that I should hand it to Froude to show him that he had friends and sympathizers who would not forsake him. It was not till many years later that I discovered the donor, and Froude was then able to return him the money which at the time had saved him from drowning. I should like to mention the name, but that kind friend in need is no longer among the living, and I have a feeling that even now he would wish his name to remain unknown. This is not the only instance of true English generosity which I have witnessed. But at the time I confess that I was surprised, for I did not yet know how much of secret goodness, how much of secret strength there is in England, how much of that chivalrous readiness to do good and to resist evil without lifting the vizor. Froude had a hard struggle before him, and, being a very sensitive man, he suffered very keenly. Several times I remember when I was walking with him and friends or acquaintances of his were passing by without noticing him, he turned to me and said, 'That was another cut.' I hardly understood then what he meant, but I felt that he meant not only that he had been dropped by his friends, but that he felt cut to the quick. Persecution, however, did not dishearten him; on the contrary, it called forth his energies, and the numerous essays from his pen, now collected under the title 'Short Studies on Great Subjects,' show how he worked, how he thought, how he followed the course that seemed right to him without looking either right or left. Bunsen, who was at the time the Prussian Minister in London, took a deep interest in Froude, and after consulting with Archdeacon Hare and Frederick Maurice, suggested that he should spend a few years at a German university. I was asked to bring my young friend to Carlton Terrace, where Bunsen received him with the truest kindness. What he tried to impress on him was that the questions which disturbed him required first of all a historical treatment, and that before we attempt to solve difficulties we should always try to learn how they arose. Froude was on the point of going to Germany with the assistance of some of Bunsen's friends when other prospects opened to him in England. But frequently in later life he referred to his interview with Bunsen and said, 'I never knew before what it meant that a man could drive out devils.'

FROUDE'S HISTORICAL LABORS.

"I confess I was somewhat surprised when Froude suddenly told me of his plan of writing a history of England, beginning with Henry VIII. My idea of a historian was that of a professor who had read

and amassed materials during half his life, and at the end produced a ponderous book, half text, half notes. But, hazardous as the idea of writing a history of England seemed to me for so young a man, I soon perceived that Froude had an object in writing, and he certainly set to work with wonderful perseverance. Few have given him credit for what he did at Simancas and at the Record Office in London. I have seen him at work, morning and evening, among piles of notes and extracts. I know how the pages which are such pleasant light reading were written again and again till he was satisfied. Often I had to confess to him that I never copied what I had written, and he was outspoken enough to tell me, 'But you ought; you will never write good English if you don't.' He learnt Spanish, French and German, so as to be able to read new and old books in these languages. He always kept up his classical reading, and translated, as far as I remember, several Greek texts from beginning to end. To these he afterward referred, and quoted from them, without always, as he ought, going back again to the original Greek.

AS LECTURER AT OXFORD.

"I saw much of Froude again during the last years of his life, when he returned to Oxford as Regius Professor of History, having been appointed by Lord Salisbury. 'It is the first public recognition I have received,' he used to say. He rejoiced in it, and he certainly did credit to Lord Salisbury's courageous choice. His lectures were brilliant, and the room was crowded to the end. His private lectures also were largely attended, and he was on the most friendly and intimate terms with some of his pupils."

A CHARMING PERSONALITY.

"Froude was not only the most fascinating lecturer, but the most charming companion and friend. His conversation was like his writings. It never tired one, it never made one feel his superiority. His store of anecdotes was inexhaustible, and though in his old age they were sometimes repeated, they were always pleasant to listen to. He enjoyed them so thoroughly himself, he chuckled over them, he covered his eyes as if half ashamed of telling them. They are all gone now, and a pity it is, for most of them referred to what he had actually seen, not only to what he had heard, and he had seen a good deal, both in Church and State. He knew the little failings of great men, he knew even the peccadillos of saints, better than anybody. He was never ill-natured in his judgments—he knew the world too well for that—and it is well, perhaps, that many things which he knew should be forgotten. He himself insisted on all letters being destroyed that had been addressed to him; and, though he left an unfinished autobiography, extremely interesting to the few friends who were allowed to read it, those who decided that it should not be published have acted, no doubt, wisely and in his spirit."

SHAKESPEARE'S CHARACTERISTICS.

By the Master of Balliol.

A GREAT theme nobly handled is brought before the readers of last month's *Contemporary Review*. One of the most thoughtful of living minds gives his idea of what is specially distinctive of our greatest dramatist. Professor Edward Caird begins his account of "Some Characteristics of Shakespeare" by emphasizing the extreme difficulty of his task. He finds no other way of discovering Shakespeare's limits than by considering what he has *not* spoken of or laid stress on, and thus comes to note "the somewhat aristocratic limitations of his political sympathies" and "the want of any indication of insight into the secrets of the religious life."

HIS ENVIRONMENT.

But from his environment and actual lifework is to be drawn a positive estimate:

"Shakespeare was, in a sense, the highest flower of the movement to which we give the name of the Renaissance, the most perfect outcome of the new birth of human life and thought in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Now, what did this new birth consist in? It was a movement by which insurgent humanity threw off the external yoke of the Latin Church, with its dualistic morality, its transcendent theology and its philosophy of foregone conclusions, and returned upon itself to enjoy the riches and fullness of its own natural life, and to discover in that life all that had hitherto been sought, as it were, in the clouds."

Politically, the time was one of national rather than of democratic freedom: Shakespeare's ideal was "an England gathered into an army against its foes, around a heroic king like Henry V." Both in religion and politics the period was one of emancipation without being one of internal conflict, and consequently "a great age for poetry."

HIS TWO CHIEF GIFTS.

Passing from the age to the man, Dr. Caird asks:

"When we say that Shakespeare was the greatest dramatic genius which the world has ever seen, what exactly does this imply? It implies, I answer, an extraordinary measure of two characteristic gifts; on the one hand, that gift of sympathetic insight by which the individual escapes from himself into another individuality, so as for the moment to see the world with that other's eyes; and, on the other hand, the gift of rising above all special interests of individuals to a central point of view, and so of realizing how in the drama of life those individualities play upon each other, and by their action and reaction bring about the crisis which manifests their nature and decides their fate. Each of these gifts is closely connected with the other."

If we divide great men into men of action and men of thought or universal receptivity, Shakespeare belongs to the latter class; "perhaps we may

say that Shakespeare is nearer to Hamlet than to any other of his characters." He suggests a man likely to become passion's slave finally saved from moral shipwreck, not through preventive prudence, but through the self-despair and self-disgust which followed as "inevitable recoil" on self-indulgence.

HIS "ULTIMATE SECRET."

Just this universality of his sympathies leads him to evolve the catastrophe from within, as the rebound of the deed upon the doer, "the outward play of accident" being almost exclusively "the opportunity to let character display itself and work itself out:"

"He is active, we might say, by excess of passivity. He so lives in each of his characters that nothing external, nothing unmotived by their own feeling and thought, seems to happen to any one of them. . . . The presentment of the issues is so natural and complete that they become all but transparent. . . . And this, perhaps, is the ultimate secret of great dramatic work and the reason why, in spite of the fearful catastrophe, a tragedy of Shakespeare sends us away, not with a mere feeling of horror and dismay, but with a sense of reconcilement. In the tragic crisis the movement of life has brought about a full statement of its problem; and fully to state the problem of life is almost to solve it."

STRONG BY VIRTUE OF "HIS WEAKNESS."

These two notes, of an "all but unlimited passivity of sympathy" and a consciousness of the law of life immanent in every character, are characteristic of the genius essentially dramatic:

"And Shakespeare was the ideal dramatic poet just because his all-tolerant soul set up no barriers between him and other men. We are, therefore, I think, entitled to say that he was the very reverse of a man of action, that he was one whose strength grew out of what might be called his weakness and impersonality of nature. For sympathies so open and impartial could not fail in the end to become just, and so to liberate him from the toils in which they seemed to ensnare him."

HIS PERIOD OF "CURSING AND BITTERNESS."

Dr. Caird considers this picture to be confirmed by all that we know of his life. The joy of living appears unchecked in his earlier plays. But about 1600 begins his period of disillusionment.

"If it be true of Shakespeare, as it was of Goethe, that he sought in art deliverance from thoughts and feelings which were overburdening his soul and poisoning his life, assuredly the author of 'Lear,' and 'Hamlet,' and 'Macbeth,' and 'Timon' had some 'perilous stuff' weighing upon his heart at this time. Out of these plays one might collect a richer vocabulary of cursing and bitterness, the materials for a more emphatic commination service against man and nature, a more complete exposure of the seamy side of life, and a more fierce arraignment of the whole scheme of earthly things than, perhaps, is to be found in all literature besides."

HIS EMERGENCE INTO JUSTER VIEWS.

We find him "continually recurring to the idea of suicide." But "art had given Shakespeare the power to say and to say out, what he suffered, to console himself by the supreme consolation of consummate expression. In such expression he rose above his sorrow, and said, or at least felt, what he makes us feel, that there is a harmony which includes the discords of existence. By the very depth of his sympathy Shakespeare becomes just and recognizes a justice in the world."

Of his profession Shakespeare seemed often to cherish a low and resentful estimate; but while fretting under its bohemianism he felt its advantages.

WAS HE AN AGNOSTIC?

Of his specifically religious attitude Dr. Caird's closing sentences bear weighty witness.

"Shakespeare is no dogmatist or theorist; he certainly tells us nothing of his views as to the ordinary religious creed of his day, and some have even called him an agnostic. But, in any deeper sense, it would be altogether untrue to call him so. For, even in his darkest tragedy, it is a moral principle which rules the evolution of events and brings on the tragic crisis. Shakespeare, as we have seen, is throughout faithful to the principle of Heraclitus; it is a man's character that is his fate. And it would be the reverse of the truth to assert that, in its ultimate result and outcome, his view of life is skeptical or despairing. On the contrary, we are able to say that the man who most profoundly measured all the heights and depths of human nature, and saw most fully all the humor and pathos, all the comedy and tragedy of the lot of man upon earth, was not embittered or hopelessly saddened by his knowledge, but brought out of it all in the end a serene and charitable view of existence, a free sympathy with every joy and sorrow of humanity, and a conviction that good is stronger than ill and that the 'great soul of the world is just.'"

DR. CLIFTON H. LEVY contributes to *Peterson's* an interesting account of the work of the Hebrew Institute, in New York City. This work has developed remarkably within the past few years, until in some respects it probably excels all similar undertakings in the world.

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

THE CENTURY.

A CAPITAL article in the February *Century*, with especially telling illustrations, is from Mrs. M. G. Van Rensselaer's pen, on "Places in New York." She insists vigorously on the individuality of the metropolis, in spite of its 76 per cent. of population born of foreign mothers, and 40 per cent. born on foreign soil. The most valuable spots on the face of the earth to-day, leaving out the unpurchasable burial site in Westminster Abbey, are the four corners where Wall street touches Broad and the two where it meets Broadway. The suddenness of increase in land values is well illustrated by the fact that in 1845 the land on which the Herald Building now stands was sold for $9,930; the annual *rent* of it is now $60,000.

"Less than twenty years ago a much more northerly district, between Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Tenth streets, west of Eighth avenue, would have shown you little but rocks and puddles and predatory goats and boys. Now much more than half its surface is covered with buildings, all of a very good class, and their estimated cost has been $170,000,000."

With such rates for land it is but natural that the tenement districts should be crowded. One-sixth of the entire population of the city, 324,000 souls, is contracted in a space of 711 acres, with an average all over this great section of 476.6 to the acre.

R. Talbot Kelly, the illustrator of Slatin Pasha's "Fire and Sword in the Soudan," gives a vivid picture of the Bedouin as he really is, assisted by some striking drawings of desert scenes and types. Having gained the entire confidence and affection of the sheik Hassan-Abu-Megabel by "breaking" with his fingers the "meat" set before him, Mr. Kelly accompanies his new friend into the heart of the desert, and his description of the home life and noble manners of these nomads is most interesting. Occupying most of his time in painting, despite the daily blistering of hands, face and canvas, he particularly studied the camels, which he finds essentially picturesque and in keeping with their surroundings. "Man, however, upsets the artistic intention by making them beasts of burden—an interference with prime causes deeply resented by the long-suffering animals; for who has not noticed the look of lofty scorn with which the camel regards all things human?—an attitude of disdain once aptly summarized by a German friend of mine in the remark: 'I do not like the camel: he is too aristocratic.'" The horses naturally come in for much attention, and the tales of them are quite up to those which the romances have given us. "Nothing can exceed the intoxication of a race in the desert. Choosing a stretch of level sand, you give your horse the signal to go, and he is off with a spring that almost unseats you; and I have seen an instance where the sudden strain burst the girths, and left man and saddle in the dust, while the horse was a hundred yards away before the discomfited rider realized what had happened. The speed that these horses attain is very great, and their reach forward is prodigious, as I found on one occasion when my horse's hind hoof cut the heel clean off my boot! After a gallop, instead of breaking into a canter and then into a trot before stopping, they simply put their fore feet together and stop dead, their impetus frequently causing them to slide several yards. I understand that it is on this account that Arab horses are shod on the fore feet only."

Mr. Julian Hawthorne continues his Jamaican sketches with a description of a New Year's climb up a mountain side through rank guinea-grass six feet high and part thatched huts plastered to the almost vertical hillside, while the usual war flavor is sustained by General Porter's "Campaigning with Grant" and Captain Mahan's "Battle of Copenhagen."

HARPER'S.

WE have quoted in another department from Mr. Richard Harding Davis' account of the Czar's coronation.

Leslie J. Perry presents some comparatively unexploited glimpses of Abraham Lincoln in an article called "Lincoln's Home Life in Washington." Mrs. Lincoln he declares the "peer of any woman in Washington in education and character, as well as the 'barren ideality' of birth;" and a number of telegrams illustrate forcibly the strange compound of homely, unaffected unconventionality with native dignity and ability which endeared the "typical American" to his countrymen.

Mr. Charles F. Lummis entitles his able plea for Mexico "The Awakening of a Nation," and proceeds to awaken his readers considerably with regard to that much maligned country. He declares it emphatically "the safest country in America." "Life, property, human rights are more secure than even with us." After a thorough review of the manners, customs and resources, he concludes that although "not ten per cent. of the mineral wealth of Mexico has been exploited—mines are becoming a secondary consideration," on account of the rapid growth of other industries. The exportation of cotton, coffee, rubber, cereals and all sorts of fruits are liable to increase our knowledge about and trade with our sister republic within the next decade.

Richard Wheatley has an interesting summary of the work done by the disciples of "Hygeia in Manhattan"—the New York Board of Health. These efficient guardians have made great epidemics a thing of the past, and carry on an unceasing warfare against the various and omnipresent bacilli.

Mr. Thomas Hastings, in his "Architecture and Modern Life," makes a strong plea for the assistance of the artists in teaching the public to tell good from bad art. After inveighing against the mere copying indulged in by many architects, he goes on to the subject of taste.

"The true way for a man to educate the public judgment is to teach it how to discriminate for itself. If one has a prejudice against any good thing in the world of

art, and he writes about it for the public, the world suffers for it, for he inspires the patrons of art with his prejudices; and when one unduly praises a bad thing, the world of art suffers. The surprising thing to me is that so many honest men have done so much harm inadvertently, and I look forward to the day when the artists will come forth, though with perhaps feeble literary ability, to respond to such opportunities as are offered them in the way of writing about art."

Mr. Poultney Bigelow, who has evidently taken to heart the Biblical precept against speaking evil of dignitaries, continues his appreciations of the magnates and rulers of "White Man's Africa" by a laudatory article on President Steyn of the Orange Free State, whom he hopes to see some day the head of a "United South Africa free from the influence of all outside intrigue, whether from Holland, from Germany or from Portugal."

SCRIBNER'S.

MR. C. D. GIBSON, using his pen first in the style which has made him famous and then to supply his impressions in words, endeavors to give the untraveled some idea of the world's metropolis.

"First six days on the ocean, then a faint blue coast that gradually turns to a rich green. A little later Southampton, dry land and England. After that a short journey through country divided by hedges into a green and gold checkerboard; thatched roofs disappear, and chimney-pots take their place and flourish until you come to the Thames and black barges in midstream waiting for the muddy tide to turn, between banks of masts and smokestacks; then the Gothic buildings of Parliament, and 'Big Ben,' and Charing Cross Station; and in another moment you are in London, riding through the never-ending restlessness of its streets in a cab that you can afford, with your hat-box safe by your side and your trunk up by the driver, and London with its history on all sides of you, its wooden streets and polished sidewalks and bright shop windows, and at every corner small sweeps and big policemen, providing clean and safe crossing, while pushcarts dodge in and out between steaming bus horses and hansom cabs. This is always my first impression of London."

The lately recognized school of Italian landscape painters has for its foremost representative a man almost unknown in this country, Giuseppe Segantini, who is the subject of an article by Alfredo Melani. Inadequate as half-tone reproductions necessarily are, the illustrations accompanying seem to fully bear out the author's claim of exceptional virility and technique for this painter.

The Hon. Robert C. Cornell contributes some most typical experiences which have accrued to him in the discharge of his duty as a City Magistrate. These courts of "inferior criminal jurisdiction" have been established over a year now, and the scope of their influence is shown by the fact that the law requires every person arrested to be first brought before a City Magistrate, who either inflicts a penalty, discharges or holds for trial. These officials can be a power for good or evil, since in many cases they are "judge, jury and prosecutor" at the same time, and it is suggestive that "advice and reconciliation is frequently the summing up of many complaints."

"A Great Hotel" has already been noticed in another department.

McCLURE'S.

"THE Making of the Bible" has been already quoted from in our "Leading Articles."

Mr. Kipling continues his record of his "Captain Courageous" in this number. It is one of the many things by which he is proving the universality of his genius, which even his most ardent admirers thought at one time rather wing-clipped, save in Anglo-Indian air.

Hamlin Garland follows General Grant through the Mexican War in a paper which gives many characteristic stories of the subsequent soldier-president. Among these is Grant's ride during the battle of Monterey:

"'Boys,' said Colonel Garland, 'I've got to send some one back to General Twiggs. It's a dangerous job, and I don't like to order any man to do it. Who'll volunteer?'

"'I will,' said Quartermaster Grant, promptly. 'I've got a horse.'

"'Good. You're just the man to do it. Keep on the side streets and ride hard.'

"Grant needed no instructions. He was the best horseman in the command. He had the resource of an Indian. He flung himself on his horse, with one heel behind the saddle's cantle and one hand wound in his horse's mane, with the other guiding his course. Amid cheers from his comrades he dashed down a side street leading to the north, a street which looked like a dry canal. At every crossing he was exposed to view, and the enemy, getting his range, sent a slash of bullets down each street as he flashed past. Hanging thus he forced his horse to leap a four-foot wall. He rode to the north till out of fire, then turned to the east, and in a few moments' time drew rein before General Twiggs, and breathlessly uttered his message. General Twiggs gave the order to collect the ammunition, but before it could be done the troops came pouring back."

LIPPINCOTT'S.

MR. R. G. ROBINSON contributes to *Lippincott's* a protest against the one crop policy in Florida, entitled "South Florida Since the Freeze."

"The early inhabitants raised mounds; the Seminoles 'raised Cain;' the pioneers raised cattle; their successors raised oranges—and nothing more.

"The first died out; the second were killed out; the third were pushed out; the orange-growers froze out Anno Domini 1895."

That there is no need for such concentration is proved by the list of products which are actually grown to a greater or less extent: Cotton, sugar, tobacco, rice, corn, oats, cassava, potatoes, oranges, lemons, limes, grape-fruit, pineapples, bananas, guavas, pears, peaches, plums, grapes, strawberries, melons, cantaloupes and nearly all kinds of vegetables. Seeds of one kind or another can be planted in every month of the year, and in each something can be had by way of harvest from field or garden.

Life in South Florida seems to be rid of many of its problems, but there, as everywhere else, a little capital is a necessity to the would-be producer.

The advantages of "Irrigation" are strongly portrayed by Albert G. Evans.

"Enlightened cultivators of the soil generally concede that whatever may be done without irrigation can be so far surpassed with it that no one can afford to be with-

out it where it can be had, a belief indorsed by all who have witnessed the reclamation of the arid portions of the Middle West from the thraldom of intermittent sufficiency of rain. It has not only been shown that crop-failure can be entirely overcome where water can be raised from wells by windmills or other cheap power, but also that irrigation makes small and lively settlements, while farming on rainfall alone makes large holdings with slow and sleepy neighborhoods. Under irrigation nearly every one who owns more than forty acres of land wants to sell part of it; without it the tendency is to accumulate large areas and become land-poor. And the reason lies in the fact that irrigated land produces two or three times as much as dry land with less expenditure of labor."

Frances Albert Doughty points out the recognized fact that the "negro question" can only be solved by the South itself in "The Southern Side of the Industrial Question."

"In the North the Afro-American obtains more recognition in the abstract, and in the South more in the concrete: this is the difference in his position in the two sections. South of Mason and Dixon's line harangues of agitators about the 'rights of the negro' are seldom heard, but his daily needs are understood and his defects tolerated. Personally, he is disliked at the North, as a curio of an unpleasant constitution; in New England, it is said, individuals are to be found with a common school education who even believe that he is born white and turns dark, becoming white again after death. Southerners, on the contrary, are attached to the negro's personality from early and traditional association."

"If some future political economist is destined to bring land, capital and labor at the South into more stable and satisfactory relations, he may be born a white man or born a black man, but one thing is certain, that he will be born and dwell on Southern ground, for an elect leader of thought and action always arises out of a conjunction of the hour and the place, not from the conjunction of an editorial office and a benevolent meeting that are a thousand miles away."

"Overdoing the Past" is the heading under which Dr. Charles C. Abbott attacks the practice of worshiping dead heroes. He claims for the present men "equally heroic" with those of any other time. "Never a hero but was concerned more about his own neck than about the necks of those to come after him," is a sweeping assertion. Dr. Abbott's "heroes" evidently are akin to that wise Irishman who demanded to know what posterity had done for him that he should be always considering her.

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

FREDERIC REMINGTON is always in his happiest vein when a-soldiering, even if the expedition be peaceful, and his "Vagabonding with the Tenth Horse" is a realistic description of some adroit manœvring and sham fighting by colored regulars. The following is characteristic:

"It is a fact that officers have such enthusiasm each for his own arm that infantry take cavalry as they do 'summer girls,' whereas cavalrymen are all dying to get among 'foot' and hack them up. Neither is right, but both spirits are commendable. Few cavalry orderlies stood near me while the infantry were intrenching.

"'How much dirt does a dough-boy need for to protect him?' asked the saber.

"'There ought to be enough on 'em to protect 'em,' laughs his comrade."

Mr. W. M. Gray corrects some popular misapprehensions as to the "American Ostrich." There are at present only three ostrich farms in the United States, and the present prohibitory duty of five hundred dollars a bird hardly augurs a sudden increase in the industry, yet the experiment has been a success, and since a limited number of "three-months-old chicks" can be purchased for fifty dollars a pair (African birds once sold for five thousand) there is no reason why the suitable land in Southern California should not be used in this way.

"A Fool's Paradise," by Wolf von Schierbrand, shows the hold which the state lottery has upon the German people. "In Schützen Strasse, Berlin, in the very heart of the busiest part of the city, stands a house which, for a goodly portion of each year, holds to hundreds of thousands—often to a million or more—of human beings the key to happiness or despair. It is an old-fashioned building whose style of architecture alone singles it off from its neighbors, yet withal a structure of rather imposing mien. Its lower windows are barred strongly, and only one massive portal gives access. This is the central administration building of the Royal Prussian lottery. From the business done there the coffers of the state derive a regular annual revenue of thirty million marks or more. At the regular drawings, held there on certain days each month, excepting in the hot season, one may see as queer and interesting a throng of players as any in the world."

As the author points out, there is just as much gambling done in the United States, but here it is illegal and *sub rosa*, while in Germany the "Emperor and Empress, the whole court, the government itself, encourages this species of gambling."

Dr. A. L. Benedict, in the "Progress of Science," has an instructive article on the relations between "Physician and Patient." After some hints as to the choice of a family doctor and some exposures of "tricks of the trade," he concludes:

"Select your pilot deliberately, having regard both for his experience and his technical knowledge; then rely upon his judgment implicitly, and do not discharge him while he is in active service in conducting a case of disease toward the haven of health, unless for the most weighty reasons."

MUNSEY'S.

MR. PHILIP RODNEY PAULDING contributes to *Munsey's* a sketch of the terribly relentless figure of Richelieu. Plotted against on every side, twice exiled from court and again restored to power, the great Cardinal "forgot the meaning of the word mercy, and thenceforward fully trusted no one."

"'Show me six lines written by the most honest man in the world, and I will find enough therein to hang him,' he said to his secretaries, and when one of them, hoping to trap him, wrote upon a card: 'One and two are three,' the Cardinal proved his readiness by the immediate comment: 'Blasphemy against the Holy Trinity. One and two make one!'"

Carolyn Halstead details the rise and growth of the "Daughters of the American Revolution," and their good work in preserving historic spots and publishing historical data.

The usual proportion of talks about, and portraits of, prominent men and women, beauties and stage celebrities make up most of the rest of the number.

GODEY'S.

RUPERT HUGHES, continuing his "Music in America" series, gives some facts about the "New York Colony" of musicians.

"The best-abused composer in America is doubtless Reginald de Koven, Esq. His great popularity has attracted the searchlight of minute criticism to him, and his accomplishments are such as do not well endure the fierce white light that beats upon the throne. The sin of over-vivid reminiscence is the one most persistently imputed to him, and not without cause. While I see no reason to accuse him of deliberate imitation, I think he is a little too loth to excise from his music those things of his that prove on consideration to have been said, or sung, before him. Instead of crying, *Pereant qui ante nos nostra cantaverunt*, he believes in a Live-and-Let-Live policy. But ah, if Mr. de Koven were the only composer whose eraser does not evict all that his memory installs!"

The "New Profession for Women," which is described by Marion Foster Washburne, is photography, which the writer believes to be big with possibilities for those of her sex who attack it earnestly and diligently.

Mrs. Martha McCulloch Williams gives some interesting data about the orchid, the "Flower of Paradox." The monstrous prices paid for choice varieties—$50,000 by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain for an especially desirable *Cattleya*—have created a large class of orchid growers and seekers.

"One American florist has always at least three expeditions afield in the orchid-growing regions. At the head of them there are a few white men—a botanist, a topographer, and one or two others. They engage from fifty to three hundred natives, and penetrate far unsettled regions, gathering as they go the cream of the flowers they seek, and keeping both eyes open for new sorts.

"When one is found, its habit and *locale* are carefully recorded—temperature, exposure, height above sea-level—everything indeed down to the minutest particular. And this record goes with it to the greenhouse man, who, when he plants the find, does all that science can suggest to give it exactly its native environment."

THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

SOCIAL Life in Modern Greece" is analyzed in the *Chautauquan* by Professor Edward Capps. By his account the men are an idle enough lot, spending most of their time in political discussions which often get very heated. The spoils system in the governmental service has "gone mad," and both military and civil lists share the universal overcrowding found in the professions. Woman is distinctly an inferior. "She is the housewife, rearer of the children, servant, and little more."

Dr. Edward Hooker Dewey endeavors to convert Americans to the habit of exercising before eating in the morning. In direct opposition to many of our medical men he maintains that the "Science of the Morning Fast" is based upon facts and logic irrefutable. He believes "morning hunger at the ordinary time of the American breakfast" to be a "physiological impossibility, the seeming hunger being only appetite—a craving as abnormal as the morning dram. . . ." It is a plausible enough case made out by the author who must be bold indeed to attack such an omnipresent and sacred institution as the eight o'clock breakfast.

Dr. Frank J. Thornbury, in considering "The Purification of Water," points out the fact that household filters are of very little pratical use, and are generally sources of danger. He believes that a general use of the "crystal water," which is purified, sterilized and aerated by a complex process, would save in the United States each year 50,000 lives and $100,000,000.

"The Age of Electric Travel," by George Ethelbert Walsh, contains some hints of the remarkable revolution in transportation methods which is going on slowly and unostentatiously all around us. The officials of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad have "practically demonstrated" that electricity must gradually supersede steam within the limits of large cities, "and the Pennsylvania people are almost ready to go a step further and introduce the electric locomotive in the suburbs and on all short-service lines. This will practically limit the steam engines to the long-haul service, and they will be seen only in the country running between cities and widely separated towns"

Since the heavy electric locomotives are not only far more comfortable for passengers but also less expensive to run, we may well hope that no distant future will greatly ameliorate the present ills of railway travel.

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

THE restrictions and difficulties of love-making in Mexico are set forth by Edward Page Gaston. Having been smitten to the heart by the expressive eyes of some *belleza* during the daily evening airing, the lovelorn swain follows her home and thenceforth for hours every day and night stands a sentry beneath her window. Often it is months before mademoiselle notices his presence; when she does the effect is to double the length of his vigils. All his courtship and his definite offer of marriage must be accomplished in this public place—the young lady far up on a balcony, the interested neighbors listening at closed blinds and the life of the street flowing constantly past.

"The Most Famous Cook in America" is the dizzy elevation at which Mrs. Talcott Williams places Mrs. W. A. Rorer, the founder of the Philadelphia Cooking School, over which she still presides. Mrs. Rorer finds time between her classes, lectures and housekeeping to proselyte extensively with her pen. A dozen books on various culinary branches have issued from her sanctum, and her contributions to the *Ladies' Home Journal* are extended.

"Personally, Mrs. Rorer has the strong physique, full figure and glowing health inherited from her English and Dutch ancestors. Her fresh, unwrinkled complexion and fair hair, untouched by years, are living proofs of her favorite assertion that 'Everything depends upon the food a person puts into his stomach.' Long contact with men and women in all the walks of life has given Mrs. Rorer the assured poise of the woman of affairs, while still retaining the gracious presence and engaging reserve which are the charm and attraction of womanhood. Her usefulness has been great, but as I have seen her for fourteen years passing from platform to platform of widening influence I can but feel that her work has before it fields larger and yet more large."

Max von Benzer introduces his readers to a dazzling array of royalties in his reminiscences of his life as "A

Page at the Berlin Court." At the Royal weddings in 1878 he had a chance to observe the table manners of "the Emperor and Empress of Germany, the King and Queen of Belgium, the Crown Prince 'Fritz' and Crown Princess Victoria, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Prince and Princess Frederic Charles of Prussia, the Duke of Connaught, the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Baden, the Grand Dukes and Grand Duchesses of Saxe-Meiningen and of Oldenburg and others," who seem to behave much as other mortals less distinguished.

The scenes "When Kossuth Rode up Broadway" are made very real by Parke Godwin, who was an eye-witness of the ovation given to the great Hungarian patriot forty-five years ago.

"Kossuth was evidently amazed. It was more than he expected, and as he calmly viewed the scene he was startled by the thunderous shout of welcome from admirers that had gathered at the Astor House. He looked up and saw every man in the windows and on the porch cheering and waving his hat in a frenzy of enthusiasm, and the women saluting him with equal favor. Kossuth gracefully bowed, not once, but twice, thrice, a dozen times. During this recognition the scene grew in enthusiasm until the effect was almost bewildering. It seemed as if the populace had gone mad. Again and again did Kossuth rise and bow, until finally he stood up in his carriage, hat in hand, radiantly smiling. But the scene did not end here. The procession was temporarily halted by the immense crowd. The passage of the carriages was almost impossible. Again loud huzzas for Kossuth were thundered forth by thirty thousand persons of all classes and ages, and once more did Kossuth rise and stand in his carriage. The Hungarian aides, who followed immediately after Kossuth's carriage, came in for their share of applause; they, too, were cheered heartily. They returned the compliment by waving their Hungarian banner. Again thirty thousand voices were raised in honor of the great Hussar, and again the Hussar flag was lowered. It is impossible to adequately describe the scene that followed. Those who witnessed it remember it, and will recall it as the most remarkable event of its kind in the history of our country."

THE ATLANTIC.

FROM the *Atlantic* we have already selected President Gilman's "Thirty Years of the Peabody Education Fund," "Democratic Tendencies," by E. L. Godkin, and Charles W. Eliot's "A Study of American Liquor Laws," for notice among our "Leading Articles."

Professor Basil W. Gildersleeve tells of his "Sixty Days in Greece" during the recent Olympic games, and contrasts the old order with the new. He considers it necessary to take the annalists of the Greek Renascence with such a modicum of salt that the apparent modern degeneration becomes extremely doubtful. He found himself received everywhere with enthusiasm merely because he was "a countryman of the men who had done so well at the Olympic games."

Mary Caroline Robbins pleads for more "Village Improvement Societies." These organizations are all over the country improving the sanitary and æsthetic conditions of their surroundings, and the author finds in the following out of this impulse an effective influence for good upon the moral sense of the reformers in that "the impulse toward the beautiful is closely interwoven with purposes of large benevolence."

Henry Van Brunt presents an appreciation of the work of John Wellborn Root and Charles Bulfinch under the heading of "Two Interpreters of National Architecture." The latter's work, marked by rare modesty, discretion and dignity, does not date later than the incorporation of Chicago, for he was really the "pioneer of his profession in America;" Mr Root, who died in 1893, would be long remembered for his general architectural scheme of the World's Fair alone, since the studies for this evince in a remarkable degree "the fertility of his professional resources," the "exuberance of his poetic temperament." and "his fidelity to his conviction regarding a national architecture."

THE MONTH.

THE Critic Company comes to the fore with a monthly publication ostentatiously labeled on the cover as "Something New!" The mission of this novelty is to present selections from the columns of the *Critic*, covering the month's happenings in "Literature, Art and Life," and it claims to be "A Journal of Cultivation."

The first issue, January, 1897, has, in addition to the "Lounger's" well-known chat, "To Hafiz," a poem by Thomas Bailey Aldrich; "A Sabbath for Brain Workers," by Frank R. Stockton; "The Time and the Place," by Bliss Carmon, and articles by Locke Richardson, Gerald Stanley Lee and James Herbert Morse. There are also copious reviews of books, music, the drama and the fine arts, with the usual array of portraits.

THE FORUM.

ELSEWHERE we have quoted at length from the Vicomte E. Melchior de Vogüé's important study of Leo XIII., and also from Mr. Ringwalt's article on intercollegiate debating.

President Ashley of the Wabash Railroad writes in advocacy of a "Middle Ground on the Tariff," arguing that the differences in the cost of labor and raw materials between home and foreign manufactures should first be definitely ascertained as the basis of tariff duties, and that with the overcoming of inequalities of conditions protection fully accomplishes its end. The duty should never go beyond this point.

Dr. J. M. Rice continues his discussion of elementary education, considering in this number the essentials of the curriculum and the accepted standards as regards the proportion of time required for these branches. At present the time devoted to "the three R's" alone in what Dr. Rice calls the "mechanical" schools is about 70 per cent. It might be possible, he thinks, to reduce this time by 50 per cent. or more.

"Indeed, so great may be the change brought about that what is now regarded as the body of the work of the elementary school would constitute only a side issue. If this should be true, then of course the possibilities of enriching the course of study would be almost unlimited. Moreover, the exclusion of unnecessary material would form only one part of the reduction in time. An equal reduction might be secured by an exercise of economy in actual teaching," a subject that Dr. Rice promises to take up in his next article. In discussing such branches as spelling and geography, Dr. Rice shows that there is now a wide discrepancy between what the child in school is compelled to memorize and what the citizen in actual life is expected to know, and he regards it as no exaggeration to say that the traditional course in topographical geography, for example, might be shortened by 70 or 80 per cent. without neglecting what is useful.

Herr Alexander Moszkowski, in an article on "Modern Composers in the Light of Contemporary Criticism," emphasizes anew the dominance of the Wagnerian influence.

"To-day, without reference to Wagner—who has become the sole criterion in the general estimation—it is impossible to define the true position or importance of any modern composer. When a composer, relying on the consciousness of personal ability and creative genius, presents a claim for recognition, the public ultimatum is based upon the relation of his art and personality to the art and personality of Richard Wagner."

Fernando A. Yznaga, who writes as an American citizen, calls attention to the widespread destruction of American property in Cuba during the present revolution. He asserts that the destruction of farm buildings and machinery, and the burning of villages, has been wanton and entirely unjustified by military necessity. The losses of American citizens, it is said, have already amounted to $50,000,000. This writer's proposition is for immediate purchase of the island by the United States.

President Jordan of the Leland Stanford, Jr., University defines "The Urgent Need of a National University." Such an institution, in President Jordan's opinion, should *not* be a place for general education, "with its rules and regulations, college classes, good fellowship and football team." It should be a place for the training of expert investigators.

"Graduate work has yet to be taken seriously by American universities. Their teachers have carried on original research, if at all, in hours stolen from their daily tasks of plodding and prodding. The graduate student has been allowed to shift for himself; and he has been encouraged to select a university not for the training it offers, but because of some bonus in the form of scholarships. The 'free lunch' inducement to investigation will never build up a university. Fellowships can never take the place of men or books or apparatus in developing the university spirit. Great libraries and adequate facilities for work are costly; and no American institution has yet gathered together such essentials for university work as already exist at Washington."

Junius Henri Browne describes the philosophy of meliorism as follows:

"Meliorism is, as its etymon intimates, the belief that the world is not only improvable, but steadily, though slowly, improving. If we could but measure and compute it, we should find the world is better this decade than the last; the present year than the previous one; to-day than yesterday. And this not more by the eternal law of progress than by the ceaseless aim and effort of man to elevate and benefit his fellows. Meliorism is dynamic no less than ethical: it seeks to promote amendment of the social condition through intentional, deliberate calculation and the selection of indirect agencies. Not satisfied simply to relieve suffering, it strives to introduce preventives of suffering. It is a regulating, practical principle; not in any way passive, as are the theories of optimism and pessimism."

Two excellent book reviews appear in the January *Forum*. Theodore Roosevelt discusses Brooks Adams' "Law of Civilization and Decay;" from many of the positions taken by the author the reviewer differs, and he expresses the divergence of view with characteristic terseness and lucidity. Professor William P. Trent reviews Dr. Eggleston's "Beginners of a Nation." He describes Dr. Eggleston's method as that of a commentator rather than of a narrator, and pays a deserved tribute to the unique merit of Dr. Eggleston's services to American history.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

MR. T. W. RUSSELL'S article on "Root Difficulties of Irish Government" has been quoted in another department.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, writing on "The Meaning of the Votes," gives a series of tables showing the percentage of illiteracy, wealth, population and proportion of foreign-born population in the states voting for McKinley and Bryan, respectively.

Poultney Bigelow furnishes some instructive comment on "The German Press and the United States." He shows that the newspaper press in Germany is necessarily subservient to the government, for to advocate any policy distasteful to the government is ruinous to the business interests of any newspaper publisher.

"Every official will, of course, boycott him, and he will be unable to secure advertisements from such as have any relations with the government. When we recall that all the railways of the state, all the eating-houses and drinking places connected with this system, are indirectly government institutions; that the telegraph and express service are managed by the state, and that the contracts for the army make up a large part of the country's industry, we can readily appreciate the fact that the state has a means of influencing the advertising columns, if not the editorial columns, of many newspapers.

"But in the matter of securing news the position of a German editor is more delicate still. Should he apply to the Foreign Office or to any other department of the government for an interview with any official, the first question raised is as to the political views encouraged by his paper. Should these views be opposed to those of the officials our editor will be shown the door with the remark that disloyal papers need not expect assistance from the government which they are seeking to overturn."

Miss M. E. J. Kelley, writing on "Strikes as a Factor in Progress," mentions the fact that the New York bricklayers have not struck in twelve years, and yet are receiving a third more pay and working two hours a day less than before their system of conciliation and arbitration was instituted. This would generally be accepted as a point against the effectiveness of the strike, but Miss Kelley asserts that this state of things could never have been brought about except as the result of strikes in the past.

"This is one of the greatest benefits of strikes, that they ultimately lead to better ways of settling labor disputes, and there seems no other way of reaching this peace except through war."

Mr. Andrew Lang says of genius in children that great care must be taken with such rare cases as fall within that category.

"For my part, genius or no genius, I do hate a boy who 'shuns boyish sports,' as you so often read in biographies. But, on a general survey of genius in childhood, I think that we ought to try to put up with it, and not bully it at school, 'at least as far as we are able.'"

Mr. Herbert Beerbohm Tree utters a protest against the ultra-realistic theories of the drama which are so prevalent in these times.

"Briefly, mechanical devices should be avoided, if illusion can be given without them; and it should be remembered that the real thing may, on the stage, be not so effective as the ingenious make-believe. Suggestion is often better than an undue insistence on detail. In the same way the art of the dramatist and of the

actor is not to give us a mere photographic representation of life, or of its detached and perhaps commonplace incidents, but rather to epitomize for us a whole career, to present the heart of an incident, to give in one crystal of a thousand facets the aspects, impressions, inflections and modifications of a life, to suggest to the imagination of the audience by the illustration of dialogue, or by the presentation of character, the artistic embodiment of a man or a woman, rather than the photographic actuality."

Mr. Lloyd Bryce gives his reminiscences of a long campaigning tour with Bourke Cockran; these are exceedingly interesting and often amusing. The impressions which Mr. Bryce formed of his political antagonists are as significant as anything else in his article.

"While Mr. Bryan's speeches lack argument, and in print appear diffuse and tawdry, they attract the hearer. 'What did he say?' I asked of an enthusiastic bystander at one of the stations where he spoke a few words. 'I don't know and I don't care,' was the reply; 'it was the way he said it.'"

Mr. Bryce concludes that what really gives Mr. Bryan his power over an audience is "a certain note of prophecy, of self-believed inspiration, that he unconsciously breathes."

Mr. Andrew Carnegie ends his article on "Mr. Bryan, the Conjurer," with a word of kindly appreciation and good-will.

"The country cannot cease to retain kindly interest in Mr. and Mrs. Bryan, nor to expect to hear of them in the future; nor can the American people as a whole, without regard to party, fail to be deeply touched by the sweet, humble, loving home—the true palace of all the virtues—which the political campaign has revealed to the world, nor to pray that for many long, happy years to come it may be preserved."

John E. Milholland urges the enactment of primary election laws similar to that of Kentucky, by which primary elections, caucuses and conventions of political parties are as completely regulated as are general elections.

In "Notes and Comments" for January Alexander McAdie advocates a plan to abolish fog by the use of electricity, Harry P. Robinson writes on "The Railway Vote in the Campaign," and Edward Porritt gives an interesting account of "Boss Rule in Old English Municipalities."

THE ARENA.

WE have selected from the contents of the January number for quotation elsewhere Professor Scarborough's study of negro folk-lore and Mr. Cook's account of Mme. Calvé's home life and friendships.

The Rev. Andrew W. Cross writes on "The Religion of Burns' Poems"—a rather difficult theme, which this writer handles in a sympathetic and unhackneyed way, though he is unable wholly to avoid the defensive attitude into which his hero is always pushed in the discussion of moral questions. Of the poet's remarkable life he says:

"His record is unparalleled. No man in the whole history of literature ever achieved so much with such niggardly help, with such terrible impediments, as did Scotia's famous poet in the short space of thirty-seven years. With Nathaniel Hawthorne we would say: 'Consider his surroundings, his circumstances; the marvel is, not that the poet sinned, but that he was no worse man, and that with heroic merit he conquered these hindrances so well.'"

"A Court of Medicine and Surgery" is a plan proposed by A. B. Choate, with a view to introducing into the practice of medicine some of the supposed advantages of courts of law. Hospital work should be conducted, in this writer's opinion, somewhat like a lawsuit. A clinical judge should preside at each hospital. There should also be a state physician.

"When a case is brought to the hospital or prepared for a clinic, require the physician in charge of the patient, as well as the state physician, to file with the clinical judge a written diagnosis of the case. Make it the duty of the state's physician to know and make a record of every step taken in the treatment of the case, together with his criticism of the manner in which it is conducted. In no case should the state's physician interfere in the least with the management of a case or of a clinical operation, except to call upon the clinical judge to prevent any error likely to result in death to the patient; the judge's decision should be final, and absolutely control without delay or argument."

Such an arrangement, we fear, would only suggest to the unregenerate the truth of the following lines, which Mr. Choate quotes without apparently perceiving their bearing on the situation:

> "See, one physician like a sculler plies,
> The patient lingers and by inches dies;
> But two physicians, like a pair of oars,
> Waft him more swiftly to the Stygian shores."

"England's Hand in Turkish Massacres" is the title of a pointed article by M. H. Gulesian. We quote the concluding paragraph:

"There are over one million Armenians left under Turkish rule, more than two-thirds of them dying in prison and from starvation. England can save them yet, either by coercing Turkey single-handed or, if she would expect the co-operation of the other powers, by doing three things—namely: First, settling the Egyptian difficulty with honesty and in a manner satisfactory to France. Second, declaring off the treaty of the Anglo-Turkish convention and giving up the island of Cyprus to be governed by the powers. Third, giving her word of honor, with guarantees sufficient to convince the other powers, that she has no selfish object in view this time. If she cannot comply with these conditions, let her stand aside and invite Russia to occupy Armenia."

"Pan-Aryan," who in 1894 suggested through the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, as a means of reconciliation between France and Germany, that one-sixth of Alsace-Lorraine—namely, the French-speaking districts around Metz—should be restored to France, now renews his suggestion in the *Arena*. Although "Pan-Aryan" announced himself as a native of Prussia and a naturalized American, so that Germans could not regard his advice as that of a foreigner, while the French could not taunt Germany with showing the white feather, he says that his proposition was not favorably received in either country.

Mr. Ernest Howard Crosby reviews a book recently written by a Russian peasant, Timothy Boudareff, as a plea for agricultural labor and a protest against oppression. The general, this Russian peasant asserts, should remain standing before him, the peasant. Why? "Because the general eats bread produced by my labor, while the converse is not true."

OTHER ARTICLES.

General Herman Haupt makes an argument in this number for the restoration of bimetallism; Forrest Prescott Hall writes on Daniel Webster's school days; Captain William W. Bates advocates American ships for our foreign trade; Dr. J. J. Morrissey discusses hereditary influences and medical progress, and S. P. Colburn gives a brief exposition of modern theosophy.

REVIEWS OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE.

AMERICAN productivity in the departments of political, economic and social science is illustrated by the fact that since our last number went to press no less than six regular issues of journals exclusively devoted to these lines of research have appeared on this side of the Atlantic.

The Political Science Quarterly.

We have quoted elsewhere from Professor Mayo-Smith's cogent and forceful appeal for a permanent census bureau in the current number of the Columbia *Political Science Quarterly*.

Another article of distinctly practical interest in this number is the concluding paper on agricultural discontent, by C. F. Emerick. This writer analyzes the agrarian conditions of the whole United States, and especially the mortgage question. His article calls for a reform of the existing system of state taxation.

The second paper of Sidney and Beatrice Webb on "Trade-Union Democracy" is an instructive study in the evolution of representative institutions in British trade-unionism.

Professor Franklin H. Giddings contributes a discriminating review of Lecky's "Democracy and Liberty."

Professor William A. Dunning's "Record of Political Events" covers the period of our long and exciting presidential campaign.

Annals of the American Academy.

The January number of the *Annals* of the American Academy of Political and Social Science (bi-monthly) is rather heavy and technical, as indeed it is eminently proper that such a publication should be.

Professor Edmund J. James describes "The First Apportionment of Federal Representatives in the United States." In view of subsequent developments, this becomes an exceedingly "live" subject, and is handled by Professor James in the thorough and scholarly manner which is characteristic of his work.

Professor Roland P. Falkner criticises the statistics of crime furnished by the last census, and suggests improved methods for future work.

The *Annals* has recently devoted much space to the subject of transportation. In this number Dr. Emory R. Johnson edits a department of "Current Transportation Topics." This is a valuable feature. The "Notes on Municipal Government" and "Sociological Notes" are continued.

The American Journal of Sociology.

From the University of Chicago comes the bi-monthly *American Journal of Sociology*. The most conspicuous feature of the January number is Professor Frank W. Blackmar's illustrated article, entitled "The Smoky Pilgrims," in which he exploits the various types of social degeneration to be found in country districts.

Paul Monroe outlines "An American System of Labor Pensions and Insurance;" H. L. Bliss reviews and criticises certain "Eccentric Official Statistics;" Professor Lester F. Ward discusses "Social Genesis;" Professor Edward A. Ross presents another chapter in his work on "Social Control;" Dr. O. Thon begins an account of "The Present Status of Sociology in Germany," and Dr. Muensterberg undertakes a discussion of "The Principles of Public Charity and of Private Philanthropy in Germany" It would seem that German influence is not waning among our sociologists.

The Quarterly Journal of Economics.

The Harvard *Quarterly Journal of Economics* confines itself strictly to its designated field. In the January number appears the Cambridge address of Professor Alfred Marshall on "The Old Generation of Economists and the New;" Andrew M. Davis continues his account of "Currency Discussion in Massachusetts in the Eighteenth Century," begun in the October number; C. W. Mixter has found in John Rae, who published in 1834 a treatise on political economy, "A Forerunner of Böhm-Bawerk," the distinguished Austrian economist.

The editors' comments on the services to economics of the late General Francis A. Walker are interesting:

"His stimulating and freshening influence on economic thought came at a time when stimulus and freshness were above all needed; and the debt which the present generation owes him is great and permanent. His vigorous and independent mind led him to large generalizations and bold conclusions, as to whose final embodiment in accepted economic doctrine it would be rash now to predict. But adherents and critics alike will admit the power of his influence, the breezy vigor of his arguments, the generosity of his welcome to new thoughts and new men, the spell of his personality."

Gunton's Magazine.

In this group of periodicals should be classed Professor Gunton's vigorous and able little monthly. Among the principal articles in the January number is a severe editorial arraignment of President Cleveland. There is also a noteworthy summary of "Spain's Extortions from Cuba," by Raimundo Cabrera, who reinforces the statements made by Mr. Hazeltine in the December *North American Review* concerning the fiscal atrocities that have been perpetrated year after year by the parent government.

The Bankers' Magazine.

The *Bankers' Magazine* has timely editorial comment on the government's financial situation and policy, and interesting notes on foreign banking and finance. In the January number appears the first of a series of illustrated articles describing the Bank of England. There is also a series of biographical sketches of comptrollers of the currency.

THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW.

THE appearance of the *American Historical Review* so late in the month of publication has made difficult a prompt mention of its contents in the REVIEW OF REVIEWS. The last two numbers fully maintain the high standard of excellence set by the first volume of this valuable quarterly. The editors have been able to preserve variety in the subject-matter, and thus far no tendency to hobbies or isms has disclosed itself. We should say that the *Review* has shown itself to be particularly strong in the field of American political history, but other departments of historical research have been ably represented in its articles.

In the number for October, 1896, Julian Corbett treated the subject of "The Colonel and His Command.;" Dr. James D. Butler had an interesting and scholarly paper on "British Convicts Shipped to American Colonies;" Archibald Cary Coolidge presented reasons for "The Study of the History of Northern Europe;" Professor C. H. Haskins described "The Vatican Archives," and showed how access to them may be obtained by historical students, and in what respects they are especially interesting to Americans; Dr. Bernard C. Steiner wrote on the American libraries founded by the Rev. Thomas Bray in Maryland at the close of the seventeenth century—the first library system in the Colonies—and James B. Perkins on the partition of Poland. In this number, also, there was published a bibliography of the town records of Great Britain accessible in the United States.

In the January number there are three political articles of much interest. Gaillard Hunt gives an account of "Office Seeking Under John Adams." Adams did not believe that political services alone constituted a claim to office. "That the general opinion was not favorable to the appointment to office of persons who belonged to a different political school from the administration is clear enough, but the doctrine that mere efficient party work should be rewarded by office does not appear to have been prevalent."

Joseph S. Walton furnishes the first complete history that we have ever seen of "Nominating Conventions in Pennsylvania"—a very suggestive chapter in American party development.

The rather intricate subject of "Representation in the National Congress from the Seceding States, 1861-65" has been investigated by Frederick W. Moore, and the first of the series of papers giving the results of his researches appears in the January number.

In the department devoted to original documents are published some letters of John Marshall when Envoy to France, 1797-1798, and also letters of Richard Cobden to Charles Sumner, 1862-65.

Each number contains a large installment of signed book reviews.

THE OPEN COURT.

DR. PAUL CARUS of Chicago signalizes the completion of the tenth volume of his able philosophical weekly, the *Open Court*, by changing that publication from a weekly to a monthly.

The new journal, like its predecessor, is devoted to "the science of religion, the religion of science and the extension of the religious parliament idea." The first number contains a recent address by Professor Carl Heinrich Cornill of Königsberg on "Science in Theology."

In "A Controversy on Buddhism" the Rt. Rev. Shaku Soyen of Japan, the Rev. Dr. John H. Barrows of Chicago and the Rev. Dr. F. F. Ellinwood of New York City participate.

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE *Fortnightly Review* is a good average number. We notice elsewhere the article on the position of Mr. Rhodes by "Imperialist."

THE CASE OF CORNELIUS HERZ.

Sir E. J. Reed tells at some length the story of the long and disgraceful persecution of Dr. Cornelius Herz by the French Republic. It seems pitiful that Great Britain should have allowed itself to be made the tool of France in this matter. Sir E. J. Reed says:

"Incredible as it may appear, the government of France was able to perpetrate the injustice and cruelty of arresting, and maintaining under arrest on British soil for the extraordinary period of three and a half years, without a trial, this distinguished gentleman, who, as they were perfectly well aware all along, or at least were always able to readily ascertain, had not the remotest connection with any of the offenses charged against him. The long and cruel persecution Dr. Cornelius Herz has undergone is a martyrdom to be forever regretted. His vindication as a man of honor was bound to follow, and has now become an accepted fact in this country and elsewhere."

THE BLIGHT ON THE DRAMA.

Mr. William Archer's paper on this subject is divided into two parts. In the first he endeavors to make out that the renaissance of the British drama has received a sudden check, while in the second part he laboriously endeavors to show that the state of things is by no means so bad as might be imagined. Speaking of last year, he says:

"One original English play of a certain modest merit has been produced and has suceeded—Messrs. Parker and Carson's 'Rosemary'—at the Criterion. That is the whole dramatic harvest of 1896.

"May we not say, then, that a blight has fallen on our nascent or renascent English drama? Our dramatists of proved intelligence and skill are silent or find no hearers; our younger writers knock in vain at the managers' doors; the stage (a few revivals and adaptations apart) is entirely devoted to trivial and ephemeral, if not brutal and degrading, spectacles; our two dozen theatres, in the course of a twelvemonth, produce one new play which may, at a pinch, be held to touch the confines of literature. Where are the hopes of yesteryear?"

Mr. Archer is particularly savage with the "Sign of the Cross." Of this play he says:

"Had it appealed exclusively to the theatrical inexperience and literary incompetence of the religious public, the mischief would not have been so great. But there can be no doubt that its vulgarity, puerility and brutality have had an unholy attraction for the ordinary playgoer as well. Here was a craze ten times more hurtful than the acutest 'Trilby' mania—a phenomenon that could not but strike a chill to our hopes of progress."

His last word is one of hope:

"The blight we have been studying will probably turn out to be a transitory and negligible phenomenon, important only if it should prove to have discouraged our serious playwrights and betrayed them into paltering with their ideal."

THE NEW REALISM.

Mr. H. D. Traill writes an article concerning the recent stories of Stephen Crane and Mr. Arthur Morrison:

"The picture, as a whole, is overdrawn. It is not only that the note of exaggeration runs through its details, but that when they are substantially true they have been so selected as to render the total impression false. For the impulse to that selection has not been artistically sincere. A public avid of sensation and critics wanting in the sense of measure have corrupted it, until the desire of each writer to strike and shock more violently than his competitors, to be more 'relentless' and 'unflinching,' to write a 'stronger,' even if only in the

sense of a more pungently malodorous, book than they, has first driven them to load their literary palettes with only 'lurid' colors, and is now rapidly demoralizing, if it, with some of them, has not already demoralized their artistic sense to the extent of blinding it to all other hues. That this fate should befall some of them is not, perhaps, a matter worth any sensible man's regret; but Mr. Arthur Morrison not only shows the promise but has given proof of the power of better things."

DR. CARL PETERS.

Miss Edith Sellers gives a very interesting sketch of the German explorer, to whose energy and daring she accords high praise, but it is a terrible picture which she gives of this civilized savage. Miss Sellers' account of the manner in which he murdered wholesale and letarin any ufortunate natives he met in the course of his travels is a very sickening story. It is relieved by one bright gleam of light in the tribute which Dr. Peters pays to the humanity of English travelers. Dr. Peters sneers at the Englishmen who endeavor to conciliate the natives. He pours infinite scorn upon the Englishmen who had endeavored to gain the good-will of the Massais by giving them presents and seeking their presents. In Dr. Peters' opinion the one thing that makes an impression on these wild sons of the steppes is a bullet. Hence he shot a Massai dead merely because he asked him to lead his troop around, not through, the midst of a herd of cattle lest he should frighten them away. "I permanently silenced his insolent tongue."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Howard Spender writes a pleasant description of a visit which he and three friends paid recently to the Republic of Andorra. Major Ormsby-Johnson pleads for the establishment of "Marine Garrisons for Naval Bases." Mr. G. Barnett-Smith, under the title of "A Brilliant Irish Novelist," describes the life and works of William Carleton, the Walter Scott of Ireland. "A Son of the Marshes" gossips pleasantly concerning "Old Guns Used in Wild Fowl Shooting" and Mr. Whittle, discoursing on "Mr. McKinley's Opportunity," urges the newly elected president to lift the administration out of the ordinary professional grooves.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE *Contemporary Review* begins the year well. We quote at some length elsewhere from Mr. Russell's account of the new movement on behalf of Armenia and Mr. Nuttall's paper on "Bacteria and Butter."

RECENT DISCOVERIES IN BABYLONIA.

Professor Sayce describes, with great satisfaction, the progress that has been made in unearthing the clay tablets on which are impressed the early history of Babylonia, the authentic records of which now date back to the period about three thousand years before the date at which our fathers believed the world was created.

"M. de Sarzec, the French Consul at Basrah, devoted himself to a thorough exploration of the mounds of Telloh in the extreme south of Chaldæa. Gradually a Babylonian city, whose origin is lost in the mists of antiquity, has been brought to light. Its Babylonian name was Lagas, and it has yielded an immense number of monuments of all kinds. The most valuable of its treasures has been a library, discovered last year. This library contained no less than 33,000 clay tablets, and was formed very nearly 5,000 years ago. The larger part of the tablets has gone to Constantinople, where Assyrian scholars are busily working at them. The library of 33,000 tablets discovered by M. de Sarzec at Telloh belongs to the age of Gudea. Like the 32,000 tablets and fragments carried away by the American expedition from the ruins of the library of Nippur, the collection contains—to quote the words of Professor Hilprecht—'syllabaries, letters, chronological lists, historical fragments, astronomical and religious texts, building inscriptions, votive tablets, inventories, tax-lists, plans of estates, contracts,' etc. When to these collections we add the contents of other libraries of the same date disinterred for the Turkish government, under the direction of Dr. Scheil, at Abu-Habba, or Sippara, at Jokha, or Isin, at Warka, or Erech, and elsewhere, it will be seen that the Assyriologists have plenty of work in store for them, and that even the historical revelations of to-day are likely to be surpassed in interest and importance by those of to-morrow."

RELIGION AND ART.

Mr. W. Holman Hunt contributes the paper on "Religion and Art" which he read before the Church Congress. He argues:

"That all paintings and decorations in churches should aid people to understand the spirit of Scripture history and teaching."

This, he thinks, has too much been lost sight of:

"What the authorities have done in this matter of art has been not only to use the old fashions, but to discover the worm-eaten weapons of Poictiers and Cressy, without bow strings and arrows, and harness with broken buckles and straps, and to make Chinese-like copies of these. Throughout my life I have looked upon the artificiality of religious design with despair. It was impossible to cure the evil, for some artists acquiesced in the practice it had given rise to. What gives new hope for the generation to come is that ecclesiastics have arisen with a new sense of the value of living art, and a small number of young artists have thought it high time to combine to denounce the prevalent taste, and to strive to serve religious thought with designs of original conception, and they have formed the 'Clergy and Artists' Association.'"

JAPANESE COMPETITION.

Mr. H. Tennant writes on the "Commercial Expansion of Japan" with the authority of one who knows what he is writing about. He takes a sanguine view of the situation which to many seems to be very gloomy:

"Japan cannot escape a struggle between capital and labor any more than other manufacturing countries can, and when it occurs it will be found that the only advantage Japan possesses over Europe will disappear. The cost of machinery is heavier, since it has to bear the freight from Europe; cotton is dearer, much of it being imported from America *via* England; the expenses of management are often higher than in England, and in case of overdrafts the banks charge a higher rate of interest. There is nothing, then, in the commercial expansion of Japan that should cause the slightest uneasiness in Europe or the States, and cheap production, on which so much stress is laid, will be found to be more imaginary than real. Only unskilled labor is cheap, and that cheapness is illusory, since it requires at least two Japanese to do the work of one European. That European manufacturers will find in Japan an enterprising

competitor it is impossible to deny; but whatever success she achieves will be well deserved for the earnestness with which she devotes herself to the task. It is not Japan's success they have to fear so much as her failure. Her consumption will always keep pace with her production, and if the English merchants do not retain the bulk of the trade in imports, they will have only themselves to blame."

ITALY AND AFRICA.

Mr. W. L. Alden, writing on the "True Policy for Italy in Africa," says:

"It is greatly to England's interest that Italy should abandon Erythrea. Of course, it is understood that in case of abandonment Massowah and Kassala will be reoccupied by Egyptian troops, a result which England would certainly have no reason to view with disapprobation; and even if it were a burden rather than a gain to Egypt to resume possession of her former territory, the evacuation of Erythrea by the Italians would still be a gain to England, for it would enable her one European friend to make ready to meet any European contingency that might arise."

THE HOROSCOPE FOR THE YEAR.

Dr. Dillon contributes a careful survey of the state of Europe at the beginning of the New Year. He says:

"So far as it is possible to cast the horoscope of the New Year, its principal characteristics would seem destined to be the continued expansion of Russia, the further decline of Spain and Turkey, trouble between the former power and the United States, possibly also between Spain and Japan, the convalescence of Italy, the crumbling away of the Greek Orthodox Church, accompanied by the recrudescence of troubles in Macedonia, the sharpening of the conditions of commercial competition among protectionist nations, and an enormous increase in naval expenditure all over the world. The naval budgets in 1869 amounted to £120,000,000 per annum. Last year they had risen to £216,000,000."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Miss Julia Wedgwood delivers one of her eloquent discourses on "Ethics and Literature." There is a reply by H. and B. Bosanquet to Mr. Hobson's criticism of the Charity Organization Society. Dr. Wright eulogizes the part taken by Lord Dufferin for punishing the massacres at Damascus, while the number is completed by the usual paper on Money and Investments.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

WE notice elsewhere Mr. Leonard Courtney's article on the recent Presidential Election and Mr. Redmond's "Ireland Next Session."

LORD ROSEBERY'S LEADERSHIP.

Dr. Guinness Rogers, apparently stirred to action by the anathemas which Mr. Price Hughes hurled at Lord Rosebery, has come to the defense of the owner of Ladas. Dr. Rogers protests against the attempt to ostracise Lord Rosebery because he has racehorses, and takes up the cudgels on behalf of the late Liberal leader. Dr. Rogers says:

"The Liberal party needs the Moderates as well as the Radicals. Whether Lord Rosebery is the man most likely to unite these two sections is the question which will ultimately have to be settled. He is simply encountering to-day the same kind of criticism which Mr. Gladstone had to face at a certain period of the Crimean War, and indeed even so late as 1878. The injustice and bitterness of the attacks upon him only attached his friends more closely to him, and the same spirit has induced me, differing on some points from Lord Rosebery, to write thus on behalf of one whom I believe to be a high-minded patriot, a far-seeing statesman and a Radically Liberal politician."

THE VERDICT OF THE BARRACK SCHOOLS.

Mrs. Barnett, who is indefatigable in her zeal in the cause of the "Children of the State," contributes an interesting article under the above title. It is evident that there is work enough to be done by "the large body of persons who have recently associated themselves under the name of the State Children's Aid Association. With Viscount Peel at its head, that association has started to try and obtain for the children of the state what, after all, is every human creature's inalienable right—the right to be treated as an individual."

Mrs. Barnett, whose views upon the subject have already been set forth in the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, demands that the children of the state should be transferred from the control of the Local Government Board, for, she says:

"Children, with their tender natures, their delicate balance between good and evil, their insistent demands for individual treatment, are not an appropriate item in the immense organization which has to do with drains, vagrants, asylums, guardian boards and workhouses, election orders, sanitary authorities, dangerous trades and workshop inspection."

The following figures as to the comparative prevalence of the practice of boarding out are interesting:

"Scotland boards out 84 per cent. of its state-supported children. In Switzerland 74.2 per cent. dwell in the homes of working people. In Germany, since 1878, the boarding out of state-supported children has become compulsory. Belgium treats its barrack schools only as depots before boarding-out. France, Italy, Holland, Massachusetts, South Australia, Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland and Canada rear their children in a similar way, and yet from London only 5 per cent. are boarded out, and in all England less than 2 per cent. Almost all other nations trust the people with the state-supported children."

PRAYERS FOR THE DEAD.

Professor St. George Mivart, in an article entitled "The Burial Service," points out with much detail the radical difference which there is between the burial services of the Eastern and Western Churches and that of the Church of England. The High Church party will groan and be troubled when they read this paper, but the Evangelicals will naturally rejoice. Mr. St. George Mivart, after a comparison between the burial services of the Churches of Rome and of the East, summarizes the following points of agreement between them:

"1. The dead are helped by the prayers of survivors. 2. They are, above all, so helped by the eucharistic sacrifice offered up for them. 3. It is the duty of all Christians to pray earnestly for the dead. 4. It is a praiseworthy act on the part of the laity to cause sacrifice to be offered for the dead. 5. It is the duty of the clergy not only to offer sacrifice (say private masses) for the dead, but also to recite the liturgical offices of the Church for the repose of the soul of individuals and of the souls of all the faithful departed. 6. No one will dispute that the Roman Church inculcates great devo-

tion to the Blessed Virgin and the surpassing efficacy of her prayers for the living and the dead."

The plain man's answer to these pleas for prayer for the dead is that while the exercise may possibly be beneficial to the dead, the time and energy and thought devoted to such intercession for those who are out of the body can ill be spared in view of the immense but imperfectly recognized claims of the living.

THE REVOLT IN MADAGASCAR.

The Rev. F. A. Gregory, an English missionary who is stationed in Madagascar, gives a lucid and very melancholy account of the devastation which has followed the French conquest of Madagascar. The devastation has not been occasioned by the French, but by the insurrections which have broken out against the French. He declares that in five months the insurrection has destroyed the work of from thirty to forty years. In some districts the native tribes killed out the Hovas as soon as they heard the news of the capture of the capital. Elsewhere there seems to have been a general relapse into idolatry and an outburst of robbery. The insurgents were never able to muster into force sufficient to meet the French in the field, but "from industrial, educational and religious points of view, the rebellion has been a complete success, and however soon it may be suppressed, the progress of the country in some parts has been thrown back for years, a large tract reduced to desolation and the inhabitants to little better than savages. This destruction has been effected in five months, for, beginning in May, it has spread over the whole of Avaradrano, Vonizongo, part of Imarovatana and Vakin Ankaratoa, four out of the six divisions of Imerina."

Mr. Gregory writes with great fairness concerning the French, who, he thinks, have done well in abolishing slavery and in making roads; but they have evidently got a very heavy task before them.

THE MARCH OF THE ADVERTISER.

Mr. H. J. Palmer, editor of the *Yorkshire Post*, contributes a brief article upon a very important subject. He notes that "in newspaper history the year 1896 will be said to have witnessed the successful revolt of the advertiser from the stifling bondage in which he had been enchained for over a century."

And then he takes occasion to point out the great danger of allowing the advertisements to intrude themselves into the space devoted to news and literary matter. These advertisements, under false pretences which are so industriously palmed off upon the unsuspecting reader by the ingenious advertiser, will in the end, Mr. Palmer thinks, defeat their object and create a feeling of revolt. Mr. Palmer's article is a very moderate one, and might have been made much stronger with advantage.

THE ART AND MISSION OF MR. WATTS.

Mr. M. H. Spielmann, editor of the *Magazine of Art*, takes the exhibition of Mr. Watts' pictures as a text for a discourse upon the art of England's greatest painter. Mr. Spielmann says "an opportunity is now afforded of studying the lifework of incontestably the greatest of the few essentially intellectual painters to whom England has given birth."

It is impossible in the brief space of this REVIEW OF REVIEWS to do more than note one of the points made by Mr. Spielmann in this thoughtful and interesting appreciation.

"Leaving untouched for the moment the debatable ground of the place of allegory in art, we must admit, I think, that Mr. Watts is the greatest symbolist who in this country has ever used paint to express his ideas. If comparison be made with all who have attempted it, from Reynolds to Leighton, no doubt of his supremacy can be entertained. They touched their subjects; he touches his spectators. For he seeks not only abstract beauty, but beauty of ideas and spiritual truths—essentially the beauty of morality and of thought; not as a preacher merely—for he does not seek to be didactic—but as a poet."

FRENCH NAVAL POLICY IN PEACE AND WAR.

Major Charles à Court writes an ariticle on this subject which is extremely cheerful and confident from the English military and naval point of view. He lays great stress, not without cause, upon the lack of consistency and continuity in the naval policy of France. He says:

"While England lays down her programme, adheres to it, and completes it in the allotted time, and, practically speaking, with the allotted funds, France does neither one nor the other; while the very spring and mainstay of naval power, consecutive thought and consistent policy, is thrown to the winds, to allow some scheme that it is well known cannot be carried out in its entirety to be at least initiated so far that it destroys all unity of doctrine and design. While friction has been taking place at headquarters, the fighting navy has been going from bad to worse. During the past twelvemonth no less than 24 battle ships, cruisers and smaller vessels have either broken down or been incapacitated from one cause or another, while some 80 vessels of all classes have been either struck off the list of the fleet or marked down for a similar fate. The French fleet is showing all the well known symptoms of *cholera morbus*.

"In all French military organization, if one wishes to arrive at the truth, one has to take the theory and deduct 10 per cent. to arrive at the practice; in naval matters one might increase this to 25 per cent. Programmes grandly conceived but never executed; the double national objective constantly deflecting national interests from naval affairs; schools of thought diametrically opposed; Parliaments aggressively hostile and prejudiced against the naval service; marine machinery defective, and a third of the fleet constantly unserviceable; types of vessels widely varying; naval squadrons at home and abroad inadequate in numbers and largely out of date; ships built not to 'lie in a line,' but for every other purpose on the water and under the water."

CORNHILL.

THE January number is very agreeable reading. The serious value of its contents is enhanced by the brightness and sprightliness of its style. Mr. Augustine Birrell's paper on the characteristics of the House of Commons is noticed elsewhere. An excellent feature is introduced in the Englishman's Calendar, an endeavor to do for the English race what the Positivist's Calendar attempts to do for mankind.

THE QUEEN SIXTY YEARS AGO.

Very interesting glimpses of Her Majesty in her maiden days are given in leaves from the diary of the late Hon. Sir Charles Murry, P. C., kept during three weeks at the Court of Windsor in September, 1837. The young man, then thirty-one years, and given the post of Groom-in-Waiting, writes with fervid loyalty of his young and royal mistress:

"Her Majesty's seat on horseback is easy and graceful, and the early habit of command observable in all her movements and gestures is agreeably relieved by the gentle tone of voice and the natural playfulness with which she addresses her relatives or the ladies about her. I never saw a more quick or observant eye. . . . Her countenance when smiling is most delightful to look upon, so full is it of simplicity and cheerfulness, while there is always a something inexpressible which would check familiarity and annihilate impertinence. . . . I never saw a sweeter smile upon any countenance than that which accompanied these words: 'If this small favor affords you any gratification, it gives me the greatest pleasure to do it.' The words are simple, but the tone and manner were such that I could have knelt down and kissed her feet."

PARADISES IN ENGLAND.

Mr. J. C. Cornish writes on "The Making of a Paradise." By paradise he means, correctly enough, a forest or park stocked with wild animals. He expects that with the beginning of the next reign many of the Crown domains will be taken over by act of Parliament and kept like the New Forest, a sanctuary for wild creatures. Already large proprietors have stocked private sanctuaries with foreign animals. The Duke of Bedford owns a number of foreign deer. The Hon. Walter Rothschild has a number of kangaroos at Tring. The moose-deer is being imported with a view to acclimatization. Sir Edward Loder has hundreds of antelopes, gazelles, foreign deer, kangaroos and Patagonian hares running loose in his park near Horsham. From two pairs of Japanese deer imported into Ireland twenty-five years ago three hundred descendants are now thriving. Crossing with the native cattle has produced new species.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. E. V. Lucas chats vivaciously and humorously "concerning tea." Mr. Clive Phillipps-Wolley writes enthusiastically about the great game of Canada. A wide experience of hunting fields leads him to give the palm to the Dominion. The feature of "Famous Trials" retold has evidently come to stay. It is as good as detective stories, and has the additional charm of being true. Mr. Atlay this month serves up the "Road Mystery." Mr. Henry Seton Merriman begins the serial, "In Kedar's Tents."

THE NEW CENTURY REVIEW.

THIS is the latest addition to the ranks of the more serious monthlies. It describes itself as an "international journal of literature, politics, religion and sociology." Judged by its first number, it will fail like the *Progressive Review*, and for the same reason. It is too strenuous and serious. The place of honor is given to Dr. Moncure D. Conway's paper on the Presidential election, which claims separate notice.

DECAY OF ELOQUENCE IN PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Justin McCarthy discusses the question, "Is Parliamentary Eloquence Decaying at Westminster?" and answers with a decided affirmative. He compares a first-class debate thirty-five years ago and now. Then there would have spoken Disraeli, Sir Hugh Cairns, Palmerston, Lord John Russell, Mr. Gladstone, Sidney Herbert, Cobden, Bright and Roebuck. Where would such an array be found to-day? Conservatives have no successor to Disraeli, or Liberals to Palmerston, Cobden, Bright or Mr. Gladstone.

"Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain are the only really good debaters on the Treasury Bench, and neither of them has the slightest claim to be considered a great parliamentary orator. Mr. Balfour is certainly not another Disraeli, any more than Mr. Chamberlain is another Bright. On the side of the Opposition Sir William Harcourt is what might be called a rattling good debater, 'a first-class fighting man,' like Mr. Kipling's 'Fuzzy Wuzzy,' but he is not a Gladstone. Mr. Asquith and Sir Henry Fowler can make brilliant speeches, but they do not exactly fill the places of Cobden and Bright."

Mr. McCarthy finds no speaker now comparable for impassioned and argumentative eloquence to Mr. Joseph Cowen. But for the falling off in eloquence there is no compensation in the shape of more rapid progress in practical business. The passion for parliamentary speaking, merely as speaking, to empty benches even, is said to be stronger than any other passion whatever. We are growing more prosaic, and at the same time less businesslike.

SCHEME FOR CODIFYING ENGLISH LAW.

Mr. Blake Odgers, Q.C., writes on the prevailing ignorance of the law of England. Says he: "The law of England—when once we can find out what it is—is the best and the noblest system this world has ever seen. Talk of the Roman law! Our law is infinitely more just and infinitely more sensible." The only advantage which the Roman law possesses over ours is—Justinian. Mr. Odgers argues for a similar arrangement now. He proposes, therefore, that the process of consolidating various portions of the law should be carried further and crowned by a complete code:

"The responsibility must be thrown upon one man, who must be answerable for the whole. . . . His first duty would be to settle the proper order in which the various topics should be arranged in the Code. . . . He would select his assistants, who would work under him and on his method, each taking some special branch of the law with which they were already familiar. It would be the duty of the codifier to fit the work of each assistant into its proper place in the general arrangement. . . . He would revise and mold the whole Code, which, when it left his hands, should be printed and laid upon the table of the House of Lords, and subjected to the fiercest criticisms of the Bench and the Bar, of solicitors and merchants, and of the public generally, before it passed into law. This is a work well worth doing. It would take, no doubt, ten or twelve years to complete it. And it would cost the nation not one-tenth part of the price of a single ironclad!"

THE SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM OF ISLAM.

Mr. Haweis reports a Persian prince's views of the Eastern Question. The Persian traces the European deadlock to English inability to understand the problem of Islam. Non-Moslems under Moslems must be content with the protection given to dogs and slaves; if they want more, they must accept conversion or extermination. This is the Persian's message to the English:

"The game ought to be in your hands. Your Indian Empire, your commercial relations, your dealings with Mussulmans in Africa and India, your power of ruling

Islam, everything favors you. The game might be yours, but your eternal proselytism ruins all. Leave off parading your special tenets, and trying to convert him; set to work to understand what is good and progressive, though *latent*, in his system; indorse the language which is now being held by his own more enlightened Mollahs, who tell him that in the heart of Islam tradition is the truth of God; tell him civilization, progress, the arts, sciences, all that the Christians have and glory in, properly belong to Islam. Do you not think he would then eagerly embrace your cause? . . . Islam, with its invincible hordes, would become your enthusiastic allies. The triumph of truly civilizing principles, though not under the flag of Christian dogma, would be assured. Massacres of unbelievers would cease directly they were shown to be out of harmony with the *latent* principles discovered in the heart of Islam tradition by the most enlightened Mollahs."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Maltman Barry sets himself to expose the failure of the July International Labor Congress. Mr. John M. Robertson observes with satisfaction the decline of Premiership and one-man leadership in general, and pleads for the abolition of the institution of Cabinet. Mr. Geoffrey Drage, M.P., discusses rather discursively problems of poor law reform. Mr. J. C. Kenworthy contributes a memory, personal and otherwise, of William Morris. Fiction is represented by Mr. Baring Gould, who writes a somewhat lame skit on the difficulties of technical lectures in agricultural districts.

THE NEW REVIEW.

PAUL VALÉRY contributes an article in French on the German Conquest. Mr. J. L. Kipling reviews Mrs. Steele's novel of the Mutiny. There is the usual modicum of fiction. Mr. Whibley's paper this time deals with Beckford, under the title of the "Caliph of Fonthill."

ARE THE ENGLISH AN ATHLETIC PEOPLE?

An anonymous writer maintains that they are not. He says:

"England, so far as regards the great majority of its inhabitants, is not really athletic; and, on the other hand, there is a great deal more physical culture abroad than most Englishmen choose to believe. But, in this matter, if the Englishman is levelling down, the foreigner is levelling up."

After all, he offers England some consolation, for he reminds us that one of the least athletic nations, the Scotch, is by no means the least among its peers in other fields.

"Scots rowing has not made its mark at Henley, Scots cricket has been a dismal failure, Scots football is largely professional, Scots tennis is nowhere beside that of England and Ireland, and even in golf, though it was practically unknown in the South a dozen years ago, we have sometimes had to go to Liverpool or Westward Ho! or Scarborough for the champion. If excellence in games were a criterion, Scotland would be one of the least among nations instead of being—for its size—one of the greatest."

A DEFENSE OF BRITISH PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Dr. H. H. Almond, replying to Mr. Ready, who attacked the public school product, maintains that "the public school product remains—not perfect, or nearly so, but—probably the best school product in the world."

Dr. Almond's article is a thorough-going defense of public schools, especially vindicating them from the charge of paying too much attention to outdoor sports. He severely criticises Mr. Ready's statements as to the cost of public school education. Boys usually stay at public schools four years. Mr. Ready talks as if their education cost their parents $10,000. Dr. Almond says:

"Now the total necessary cost at Clifton is one hundred and four pounds; at Fettes, one hundred and five pounds; at Haileybury, for sons of laymen not nominated, ninety pounds; for sons of clergymen, eighty pounds; at Harrow, in a large house, one hundred and thirty-five pounds; at Marlborough, for a boy in college, eighty-seven pounds; at Rugby, one hundred and twelve pounds; at Sedbergh, seventy-five pounds; at Winchester, one hundred and fifteen pounds. I will trouble him to make the additional items in any of these cases, except possibly Harrow, amount to two hundred pounds a year."

AN ATTACK ON ARBITRATION.

"Colonial" declares that arbitration is detestable.

"Practically it has always amounted to a sacrifice on the part of England, and this result could be just as well attained by diplomacy. Diplomacy, in fact, would spare us the follies of the International Arbitration and Peace Association, with the inanities of the Peace party generally, great expense and something of dignity. Therefore, the sooner arbitration is understood to be synonymous with surrender the better.

"Arbitration has been trying to settle the fishery dispute in Newfoundland for the past half century; and *it has failed*. In South Africa it has deprived the east coast of its only safe harbor, Delagoa Bay, which, like the British Gate of the West, San Juan, was practically given away by statesmen who, while incapable of adding a single rood to the Empire, showed themselves past masters in the art of making it less."

COVENTRY PATMORE.

Arthur Symons writes a brief but eulogistic article on Coventry Patmore, whose "Unknown Eros". Mr. Symons regards as much his greater poem than the "Angel in the House." Mr. Symons sums up his estimate of Mr. Patmore as follows:

"Like Landor, with whom he had other points of resemblance, Coventry Patmore was a good hater. May one not say, like all great lovers? He hated the mob, because he saw in it the 'amorous and vehement drift of man's herd to hell.' He hated Protestantism, because he saw in it a weakening of the bonds of spiritual order. He hated the Protestantism of modern art, its revolt against the tradition of the 'true Church,' the many heresies of its many wanderings after a strange, perhaps forbidden, beauty. Art was to him religion, as religion was to him the supreme art. He was a mystic who found in Catholicism the sufficing symbols of those beliefs which were the deepest emotions of his spirit. It was a necessity to him to be dogmatic, and he gave to even his petulances the irresistible sanction of the Church."

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

WE have noticed elsewhere the articles on the United States and Cuba, and American affairs. We are glad to see as a result of the visit of the editor to America that an article "The Month in America" is to form a regular feature in future of the *National Review*. It would be a good thing if the editors of all the other publications issued in London would make a pilgrimage across the Atlantic.

TRIFLING WITH NATIONAL DEFENSE.

Mr. Spencer Wilkinson insists strenuously upon the importance of framing the estimates in accordance with the views of the Commander-in-Chief.

"The future of England, in so far as it depends on the military forces, lies in the hands of Lord Lansdowne. If he takes the bold course he will find the country at his back and he may safely insist, against the Chancellor of the Exchequer, upon the government's asking in the estimates for all that Lord Wolseley thinks needful. If now, when the public mind is intent upon the subject, and anxious at any cost to have the military organization established on the basis of readiness for war, Lord Lansdowne flinches, the opportunity will be gone, perhaps forever, and his responsibility will be immensurable."

A CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY FOR IRELAND.

Mr. Bernard Holland, in an article entitled "Some Irish History and a Moral," strongly supports the plea of the Irish for an endowed Catholic University. He says:

"It will be a thousand pities if the Unionist party repeats the fatal mistake made at the beginning of the century with regard to the Irish Catholic clergy, and loses the opportunity offered at the present moment of doing handsomely and graciously a friendly act, which the Church of the majority of the Irish people is now willing to accept. If we delay too long, Occasion may once more shake her swift wings and depart."

IBSENISM.

There are two articles on Ibsenism, the first by Mr. H. D. Traill, which is vehemently hostile. He describes the plot of "Little Eyolf:"

"And this is the play, so crude in its characterization, so weak in its fable, so cheap and stagy in its situations, that we are invited to accept as a triumph of psychological analysis, a model of construction, a masterpiece of dramatic effect. This play, with its loosely knit and loitering story, its unmotived and unimpressive evolution, and its huddled, ineffective and indeed impossible *dénouement*, would, if it were the work of an unknown hand, be ascribed to a possibly promising but unmistakably callow amateur, who had still the rudiments of his art to learn."

Mr. Ronald McNeill is much more favorable to Ibsen. He says that the first act is strongly dramatic throughout and the curtain falls on an admirably conceived situation. He marvels at the violence and virulence of its critics.

"The play contains some absurdities and some commonplaces, but it is perfectly coherent, perfectly intelligible; and as to coarseness, unless every allusion to the intimacy of sex is to be forbidden, and such works as 'Othello,' 'Cymbeline,' 'A Winter's Tale,' 'Faust' and other of the world's masterpieces thereby banished from the playhouse, it is hard to see how the *standard* is to be satisfied."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. C. Morgan Richardson declares that there is no more a land question in Wales than there is in England. The Hon. Mrs. R. C. Boyle gossips pleasantly concerning "Hampton Court in Bygone Years." Two British battles, Sluys in 1340, and the battle of Hastings, are described by Mr. Alfred T. Storey and Mr. J. H. Round. Professor Dicey contributes a somewhat cumbrous review of Lord Pembroke's political letters and speeches.

COSMOPOLIS.

WE have elsewhere quoted at length from Professor Max Müller's "Literary Recollections" in the January number.

Sir William Martin Conway and Hugh Robert Mill contribute an interesting account of the mountains of Tierra del Fuego, to be followed, we take it, by articles descriptive of other mountainous portions of South America.

In an article on "New World Muses and Old World Helicons," Mr. T. H. S. Escott seeks to establish the proposition that the American muse must needs cross the Atlantic to find a fruitful Helicon. He seems to have been disappointed by the failure of the Venezuelan flurry to give rise to an American national epic.

The *chroniques* on literature, the drama and foreign affairs, in English, French and German, are noteworthy features of *Cosmopolis*. Mr. Henry Norman, in his monthly article on "The Globe and the Island," gives more attention to American politics than is customary in London journalism.

The French department is particularly strong this month in French comment on English literature, and there is also an article by George Brandès on Ibsen in France.

The American presidential election of 1896 is reviewed by Herr Bamberger in an article which constitutes the *pièce de resistance* of the German section.

REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

M. BENOIST concludes his series of articles in the first December number on the organization of universal suffrage. In this article he meets various objections on points of detail which have been urged against his scheme.

AN AMERICAN LOTI.

Th. Bentzon writes a highly appreciative study of Mr. Charles Warren Stoddard, the brilliant American novelist, whose extraordinary studies of life in Hawaii and the islands of the South Seas are beginning to be known in England, where the work of Stevenson and Louis Becke in the same field has already met with recognition. Mme. Bentzon pays Mr. Stoddard a very high compliment, from the French point of view, in calling him an American Loti.

M. Dehérain continues his series of articles on scientific agriculture with one on beetroot. He clearly explains the enormous commercial value of the beetroot, from which is extracted not only sugar, but also alcohol; and if it were not that the British farmer seems entirely impervious to the advice which is so constantly offered him, one might almost urge him to imitate the French agriculturist and cultivate the beetroot.

M. Valbert contributes an interesting historical article on some German women of the past.

THE NEW BOOKS.

RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

The Indian Village Community. By B. H. Baden-Powell, M.A., C.I.E. Octavo, pp. 472. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $4.

It is refreshing to find a book on the village community of India which has not been written for the sole purpose of supporting a particular theory of primitive land tenure. The present learned treatise is such a work. It deals primarily with facts and only incidentally with theories, though it should be said that the author's researches seem to have disproved some of the most cherished theories of Sir Henry Maine and his school. He seems to have shown that the so-called "joint village" was not the primitive form of Indian land holding.

The Balkans: Roumania, Bulgaria, Servia and Montenegro. By William Miller, M.A. 12mo, pp. 476. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

The Balkan States, whither attention has lately been drawn afresh by their relations to the ever-present Eastern question, as well as by the celebration of the Hungarian Millennial, which is concerned in part with Balkan history, have not heretofore been treated by English historians in any exhaustive or systematic way. We now have, as an addition to the "Story of the Nation" series, a very complete and satisfactory treatise covering all four of these peninsular provinces. The author has had a difficult task, but has succeeded in imparting a lively interest to his narrative.

Italy in the Nineteenth Century, and the Making of Austro-Hungary and Germany. By Elizabeth Wormeley Latimer. Octavo, pp. 436. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $2.50.

Those who have read Mrs. Latimer's other volumes of nineteenth century history will not mistake her book on Italy for a learned or profound contribution to the literature of the subject; it is rather a series of clever sketches of personalities and events, so mingled that the significance of the events is sometimes all but lost in the portrayal of the personalities. The book is helpful in outlining the relations of modern Italian history to the history of the other nations of Continental Europe.

The Romance of Commerce. By J. Macdonald Oxley, LL.B. 12mo, pp. 58. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.25.

Under this title Mr. Oxley has brought together vivacious accounts of such episodes as the Mississippi and South Sea "Bubbles," the so-called tulip mania in Holland, and the rise and fall of the East India Company, with chapters on famous exploring expeditions and some especially interesting material on Hudson's Bay and the Canadian Pacific Railway. In the concluding chapter (which the superstitious would think appropriately numbered the thirteenth) Mr. Oxley describes "An Ocean Graveyard" (Sable Island), where two hundred vessels have been wrecked during the present century.

Historical Tales: The Romance of Reality. By Charles Morris. Greek. 16mo, pp. 366. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25.

Historical Tales: The Romance of Reality. By Charles Morris. Roman. 16mo, pp. 340. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25.

Mr. Morris, in these volumes, has aimed to provide the historical and semi-historical stories culled from classical literature with an attractive and modernized dress. The books are suitably illustrated.

Last Days of Knickerbocker Life in New York. By Abram C. Dayton. Octavo, pp. 416. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.

The late Abram C. Dayton's delightful reminiscences of New York City in the thirties fully merited the distinction of the new illustrated edition in which they now appear. The book describes an era of transition in New York social and business life, and the facts which it relates are essential to an understanding of the growth of the metropolis.

Half Moon Series of Papers on Historic New York. Edited by Maud Wilder Goodwin, Alice Carrington Royce and Ruth Putnam. "The Stadt Huys of New Amsterdam," by Alice Morse Earl; "King's College, Now Columbia University," by John B. Pine. Paper, 12mo. New York: Brentano's. Five cents each; yearly subscriptions, 50 cents.

The great interest that has been shown in the history of the city of New York within the past two years is a most hopeful sign. A knowledge of the beginnings, the localities, and the tales and traditions that belong to the early period of any community helps greatly to give life and spirit to movements for a worthy present and a glorious future. The Old South Leaflets have been of real consequence in the right education of the rising generation in Boston, and we are glad to announce that something just as useful, as ably planned and as well carried out is now in hand in New York. The "Half Moon" series of papers on historical New York has not been undertaken without careful preliminary planning. It is under the editorship of Mrs. Maud Wilder Goodwin, Mrs. Alice Carrington Royce and Miss Ruth Putnam. Two of the papers have already appeared, and they are to be issued monthly at the low price of 5 cents each, or 50 cents for a yearly subscription. At the end of the year we may find it well to review these papers for our readers, but it will be enough now to call their attention to the series. The first of the booklets was by Mrs. Alice Morse Earle, whose name is so familiar as a student of American colonial life. Her subject was the old City Hall—"The Stadt Huys of New Amsterdam." The second paper is on "King's College, Now Columbia University," from its foundation in 1754 down to the present year. Mr. John B. Pine is especially competent to write of the University. Other papers which are to follow will be extremely attractive. The series is published in the interest of the New York City History Club, and it is announced that the monthly numbers may be purchased at Brentano's or G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, and that subscriptions will be received at either of these places.

American Orations. Studies in American Political History. Edited with Introductions by Alexander Johnston. Re-edited with Historical and Textual Notes by James Albert Woodburn. Second Series. The Anti-Slavery Struggle. 12mo, pp. 440. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

This volume contains vaulable material for the study of the slavery controversy in American politics. In the revised edition several important speeches have been included for the first time. Professor Woodburn's notes add materially to the usefulness of the book for the student's purposes. The orators quoted are Rufus King, William Pinkney, Wendell Phillips, John Quincy Adams, John C. Calhoun, Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, and Charles Sumner.

The Life of Roger Sherman. By Lewis Henry Boutell. 12mo, pp. 361. Chicago : A. C. McClurg & Co. $2.

That hard-headed old Puritan, Roger Sherman of Connecticut, signer of the Declaration of Independence, member of the Constitutional Convention of 1787, Representative in the First Federal Congress and Senator in the Second, surely deserves a biography. He will be remembered always as the author of the compromise plan in our Federal Constitution, by which representation according to population is secured in the House of Representatives and equal representation of the states in the senate. But his many other public services entitle him to an honorable place among the fathers of the Republic. Most of the material employed in this volume was collected by Senator George F. Hoar of Massachusetts, a grandson of Mr. Sherman. Another grandson, Ex-Senator Evarts of New York, also contributed to the book.

Life of Alonzo Ames Miner, S.T.D., LL.D. By George H. Emerson, D.D. Octavo, pp. 569. Boston : Universalist Publishing House. $2.

This volume records the life and services of one of the foremost leaders of the Universalist denomination. As a preacher in Boston and elsewhere, as president of Tufts College, and as a promoter of general church interests, Dr. Miner was always a zealous champion of his faith. He was also identified with the anti-slavery movement and with temperance reform. He died in 1895, at the age of eighty-one.

Life of Richard F. Trevellick, the Labor Orator, or the Harbinger of the Eight-Hour System. 12mo, pp. 226. Joliet, Ill. : J. E. Williams & Co.

LAW AND FINANCE.

A Preliminary Treatise on Evidence at the Common Law. Part I. Development of Trial by Jury. By James Bradley Thayer. 12mo, pp. 186. Boston : Little, Brown & Co.

Professor Thayer has done wisely, we think, to publish this first portion of his elaborate work on evidence, without waiting for the completion of the whole. Many readers who may not care to follow the subject further in detail will be interested in this introductory discussion of the jury system. Furthermore, this portion of Professor's Thayer's work has a particular value to the historical student. It constitutes a treatise by itself.

The Elements of Commercial Law. By Albert S. Bolles. 16mo, pp. 344. New York : Henry Holt & Co. $1.

Dr. Bolles lectures on banking and commercial law in the University of Pennsylvania and in the Drexel Institute of Philadelphia. The book which he has prepared is an elementary treatise on the subject, fitted for popular instruction and information; it avoids technicalities as much as possible. Important court decisions are cited as the necessity arises.

Joint Metallism. By Anson Phelps Stokes. Fifth Edition. 12mo, pp. 277. New York : G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.

In the last revised edition of Mr. Stokes' book the statistical tables have been brought down to date and considerable new material added. It will be remembered that Mr. Stokes advocates the free coinage of both gold and silver at a ratio based on the market ratio, and changed only when the market ratio changes as much as one integer,—e.g., from 25 to 1 to 24 to 1, or from 29 to 1 to 30 to 1.

The Standard of Value. By William Leighton Jordan. Seventh Edition. 12mo, pp. 211. New York : Longmans, Green & Co. $2.

Mr. Jordan's book voices the opinions of the English free-silver party. It is not a plea for international bimetallism; the author, on the other hand, contends that the leaders of the Bimetallic League have clouded the question at issue by insisting on an international agreement. Mr. Jordan would have England take the practical lead for the restoration of silver, just as she took the lead in closing the world's mints against it. What Mr. Bryan advocated in the presidential campaign as the policy for the United States to pursue, Mr. Jordan advocates as the proper policy for Great Britain.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION.

A-Birding on a Bronco. By Florence A. Merriam. 16mo, pp. 237. Boston : Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

Not merely bird lovers, as such, but all who rejoice in nature and nature's ways, and especially all who find a fascination in the wondrous landscapes of Southern California, will take genuine delight in Miss Merriam's last book. The photographic views of trees and valleys and mountains, as well as those of various California birds, will interest those who have been so fortunate as to visit that enchanting land, and the text is charmingly free from technical descriptions or any similar overdisplay of the naturalist's lore. The volume makes a worthy shelf companion of John Burroughs' nature studies.

Two Health-Seekers in Southern California. By William A. Edwards, M.D., and Beatrice Harraden. 16mo, pp. 144. Philadelphia : J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.

This is a particularly helpful book to such as wish, for any reason, to know the facts about the climate of the far-famed "California of the South." To the invalid especially it offers sensible and conscientious advice. It does not hesitate to describe drawbacks as well as advantages. Miss Harraden's opinions were formed after a residence of nearly two and a half years, and Dr. Edwards' own conclusions are the result of eight years' residence.

The Madeira Islands. By Anthony J. Drexel Biddle. 12mo, pp. 111. Philadelphia : Drexel-Biddle & Bradley Publishing Company.

Mr. Biddle has found in the Madeira Islands a fresh field in which to exercise his descriptive powers. His book is illustrated with many interesting views of the natives and their homes. Mr. Biddle gives much helpful information to travelers.

The World Through a Woman's Eyes. By Jessie A. Ackermann. Introduction by William E. Curtis. 12mo, pp. 325. Chicago : O. H. Williams. 75 cents.

Miss Ackermann, who has recently completed a world tour of 150,000 miles in the interest of the missionary work of the W. C. T. U., has brought out a book describing many of her experiences in these remarkable journeyings. She gives us hurried glimpses of Alaska, the Sandwich Islands, New Zealand, and Tasmania, Japan, China, Siam, Java and Burmah, India and Africa. The text is illustrated from photographs, and while the mechanical execution of these pictures is not wholly satisfactory, the views in themselves are generally interesting and attractive. Miss Ackermann's keen powers of observation, coupled with an intense eagerness to understand and better the conditions of women in foreign lands, have enabled her to write a useful as well as an entertaining book.

From Cairo to the Soudan Frontier. By H. D. Traill. 12mo, pp. 266. Chicago : Way & Williams. $1.50.

A reprint of sketches which first appeared serially in the columns of the London *Daily Telegraph*. Mr. Traill gives an exceedingly interesting account of conditions in the Nile Valley just before the advance of the Soudan expedition. The picturesque features of the land and the people are well brought out. Mr. Traill has a terse and breezy descriptive style which well befits the subject matter.

LITERATURE.

A Library of the World's Best Literature, Ancient and Modern. Edited by Charles Dudley Warner. Edition de Luxe. In 45 vols., Quarto. Vol. I., Abe to Ami; Vol. II., Ami to Aue. New York: The International Society.

Only two of the forty-five volumes which are planned to compose this "Library of the World's Best Literature" have as yet reached our table, but it is possible to get from these two volumes a hint as to the elaborate nature of the scheme on which the work is based. This scheme involves not only the selection and alphabetic arrangement of extracts from standard authors of all ages and lands, but also the presentation of much biographical and critical material. The preparation of this latter, it is important to know, is conducted under the most competent editorial direction. The catholicity shown in the choice of authors in these two volumes is a most hopeful indication. The alphabetical arrangement, too, affords the greatest possible variety in the subject matter of each volume. The chronological order would have had certain advantages for students, but, as Mr. Warner points out, it would have resulted in a somewhat "heavy" massing of similar materials which has now been entirely avoided. It is, perhaps, hardly necessary to say that the literatures of America and England have been more largely drawn upon than those of other countries, but neither the ancient classics nor the great masterpieces of modern European writers have been in any sense slighted. The range of selections is as wide as could be desired in such a work.

English Prose Selections. Edited by Henry Craik. Vol. V. 12mo, pp. 781. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.10.

The fifth volume in this series contains selections from the works of nineteenth century authors only. It is a matter of regret that in the opinion of the editor Washington Irving was the only American writing in this century whose prose was deemed worthy to rank with that of Harriet Martineau and Hugh Miller. We may be pardoned for noting the absence from this compilation of a few such masterpieces of English style as might have been selected from the works of Lowell or Emerson or Curtis or Hawthorne, but with this exception the volume is satisfactory.

English Literature. By Stopford A. Brooke, M.A. 16mo, pp. 283. New York: The Macmillan Company. 90 cents.

Students and others who for many years have been familiar with Dr. Brooke's excellent "Primer of English Literature," in successive editions, will accord a hearty welcome to this larger manual of the subject which Dr. Brooke has recently prepared.

FICTION.

The Leather Stocking Tales. By J. Fennimore Cooper. With Introduction by Professor Brander Matthews. Five volumes, 12mo. Boston: T. Y. Crowell & Co. $7.50.

Making Fate. By Pansy (Mrs. G. R. Alden). 12mo, pp. 396. Boston: Lothrop Publishing Company. $1.50.

Philippa. By Mrs. Molesworth. 12mo, pp. 328. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25.

The Metropolitans. By Jeanie Drake. 12mo, pp. 270. New York: The Century Company. $1.25.

Stories of a Sanctified Town. By Lucy S. Furman. 12mo, pp. 230. New York: The Century Company. $1.25.

A Triumph of Destiny. By Julia Helen Twells, Jr. 12mo, pp. 281. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25.

The Star Sapphire. By Mabel Collins. 12mo, pp. 311. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.50.

The Prince of the House of David; or, Three Years in the Holy City. By Rev. J. H. Ingraham. 12mo, pp. 474. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $2.

The Pillar of Fire; or, Israel in Bondage. By Rev. J. H. Ingraham. 12mo, pp. 600. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $2.

The Throne of David. By Rev. J. H. Ingraham. 12mo, pp. 603. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $2.

Juana. By Honoré de Balzac. Translated by Katharine Prescott Wormeley. 12mo, pp. 516. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.50.

The Country of the Pointed Firs. By Sarah Orne Jewett. 16mo, pp. 213. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

A Garrison Tangle. By Captain Charles King. 12mo, pp. 280. New York: F. Tennyson Neely.

Taquisara. By F. Marion Crawford. Two volumes, 16mo, pp. 309-317. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

Barker's Luck, and Other Stories. By Bret Harte. 16mo, pp. 265. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

Marm Lisa. By Kate Douglas Wiggin. 16mo, pp. 199. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.

The Final War. By Louis Tracy. 12mo, pp. 464. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.75.

The Wheels of Chance: A Bicycling Idyll. By H. G. Wells. 12mo, pp. 321. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

The Wizard. By H. Rider Haggard. 12mo, pp. 293. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25.

Revenge. By Robert Barr. 12mo, pp. 308. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.

Scholar Gypsies. By John Buchan. 16mo, pp. 206. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.75.

A Fearless Investigator. Anonymous. 16mo, pp. 353. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.25.

The Joy of Life. By Emma Wolf. 16mo, pp. 253. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.

Not All the King's Horses: A Novel of Washington Society. 18mo, pp. 210. New York: The Cassell Publishing Company. 50 cents.

The Crowning of Candace. By Katharine Person Woods. 18mo, pp. 233. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 75 cents.

A Full Confession. Anonymous. 18mo, pp. 183. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. 75 cents.

A Tame Surrender: A Story of the Chicago Strike. By Captain Charles King. 18mo, pp. 277. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. 75 cents.

A Child of the Jago. By Arthur Morrison. 12mo, pp. 297. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co. $1.50.

In Buncombe County. By Maria Louise Pool. 16mo, pp. 295. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co. $1.25.

The City of Refuge. A Novel. By Sir Walter Besant. 16mo, pp. 304. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.50.

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The Vocation of Edward Conway. By Maurice Francis Egan. 12mo, pp. 322. New York: Benziger Brothers. $1.25.

A Woman of Fortune. A Novel. By Christian Reid. 12mo, pp. 285. New York: Benziger Brothers. $1.25.

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A Puritan Bohemia. By Margaret Sherwood. 16mo, pp. 191. New York: The Macmillan Company. 75 cents.

Passing Shadows. A Novel. By Anthony Yorke. 12mo. New York: Benziger Brothers. $1.25.

Life the Accuser. A Novel in Two Parts. By E. F. Brooke. 12mo, pp. 411. New York: Edward Arnold. $1.50.

The Quest of the Golden Girl. A Romance. By Richard Le Gallienne. 12mo, pp. 308. New York: John Lane. $1.50.

The Carissima: A Modern Grotesque. By Lucas Malet. 12mo, pp. 334. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co. $1.50.

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Where the Atlantic Meets the Land. By Caldwell Lipsett. 16mo, pp. 268. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.

The Touch of Sorrows: A Study. Anonymous. 16mo, pp. 279. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.

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The Maker of Moons. By Robert W. Chambers. 12mo, pp. 401. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

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Rodney Stone. By A. Conan Doyle. 12mo, pp. 408. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

The Flower That Grew in the Sand, and Other Stories. By Elia Higginson. 12mo, pp. 256. Seattle, Wash.: The Calvert Company. $1.25.

A Golden Autumn. By Mrs. Alexander. 12mo, pp. 306. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25.

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Stories from the Chap-Book. 16mo, pp. 241. Chicago: Hebert S. Stone & Co. $1.25.

SCHOOL TEXT-BOOKS.

Poems by John Keats. Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by Arlo Bates. 12mo, pp. 302. Boston: Ginn & Co. $1.10.

Shakespeare's "As You Like It." With an Introduction by Barrett Wendell, and Notes by William Lyon Phelps. 12mo, pp. 134. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 60 cents.

Shakespeare's "A Midsummer Night's Dream." Edited, with Notes, by George Pierce Baker, A.B. 12mo, pp. 144. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 60 cents.

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The Princess: A Medley. By Alfred Lord Tennyson. Edited, with Notes, by Andrew J. George, M.A. 16mo, pp. 233. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 90 cents.

The Children's Third Reader. By Ellen M. Cyr. 12mo, pp. 260. Boston: Ginn & Co. 60 cents.

Selections from the Works of Sir Richard Steele. Edited, with Notes, by George Rice Carpenter. 12mo, pp. 203. Boston: Ginn & Co. $1.

Spenser's Britomarte, from Books III., IV. and V. of the "Faery Queene." Edited, with Notes, by Mary E. Litchfield. 12mo, pp. 296. Boston: Ginn & Co. 70 cents.

An English Paraphrase of Horace's Art of Poetry. By Abby Osborne Russell. 12mo, pp. 76. New York: William R. Jenkins. 60 cents.

The Problem of Elementary Composition: Suggestions for Its Solution. By Elizabeth H. Spalding. 12mo, pp. 114. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.

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LEADING ARTICLES IN THE FEBRUARY MAGAZINES.

Atlantic Monthly.—Boston. February.

Democratic Tendencies. E. L. Godkin.
Thirty Years of the Peabody Education Fund. D. C. Gilman.
A Study of American Liquor Laws. Charles W. Eliot.
My Sixty Days in Greece. B L. Gildersleeve.
Village Improvement Societies. Mary C. Robbins.
Emerson Sixty Years After.—II. John J. Chapman.
Cheerful Yesterdays.—IV. T. W. Higginson.
Puvis de Chavannes in Boston. Cecilia Waern.
Two Interpreters of National Architecture. H. Van Brunt.

The Bookman.—New York. February.

American Bookmen.—I. Washington Irving. M. A. De W. Howe.
Living Critics.—XII. William Dean Howells. H. T. Peck.
Old Boston Booksellers.—I. Edwin M. Bacon.

Century Magazine.—New York. February.

Campaigning with Grant. Gen. Horace Porter.
Places in New York. M. G. Van Rensselaer.
Monotypes. William A. Coffin.
The Battle of Copenhagen. A. T. Mahan.
An Inland Venice. Charles de Kay.
In the Desert with the Bedouin. R. Talbot Kelly.
The Author of "Rory O'Moore." Fanny Schmid.
A Tropic Climb. Julian Hawthorne.
Why the Confederacy Failed.

The Chautauquan.—Meadville, Pa. February.

Masterpieces of French Painting. Horace Townsend.
The French Army and Navy. H. W. Raymond.
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The Commercial Geography of Europe. Cyrus C. Adams.
The Goldsmith's Trade and Its Relation to Wealth. P. Gaultier.
Social Life in Modern Greece. Edward Capps.
The Science of Morning Fast. Edward H Dewey.
Active Rear-Admirals of the United States Navy. E. L. Didier.
The Purification of Water. F. J. Thornbury.
Spain and Cuba. James H. Babcock.

The Cosmopolitan.—Irvington, N. Y. February.

Vagabonding with the Tenth Horse. Frederick Remington.
The American Ostrich. W. M. Gray.
Winter Days in Florence. Edgar Fawcett.
A Fool's Paradise. (German State Lottery.) Wolf von Schierbrand.
Actress Aided by Camera. Daniel Frohman.
Night and Sleep and Rest. Myron Reed.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.—New York. February.

Life in Russia. Sophie Friedland.
A Visit to the Syracuse Salt Works. S. T. Willis.
The University of Pennsylvania. L R Harley.
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Three Wonderful Bridges. M. E. L. Addis.

Godey's Magazine.—New York. February.

Three Sultans. Emma P. Telford.
A New Profession for Women—Photography. Marion F. Washburne.
The Genius of Richard Mansfield. Beaumont Fletcher.
The Flower of Paradox. Martha McCulloch-Williams.
Modes and Manners of Seventy Years. Grace E. Drew.
Music in America.—XXI. Rupert Hughes.

Harper's Monthly Magazine.—New York. February.

The Coronation. Richard Harding Davis.
Lincoln's Home Life in Washington. Leslie J. Perry.
The Awakening of a Nation.—I. Charles F. Lummis.
Hygeia in Manhattan. Richard Wheatley.
Architecture and Modern Life. Thomas Hastings
White Man's Africa.—IV. Poultney Bigelow.

Ladies' Home Journal.—Philadelphia. February.

When Kossuth Rode Up Broadway. Parke Godwin.
The Most Famous Cook in America. Mrs. Talcott Williams.
This Country of Ours.—XIV. Benjamin Harrison.
Daughters of Our Presidents.
The Origin of Our Popular Songs. W. G. Jordan.
A Pair of Lovers in Mexico. Edward Page Gaston.

Lippincott's Magazine.—Philadelphia. February.

South Florida Since the Freeze. R. G. Robinson.
The Dignity and Humor of Signs. Agnes C. Sage.
Irrigation. Albert G. Evans.
A Vanished Civilization. Henry Granville.
Marrying in the Fifteenth Century.—II. Emily B. Stone.
The Southern Side of the Industrial Question. Frances A. Doughty.
Gloves. Elizabeth R. Seat.

McClure's Magazine.—New York. February.

Life Portraits of George Washington. Charles H. Hart.
George Washington. W. P. Trent.
An Unpublished Letter by Lincoln.
The Making of the Bible. H. J. W. Dam.
Grant in the Mexican War. Hamlin Garland.

Munsey's Magazine.—New York. February.

Sir Joshua Reynolds.
The Daughters of the American Revolution.
Types of Fair Women.
Richelieu.

New England Magazine.—Boston. February.

William Hamilton Gibson. John C. Adams.
The Perkins Institution for the Blind. Samuel Eliot.
Litchfield, Conn. William L. Adam.
A Yankee Lord. Fred. E. Keay.
The Story of Shirley Place. Ida Ayres.
Notes on the Medical History of the Pilgrim Fathers.
A Yale Student of the Class of 1822. Amelia L. Hill.

Scribner's Magazine.—New York. February.

A Great Hotel. Jesse Lynch Williams.
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The City Magistrates' Courts. Robert C. Cornell.
The Last Plantaganet. Henry Cabot Lodge.
The Miniature Portrait. Evangeline W. Blashfield.

THE OTHER AMERICAN AND ENGLISH PERIODICALS.

(From the latest numbers received.)

American Amateur Photographer.—New York. December.

Radiography.
The Kinetoscope Lantern.
Plates for Great Contrasts. Captain Abney.

American Historical Review.—New York. (Quarterly.) January.

Boon-Services on the Estates of Ramsey Abbey. N. Neilson.
The Cahiers of 1789 as an Evidence of a Compromise Spirit. C. H. Lincoln.
The Case of Frost *vs.* Leighton.
Office-Seeking During the Administration of John Adams. G. Hunt.
Nominating Conventions in Pennsylvania. J. S. Walton.
Congressmen from Seceding States, 1861-65. F. W. Moore.

American Journal of Sociology.—Chicago. (Bi-monthly.) January.

The Smoky Pilgrims. Frank W. Blackmar.
American System of Labor Pensions and Insurance. P. Monroe.
Eccentric Official Statistics. H. L. Bliss.
Social Genesis. Lester F Ward.
Social Control.—VI. Edward A. Ross.
Present Status of Sociology in Germany. O. Thon.
Public Charity and Private Philanthropy in Germany.

The American Monthly.—Washington. January.

Revolutionary Buildings. Alice W. Alden.
The Early Settlers of West Augusta. T. S. Preston.
The Forts of Oswego. Martha B. Stone.

Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.—New York. January.

Principles of Taxation.—V. David A. Wells.
An Object Lesson in Social Reform. Franklin Smith.
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Our Present Knowledge of the Antarctic Regions. A. Heilprin.
Consumption and Consumptives. William L. Russell.
Disinfection at Quarantine. M. E. Ward.
A Study in Race Psychology. Anna Tolman Smith.
The Popular Æsthetics of Color. Joseph Jastrow.
Evolution of the Carrier Pigeon. M. G. Renaud.
Spiders and Their Ways. Margaret W. Leighton.
Petroleum. Asphalt and Bitumen. M. A. Jaccard.
A Curious Canadian Indian Mine. T. J. Donald.
The Psychology of Genius. William Hirsch.
Affections and Jealousies of Lizards. M. J. Delboeuf.

The Arena.—Boston. January.

The Religion of Burns' Poems. Andrew W. Cross.
Negro Folk-Lore and Dialect. W. S. Scarborough.
The Telegraph Monopoly.—XI. Frank Parsons.
A Court of Medicine and Surgery. A. B. Choate.
Finance and Currency. Herman Haupt.
Daniel Webster's School Days. Forrest P. Hull.
Our Own Ships for Our Foreign Trade. William W. Bates.
Hell No Part of Divine Revelation.—II. W. E. Manley.
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Hereditary Influences and Medical Progress. J. J. Morrissey.
Restore Metz to France.
The New Old Philosophy of Life. S. P. Colburn.
The Plea of Labor from the Standpoint of a Russian Peasant.

Art Amateur.—New York. January.

Painting of Snow and Ice.
Talks on Elementary Drawing.—XI. Elizabeth M. Hallowell.
Flower Analysis.—IV. J. M. Shull.
China Painting.

Art Interchange.—New York. January.

An American Concarneau. Aimée Tourgée.
Of Decorative Painting and Design.
The Lion in Art. E. M. Hurll.
Notes on Pastel Painting.—I. E. M. Heller.

Atalanta.—London. January.

Hanover and Its Memories. Lady Jephson.
Market Crosses. Mary Howarth.
Sir Gawain and the Grene Knight.
Aberystwith; The Welsh Alma Mater. Kent Carr.
A Chat on Coins.

Badminton Magazine.—London. January.

The Coverts. Alex. Innes Shand.
More Notes on Old English Games. Antony Guest.
Anecdotes of Indian Shooting. Col. H. Ward.
Fishing; Hooks and Lines. Marquess of Granby.
Nights with an Old Gunner. C. J. Cornish.
Deer Hunting; Not in the Usual Way. Owen Rhoscomyl.
A Tobogganing Town. Miss Bessie Macmorland.
Ladies in the Hunting Field. Lady Mabel Howard.

Bankers' Magazine.—London. January.

Progress of Banking in Great Britain and Ireland in 1896
Facts vs. Economic Theories.
Banking as an Occupation.
Bankers' Profit Margins in 1896.

Bankers' Magazine.—New York. December.

The Future of Silver as Currency.
Bankers as Public Educators. George A. Madill.
The Bank of England's Discount Rate.
Foreign Banking and Finance.

The Biblical World.—Chicago. January.

Ideal Childhood in Non-Christian Religions. G. S. Goodspeed.
The Theological Training for the Times. G. B. Foster.
Zacharias: A Study of Matthew 23:35. John Macpherson.
The Foreshadowings of the Christ.—III. G. S. Goodspeed.

Blackwood's Magazine.—London. January.

The Trans Siberian Railway; the Great Siberian Iron Road.
Twenty Years of Reviewing. Prof. Saintsbury.
Sir Thomas Gray; a Soldier's Chronicle. Sir Herbert Maxwell.
The Registration of Women Teachers.
Bishop Atterbury's Plot. Andrew Lang.
The Psychology of Feminism. Hugh E. M. Stutfield.
Is Ireland Really Overtaxed?
A Fresh Start for the Government.

Board of Trade Journal.—London. December 15.

Foreign Competition with British Trade.
German Commercial Treaties.
The Development of Portuguese Southeast Africa.
New Customs Tariff of Victoria. Concluded.

The Canadian Magazine.—Toronto. January.

Artistic Country Roads. A. W. Campbell.
My Contemporaries in Fiction. David Christie Murray.
Canadians Abroad. F. C. Brown.
Canada and the Venezuelan Settlement. John Charlton.
Electricity Direct from Coal. G. S. Hodgins.
The Functions of a Governor-General. R. J. Wicksteed.

Cassell's Family Magazine.—London. January.

Lieut.-Gen. G. Milman; the Governor of the Tower. Frank Banfield.
How We Tried to Torpedo Prince George in the Naval Manœuvres of 1892.
Dickens' Christmas Characters. E. S. Lang Buckland.
At the Court of Spain. Mary S. Warren.
A Day in the Life of a Lifeguardsman. D. H. Parry.
What London Drinks. John Munro.
Sea Ghosts and Apparitions. A. T. Story.

Cassier's Magazine.—New York. January.

Small Refrigerating Plants. Walter C. Kerr.
The Modern Saw Mill. W. H. Trout.
Power Transmission from Niagara Falls. Orrin E. Dunlap.
Condensation Without Water Supply. Louis R. Alberger.
Copper Mining in the United States. William B. Kibbee.
Lake and Ocean Steamship Models. J. R. Oldham.

Catholic World.—New York. January.

A Debt to Newman. Charles A. L. Morse.
A New Woman's Work in the West of Ireland. Marguerite Moore.
Studying Languages and Their Monuments. C. de Harlez.
Good Cooking vs. Drinking. L. A. Toomey.
Pompeii Reborn and Regenerated. John J. O'Shea.
After the Convention of the Irish Race.
A Spiritual Ultima Thule. A. P. Doyle.
Rationalism Enthroned at Canterbury. Jesse A. Locke.
Tinkering the Raines Liquor Law. Robert J. Mahon.

Chambers' Journal.—Edinburgh. January.

Photography: Working in the Dark.
Torpedoes in Action.
Christmas Poultry. P. Anderson Graham.
The "Record" in Deep-Sea Salvage.
Some Peculiar Beggars. Sir Richard Tangye.
The Story of the Guinea.
How to Reduce the Gas Bills.
Mechanical Power for Tramway Cars.

Contemporary Review.—London. January.

The Political New Year. E. J. Dillon.
Armenia and the Forward Movement. G. W. E. Russell.
The Papal Bull. Sydney F. Smith.
The Commercial Expansion of Japan. H. Tennant.
Ethics and Literature. Julia Wedgwood.
Recent Discoveries in Babylonia. Prof. A. H. Sayce.
The Soldier and His Masters.
Charity Organization: a Reply. H. and B. Bosanquet.
Erythræa, Abyssinia. W. L. Alden.
Bacteria and Butter. G. Clarke Nuttall.
The Syrian Massacres; a Parallel and a Contrast. Dr. William Wright.
Money and Investments.

Cornhill Magazine.—London. January.

The Englishman's Calendar.
The Execution of Charles I.; an Anniversary Study. C. H. Firth.
Three Weeks at the Court of Windsor, Sept. 1837. Sir Charles Murray.
National Forests; the Making of a "Paradise." C. J. Cornish.
The House of Commons. Augustine Birrell.
Concerning Tea. E. V. Lucas.
The Road Mystery; a Famous Trial. J. B. Atley.
The Great Game of Canada. C. Phillipps-Wolley.
Pages from a Private Diary. Continued.

Cosmopolis.—London. January.

Literary Recollections.—II. F. Max Müller.
The Mountains of South America. W. H. Conway, H. R. Mill.
New World Muses and Old World Helicons. T. H. Escott.
Henrik Ibsen in France. Georges Brandès.
Napoleon Bonaparte at the Siege of Toulon. A. Chuquet.
English Romance in 1896. A. Filon. (In French.)
Shakespeare in France Under l'Ancient Régime. J. J. Jusserand. (In French.)
The American Elections of 1896. L. Bamberger. (In German.)
Travels in Normandy. Benno Rütenauer. (In German.)

Education.—Boston. January.

Some Observations on Manual Training. Gustaf Larsson.
A Plea for the Teaching of Sanitary Science.—I. Delos Fall.
The New American Academy. A. D. Mayo.
A Distinctive American Education.—II. E. P. Powell.

Educational Review.—London. December.

The Cambridge University Teacher's Certificate.
On Paraphrasing English Verse.

Educational Review.—New York. January.

The Illiteracy of American Boys. E. L. Godkin.
Philosophy in American Colleges. A. C. Armstrong, Jr.
Centralizing Tendencies in State Educational Administration.
Some Contributions to Child Study. M. V. O'Shea.
Courses in Psychology for Normal Schools.—I L. Witmer.
Meaning of Infancy and Education. Nicholas M. Butler.
Some Observations on Children's Drawings. J. S. Clark.

Engineering Magazine.—New York. January.

The Commercial Control of the World. Edward Atkinson.
Health in the Industrial World. L. G. Powers.
Public Credit and Engineering Work. Gustav Lidenthal.
Progress and Promise in American Ship Building. L. Nixon.
Prospective Resumption of Mining Industry. David T. Day.
Expansion in the Use of Electric Power. Louis Bell.
Stimulus of Competition in Architectural Construction. D. Adler.
Labor-Saving Machinery and Cheap Production. A. E. Outerbridge, Jr.
The Use of Compressed Air. Curtis W. Shields.
Present and Future of American Railroads. T. F. Woodlock.
Revival in the Mechanical World. A Symposium.

English Illustrated Magazine.—London. January.

Election Day in Poorer New York. E. L. Banks.
The Thames Tunnel; the Most Wonderful Tunnel in the World.
New Zealand at Christmas; More Warm than Pleasant.
Women's Colleges at Oxford. F. Dolman.
A Delhi Zenana. W. Simpson.
The Menagerie; a Zoo on Wheels. Young Stewart.
The Vegetable Caterpillar; a Remarkable Fungus.
Pictures from the Life of Nelson. Continued. Clark Russell.

Fortnightly Review.—London. January.

Dr. Cornelius Herz and the French Republic. Sir E. J. Reed.
The Blight on the Drama. William Archer.
The Position of Mr. Rhodes. "Imperialist."
A Visit to Andorra. Harold Spender.
The New Realism in Fiction. H. D. Traill.
Depreciators of the Nation. Earl of Meath.
A General Voluntary Training to Arms vs. Conscription.
Marine Garrisons for Naval Bases. Major F. C. Ormsby-Johnson.
William Carleton; a Brilliant Irish Novelist. G. Barnett-Smith.
The Efficiency of Voluntary Schools. Bishop Boyd Carpenter.
Dr Carl Peters. Edith Sellers.
Old Guns and Their Owners. "A Son of the Marshes."
Mr. McKinley's Opportunity in the United States. J. L. Whittle.

The Forum.—New York. January.

Leo XIII. E. Melchoir de Vogüé.
Middle Ground on the Tariff. O. D. Ashley.
The Essentials in Elementary Education. J. M. Rice.
Modern Composers in the Light of Contemporary Criticism.
Presidential Elections Paralyzing to Business. A. B. Cornell.
The Wanton Destruction of American Property in Cuba. F. A. Yznaga.
The Law of Civilization and Decay. Theodore Roosevelt.
Dr. Eggleston on American Origins. W. P. Trent.
Urgent Need of a National University. D. S. Gordan.
American Archæological Work in Greece. J. Gennadius.
The Philosophy of Meliorism. Junius H. Browne.
Intercollegiate Debating. R. C. Ringwalt.

Free Review.—London. January.

The Babylonian Father, Son and Paraclete. "Chilperic."
Egoism the Sole Basis of Ethics. O. Northcote.
The Way to Unite the Democratic Vote. John M. Robertson.
Usury and Interest. F. H. Perry Coste.
Social Liberty. J. Armsden.
Recollections of the Reign of Terror in France. E. Gillard.
Stagnant Virginity. Hope Clare.
Quackery in Medicine. A. Bingham.
Shall We Deceive Our Children? Dora Langlois and Others.
The Rights of Man; an Answer. Francis Walter.

Gentleman's Magazine.—London. January.

Spectroscopic Double Stars. J. Ellard Gore.
Woodstock; a Country Town in the Seventeenth Century A. Ballard.
Women as Book Lovers. Rev. P. H. Ditchfield.
Smuggling in Sussex. Arthur Beckett.
Chinese Punishment. Edward H. Parker.
Water Clocks, B.C. and A.D. G. Clarke Nuttall.
A Mid-Country Gretna Green in Derbyshire. John Hyde.
Some Holiday Freaks. John Pendleton.

Good Words.—London. January.

Some Recollections of Carlyle's Talk. Wm. Black.
The Royal Marine Light Infantry at Forton Barracks.
A Walk in Athens. M. Gardner.
The Kraken; Personal Reminiscences. F. T. Bullen.
Chess and Chess Clubs. T. H. Allbutt.
"X" Rays in the Edison Laboratory. James Nairn.
A Notable Clock at King's Cross. F. J. Crowest.
Progress in Locomotion During the Victorian Era. M. G. Mulhall.

The Green Bag.—Boston. January.

A Quintette of Legal Nestors. A. Oakey Hall.
In an English Court of Law.
Legal Reminiscences.—XIV. L. E. Chittenden.
The Supreme Court of Wisconsin. Edwin E. Bryant.
Trial by Jury of Roman Origin. Boyd Winchester.

Gunton's Magazine.—New York. January.

Cleveland's Last Message.
The Election and Republican Institutions.
Evolution of English Trade Unionism.
Spain's Extortion from Cuba. Raimundo Cabrara.
A Zollverein in Central Europe. G. de Molinari.
Influence of Issues on Parties.
Natural Causes of Agricultural Depression. Jerome Dowd.

Homiletic Review.—New York. January.

Presenting the Bible in Complete Books from the Pulpit.
Historical Relation of Genesis to the Exodus. J. W. Dawson.
The Coming Revival—Its Characteristics. C. H. Payne.
Reformed Hinduism. Jesse W. Brooks.

International Journal of Ethics.—Philadelphia. (Quarterly.) January.

On the Ethics of Religious Conformity. H. Rashdall.
Ethical and Political Problems of New Japan. Tokie Yokoi.
Morality and the Belief in the Supernatural. Eliza Ritchie.
Restoration of Economics to Ethics. C. S. Devas.
The Responsibilities of the Lawyer. J. B. Warner.

The Irrigation Age.—Chicago. December.

Immigration into the Arid Region. John E. Frost.
Irrigation in the Eastern States. F. H. Newell.
The Art of Irrigation.—XVIII. T. S. Van Dyke.

Journal of the Association of Engineering Societies.—Philadelphia. November.

Solar Work in Land Surveying. J. D. Varney.
Boiler Efficiency with Low Grade Fuels. W. H. Bryan.
Gas Producers and Fuel for the Same. C. L. Saunders.

Journal of Geology.—Chicago. (Semi-quarterly.) November-December.

Age of Auriferous Gravels of the Sierra Nevada. W. Lindgren.
Anorthosites of the Rainy Lake Region. A. P. Coleman.
The Mechanics of Glaciers.—I. H. F. Reid.
Loess in the Wisconsin Drift Formation. R. D. Salisbury.
Geology of Chiapas, Tabasco and the Peninsula of Yucatan.
Stratified Drift. R. D. Salisbury.

Journal of the Military Service Institution.—New York. (Bi-monthly.) January.

Proper Military Instruction for Our Officers. James S. Pettit.
Modern Small Calibre Rifles. Maj. A. C. Girard.
An Improved Cavalry Sketching Case. Capt. T. A. Bingham.
Laws Concerning the Use of Troops in Civil Disorders. Capt. P. Leary, Jr.
Sword and Pistol. Col. M. J. King-Harman.
Economy of the Armies of Napoleon. Major E. S. May.
Artillery from an Infantry Officer's Point of View. T. D. Pilcher.
On Moral Influences in War. Lieut.-Col. P. Neville.
Testing of Smokeless Powders.

Journal of the United States Artillery.—Fort Monroe, Va. (Bi-monthly.) November-December.

The New Polarizing Photo-Chronograph. A. C. Crehore and G. O. Squier.
Notes on European Sea Coast Fortifications.
Adaptability of the Bicycle to Military Purposes.—II.
Field Shrapnel and Cannon of the Future.
Sea Coast Artillery and Submarine Mine Defense.
History of Sea Coast Fortifications of the United States

Kindergarten Magazine.—Chicago. January.

Religion for Our Children. Mrs. W. H. Wilder.
Henry Barnard—Sixty Years of American Social History. . .

Leisure Hour.—London. January.

The United States Navy. Edward Porritt.
Oliver Goldsmith. John Dennis.
Wolverhampton. W. J. Gordon.
The Irish Policeman as I Know Him. Frederick Langbridge.
A Lady's Visit to the Diamond Mines of Kimberly.
Future Kings. Continued. With Portraits. Marie A. Belloc.

Longman's Magazine.—London. January.

The Hon. Mrs. Norton and Her Writings. Miss I. A. Taylor.
Springboks and Springbok Shooting. H. A. Bryden.
The "Donna" in 1896.
1. Miss Trench.
2. Statement by the Editor.
New Serial Story: "The Chevalier d'Auriac." S. Levett Yeats.

Lucifer.—London. December 15.

Theosophical Ásceticism. Dr. A. A. Wells.
Power, Knowledge and Love. Concluded. Miss Arundale.

Lutheran Quarterly.—Gettysburg, Pa. January.

Communion of Saints. Luther A. Fox.
Philip Melanchthon. William Kelly.
The Classical Languages in Education. J. H. Stough.
The Line of Cleavage. George U. Wenner.
Christ's Glorified Humanity and the Lord's Supper. S. L. Keyser.
The Objective Conscience. M. H. Richards.
The Pillar of Truth. Edward T. Horn.
The Christ of All Days. Edwin Heyl Delk.

Macmillan's Magazine.—London. January.

Novels of Irish Life.
Mr. Charles Lamb of the India House.
Catullus and His Friends.
John Fortescue; a Chancellor of England.

Menorah Monthly.—New York. January.

From the Palestinian Academies. M. Ellinger.
Manual Training and the Jews. Henry M. Leipziger.

Metaphysical Magazine.—New York. January.

Mysticism and Its Witnesses. Alexander Wilder.
Celts, Druids and "Being."—XVIII. C. H. A. Bjerregaard.
Analysis of Anger.—I. Aaron M. Crane.
"I. H. S." Rufus E. Moore.
The Psychology of Diet. R. G. Abbott.
Self-Culture. Cora S. Brown.
Telepathy. Clara K. Barnum.

Midland Monthly.—Des Moines, Iowa. January.

Truth About "Ben Bolt" and Its Author. A. H. Noll.
Sunset Through the Golden Gate. Elizabeth A. Burrows.
Johann Michael Heinrich Hofman. Harriett C. Connor.
Mark Hanna and His Family. Mrs. C. F. McLean
Grant's Life in the West.—IX. Col. W. J. Emerson.
Rossetti, the Poet, and the Pre-Raphaelite Brothers. J. C. Hume.
Some Tendencies in Elementary Education. W. W. O'Shea.

The Missionary Herald.—Boston. January.

Congregationalism in Foreign Missions. A. N. Hitchcock.
The Indian Famine. James Smith.

Missionary Review of the World.—New York. January.

Building From the Base. A. T. Pierson,
Genesis of the "Oxford Movement."
Some of the Deeper Things. F. B. Meyer.
The Gospel Among the Red Men. E. R. Young.
Trying Times in Madagascar. W. E. Cousins.

The Monist.—Chicago. (Quarterly.) January.

The Logic of Relatives. Charles S. Pierce.
Science and Faith.—II. P. Topinard.
The Philosophy of Buddhism. Paul Carus.

Month.—London. January.

How to Be Made an Anglican; A New Light on Continuity.
A Life of De Lammenais. Rev. G. Tyrrell
The Archpriest Controversy. J. G.
Indian Sketches in Black and White. Continued. S. H. Dunn.
Aspects of the Renaissance. Continued. J. M. Stone.
New Serial Story: "Gilbert Franklin, Curate." By F. W. Grey.

Monthly Illustrator and Home and Country.—New York. January.

The City of Orizaba, Mexico. Arthur Inkersley.
An American Artist Colony in France. Polly King.
Whist and Its Masters.—VI. R. F. Foster.

Munsey's Magazine.—New York. January.

Prominent American Families.—IX.: The Polks.
The Spanish Pretender.

Music.—Chicago. January.

Music and Cerebral Circulation.
Christmas of Olden Times. H. S. Saroni.
The Making of a Song. W. J. Baltzell.
Folk-Melody. H. F. Gilbert.
Some Popular Singers of Long Ago. Egbert Swayne.
Ole Bull's First Appearance in America. G. W. Cooke.
The Steinway Family.

The National Magazine.—Boston. January.

Christ and His Time. Dallas L. Sharp.
The Marine Mail Service. E. J. Peck.
The Chicago Stock Yards Edmund S. Hoch.
Hans Holbein and House Decoration in Lucerne. R. H. E. Starr.

National Review.—London. January.

United Sates and Cuba—a New Armenia. W. Hallett Phillips.
Trifling with National Defence. Spenser Wilkinson.
Lord Pembroke. Prof. A. V. Dicey.
Some Irish History and a Moral. Bernard Holland.
Ibsenism—
1. The Craze. H. D. Traill.
2. Little Eyolf. Ronald McNeill.
The Welsh Land Commission; a Manufactured Land Question.
Hampton Court in Bygone Years. Hon. Mrs. R. C. Boyle.
Battle of Sluys, 1340; "It Was a Glorious Victory." Alfred T. Story.
The Battle of Hastings. J. H. Round.
National Education—a Proposal. Sir John Dorington.
Modern Nurses; a Reply. Miss Nancy Paul.
American Affairs.

New Review.—London. January.

Agriculture. Ernest E. Williams.
Arbitration and the Colonies. "Colonial."
Are We an Athletic People?
William Beckford; the Caliph of Fonthill. Charles Whibley.
Coventry Patmore. Arthur Symons.
Mrs. F. A. Steele's Novel of the Indian Mutiny. J. Lockwood Kipling.
The Public School Product. H. H. Almont.

Nineteenth Century.—London. January.

The Recent American Presidential Election. Leonard Courtney.
The Liberal Leadership. Dr. J. Guinness Rogers.
Nurses a la Mode. Lady Priestley.
The Burial Service. Professor St. George Mivart.
The Verdict on the Barrack Schools. Mrs. S. A. Barnett.
The French in Madagascar. Rev. F. A. Gregory.
A Note on the Ethics of Literary Forgery. Hon. Emily Lawless.
The Dame de Châteaubriant. Count de Calonne.
Ireland and the Next Session. J. E. Redmond.
The Educational Peace of Scotland. Thomas Shaw.
English Enterprise in Persia. Francis Edward Crow.
The March of the Advertiser. H. J. Palmer.
Napoleon on Himself. G. Barnett Smith.
French Navy Policy in Peace and War. Major Charles à Court.

North American Review.—New York. January.

The Meaning of the Votes. Henry Cabot Lodge.
The German Press and the United States. Poultney Bigelow.
Strikes as a Factor in Progress. M. E. J. Kelley.
Genius in Children. Andrew Lang.
Pending Problems. Albion W. Tourgee.
Root Difficulties of Irish Government. T. W. Russell.
Some Aspects of the Drama of To-day. Herbert Beerbohm Tree.
Folly of Differential Duties. John Codman.
A Study of Campaign Audiences. Lloyd Bryce.
The Danger Point in American Politics. J. E. Milholland.
Mr. Bryan as a Conjurer. Andrew Carnegie.
Can We Do Away with Fog? Alexander McAdie.
The Railway Vote. H. P. Robinson.
Boss Rule in Old English Municipalities. Edward Porritt.

The Open Court.—Chicago. January.

On Trade and Usury. A Sermon by Dr. Martin Luther.
Science in Theology. Carl H. Cornill.
A Controversy on Buddhism.

Outing.—New York. January.

Bicycling in Japan. Andrew Macphail.
The Game Fish of Florida. Henry G. Carleton.
After Caribou on Snow Shoes. Paul Van Dyke.
Thro' the Land of the Marseillaise. Birge Harrison.
Lenz's World Tour Awheel. Concluded.

The Outlook.—New York. January 2.

The New Governors.
The Theology of an Evolutionist.—I. Lyman Abbott.
Famous American War Horses. James G. Wilson.
The Story of Gladstone's Life. Justin McCarthy.
Art Education for Women. Candace Wheeler.

Overland Monthly.—San Francisco. December.

Ancient Po-who-geh. V. Z. Reed.
Indian Pictoglyphs in California. L. G. Yates.
England and Ireland.—II. W. J. Corbet.
Study of the Bible as Literature. W. H. Landon.
Compulsory Pilotage. Charles E. Naylor.

January.

Should the California Missions Be Preserved? John E. Bennett.
The Growth of the University. C. C. Plehn.
The Municipal Government of San Francisco. J. H. Stallard.
Our Pilotage Laws Charles E. Naylor.
Unexplored Regions of the High Sierra.—V. T. S. Solomons.
Siskiyou and Its Wealth.—I. R. J. Nixon.

Pall Mall Magazine.—London. January.

Warwick Castle. Countess of Warwick.
The Sixtieth Year of the Queen's Reign and How to Celebrate It:
A Woman's View. Countess of Cork and Orrery.
A Soldier's View. Sir Evelyn Wood.
A Churchman's View. Archdeacon Sinclair.
A Workingman's View. R. W. Lee.
Curling. A. Graham Murray.
Garris, France, and the Bridge of Boats in 1814.
Cadet Life at West Point, New York. Lieut. A. H. Brown.

The Philosophical Review.—Boston. (Bi-monthly.) January.

Relation of Logic to Psychology.—II. D. G. Ritchie.
The Psychology of Effort. John Dewey.

The Photo-American.—New York. January.

Pure vs. Impure Chemicals. J. H. Janeway.
Posing. G. W. Wright.
Photographing Animal Life. W. B. Skidmore.
Proofs Quickly After Exposure.

Photo-Beacon.—Chicago. December.

Flashlight Portraiture.—III. F. Dundas Todd.
The Magic and Mystery of Photography. J. A. Randall.
How to Color Lantern Slides.
The Manipulation of Aristo-Platino. H. M. Fell.

Photographic Times.—New York. January.

The Two Chief Photographic Exhibitions of the Year.
Relation of Photography to Designing. Pruella J. Sherman.
Effective Aperture for Lenses. W. A. Haren.
Sharp Focus and Other Matters. A. H. Hinton.
Napoleon Sarony.
The Color of Negatives as Influencing Prints. W. K. Burton.

Poet-Lore.—Boston. (Quarterly.) January.

The Eclipse of Seriousness in Contemporary Literature. W. B. Harte.
An Elizabethan Novelist. L. H. Vincent.
A Study of William Watson. Mrs. L. Turnbull.
Letters by Robert Browning. W. G. Kingsland.
Modern Armenian Literature. Chahen Garo.

Political Science Quarterly.—Boston. December.

A Permanent Census Bureau. R. Mayo-Smith.
Agricultural Discontent.—II. C. F. Emerick.
Trade Union Democracy.—II. Sidney and Beatrice Webb.
The Law of Annexed Territory. James Lowndes.
The Colonial Corporation.—III. H. L. Osgood.
The Destinies of Democracy. F. H. Giddings.

Presbyterian and Reformed Review.—Philadelphia. (Quarterly.) January.

Philip Melanchthon. E. D. Warfield.
The Fellowship of Goods in the Apostolic Church. S. H. Cobb.
Dogmatic Theology and Civilization. William Alexander.
The American Lyceum. Herman D. Jenkins.
Christian Supernaturalism. B. B. Warfield.
Apostolic and Modern Missions. Chalmers Martin.
Luther and Religious Persecution. Dunlop Moore.

Quarterly Journal of Economics.—Boston. January.

The Old Generation of Economists and the New. A. Marshall.
Currency Discussion in Massachusetts in the Eighteenth Century.—II. Andrew McFarland Davis.
A Forerunner of Böhm-Bawerk. C. W. Mixter.
Social and Economic Legislation of the States in 1896. W. B. Shaw.

Review of Reviews.—New York. January.

How Not to Better Social Conditions. Theodore Roosevelt.
Mr. Kohlsaat of Chicago and His Part in the Political History Making of 1896. Walter Wellman.
Some Practical Suggestions from Students of Finance.
Some Reputations in the Crucible of 1896. W. T. Stead.
Model Lodging Houses for New York.
A Typical Englishman: Dr. W. P. Brookes of Wenlock. Pierre de Coubertin.
Voice-Photography and Rational Voice-Production. Laura C. Dennis.

Rosary Magazine.—New York. January.

Why Does Not History Tell? Eliza A. Starr.
Slavery Under Spanish Law. John A. Mooney.
Some Patricks of the Revolution. Thomas H. Murray.
A Study of the Fresh Air Charity.
The Rosary and the Holy Eucharist. J. M. L. Monsabre.

The Sanitarian.—New York. January.

State Medicine in Pennsylvania. Benj. Lee.
Compulsory Vaccination—Should It Be Enforced? Clark Bell.
The Causation of Diphtheria. W. L. McKenzie.
Westphalian Hams. Henry F. Merritt.

The School Review.—Chicago. January.

Specialization of the Work of Teachers in Secondary Schools.
Five Axioms of Composition Teaching.
Natural Sciences in German High Schools.
High School Self-Government.

The Stenographer.—Philadelphia. December.

Law Reporting. H. W. Thorne.
Talks on Teaching.—V. John Watson.
Six Mechanical Essentials of Legibility. H. L. Andrews.

January.

Law Reporting. H. W. Thorne.
Talks on Teaching.—VI. John Watson.

Strand Magazine.—London. December 15.

Mr. Gladstone's Visitors' Book. William G. Fitzgerald.
Anno Domini, 1796. Alfred Whitman.
Outlandish Toys.
A Talk with Dr. Nansen. J. Arthur Bain.
Paper Folding. L. S. Lewis.
Freaks of Frost. Jeremy Broome.
Wire Rope Railways in the Air. Corrie Sefton.
Baby Incubators. James W. Smith.

Sunday Magazine.—London. January.

Personal Reminiscences of Archbishop Benson.. M. B. Phillips.
The Religion of the Red Indian. Dr. J. Wells.
Courtship and Marriage. Mrs. Creighton.
Where the Queen Worships. A. H. Beavan.

Temple Bar.—London. January.

The Romantic Side of Montaigne.
Sir Philip Sidney and His Friend Hubert Languet. George Serrell.
Whimsical Will Making. C. Draycott.
Sir Francis Drake; the English Ulysses. A. W. Durrant.
Titchfield; an "Ancient Market Town." John Vaughan.
Rev. Henry Bate; a Parson of the Last Century.
The Zouaves; a Disappearing Soldiery. P. C. Standing.

United Service Magazine.—London. January.

The Retreat from Moscow and the Passage of the Beresina. Col. Turner.
Boys in the Army. Rev. E. J. Hardy.
The Madagascar War. Colonel Graves.
The British Soldier in India and Enthetic Diseases. Lieut.-Col. W. Hill-Climo.
The Manning of Merchant Ships. M. Rees-Davies.
A Portable Bicycle for Mobile Infantry. Major J. M. Maccartney.
The Three Arms on the Modern Battlefield. Major A. W. A. Pollock.
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Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in the Index.

AP.	American Amateur Photographer.
AHReg.	American Historical Register.
AHR.	American Historical Review.
AMC.	American Magazine of Civics.
AAPS.	Annals of the Am. Academy of Political Science.
AJS.	American Journal of Sociology.
AMon.	American Monthly.
APS.	Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.
ARec.	Architectual Record.
A.	Arena.
AA.	Art Amateur.
AI.	Art Interchange.
Ata.	Atalanta.
AM.	Atlantic Monthly.
BA.	Bachelor of Arts.
BankL.	Bankers' Magazine. (London).
BankNY.	Bankers' Magazine. (New York.)
BW.	Biblical World.
BSac.	Bibliotheca Sacra.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.
BRec.	Bond Record.
Bkman.	Bookman. (New York).
CanM.	Canadian Magazine.
CFM.	Cassell's Family Magazine.
CasM.	Cassier's Magazine.
CW.	Catholic World.
CM.	Century Magazine.
CJ.	Chambers's Journal.
CRev.	Charities Review.
Chaut.	Chautauquan.
CR.	Contemporary Review.
C.	Cornhill.
Cosmop.	Cosmopolis.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan.
Dem.	Demorest's Family Magazine.
D	Dial.
DR.	Dublin Review.
ER.	Edinburgh Review.
Ed.	Education.
EdRL.	Educational Review. (London).
EdRNY.	Educational Review. (New York).
EngM.	Engineering Magazine.
EI.	English Illustrated Magazine.
FR.	Fortnightly Review.
F.	Forum.
FreeR.	Free Review.
FrL.	Frank Leslie's Monthly.
GM.	Gentleman's Magazine.
G.	Godey's.
GBag.	Green Bag.
GMag.	Gunton's Magazine.
Harp.	Harper's Magazine.
HomR.	Homiletic Review.
IJE.	Internat'l Journal of Ethics.
IA.	Irrigation Age.
JAES.	Journal of the Ass'n of Engineering Societies.
JMSI.	Journal of the Military Service Institution
JPEcon.	Journal of Political Economy.
K.	Knowledge.
LHJ.	Ladies' Home Journal.
LAH.	Lend a Hand.
LH.	Leisure Hour.
Lipp.	Lippincott's Magazine.
Long.	Longman's Magazine.
LQ.	London Quarterly.
LuthQ.	Lutheran Quarterly.
McCl.	McClure's Magazine.
Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine.
Men.	Menorah Monthly.
MetM.	Metaphysical Magazine.
MR.	Methodist Review.
MidM.	Midland Monthly.
MisH.	Missionary Herald.
MisR.	Missionary Review of World.
Mon.	Monist.
M.	Month.
MI.	Monthly Illustrator.
MM.	Munsey's Magazine.
Mus.	Music.
NatM.	National Magazine.
NatR.	National Review.
NEM.	New England Magazine.
NewR.	New Review.
NW.	New World.
NC.	Nineteenth Century.
NAR.	North American Review.
OD.	Our Day.
O.	Outing.
OM.	Overland Monthly.
PMM.	Pall Mall Magazine.
PRev.	Philosophical Review.
PA.	Photo-American.
PB.	Photo-Beacon.
PT.	Photographic Times.
PL.	Poet-Lore.
PRR.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review.
PQ.	Presbyterian Quarterly.
QJEcon.	Quarterly Journal of Economics.
QR.	Quarterly Review.
RR.	Review of Reviews.
R.	Rosary.
San.	Sanitarian.
SRev.	School Review.
Scots.	Scots Magazine.
Scrib.	Scribner's Magazine.
Sten.	Stenographer.
Str.	Strand Magazine.
SJ.	Students' Journal.
SunH.	Sunday at Home.
SunM.	Sunday Magazine.
TB.	Temple Bar.
US.	United Service.
USM.	United Service Magazine.
WR.	Westminster Review.
WPM.	Wilson's Photographic Magazine.
YR.	Yale Review.

[It has been found necessary to restrict this Index to periodicals published in the English language. All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS, EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW.

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Photographed by Curtis, Madison.

Chancellor Snow, University of Kansas.

President Draper, University of Illinois.

President MacLean, University of Nebraska.

President Smart, Purdue University, Indiana.

President Schaeffer, State University of Iowa.

President Swain, University of Indiana.

President Canfield, Ohio State University.

President Northrop, University of Minnesota.

President Angell, University of Michigan.

President Adams, University of Wisconsin.

President Jesse, University of Missouri.

ELEVEN WESTERN UNIVERSITY PRESIDENTS, RECENTLY CONVENED AT MADISON, WISCONSIN. (See page 275.)

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

VOL. XV. NEW YORK, MARCH, 1897. No. 3.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

Spain's Reform Programme for Cuba.

Spain's proposed Cuban reforms have been published everywhere, and much commented upon. The administration at Washington is reputed to have been in constant negotiation with Spain touching the matter, and the impression has been created that this new scheme of provincial administration will quite suffice to pacify Cuba and end the war. It happens, however, that the Cubans themselves have not been consulted. These arrangements (on paper), if proclaimed and actually put in force several years ago might have delayed the outbreak of revolution. But such proposals come altogether too tardily. The Cubans are fighting for independence, and nothing short of it. There is little that is tempting in the proposals of the Spanish cabinet, even if Cuba could be persuaded to believe that the reform plan would ever be given literal and honest effect. General Gomez, in an interview which seems to be authentic, absolutely repudiates the idea of compromising upon any plan whatever, and the Cuban revolutionists were never more highly resolved than they are now to struggle on for complete separation from Spain. There is no evidence that General Weyler is making any progress, and the whole world begins to share the Cuban detestation of that unsoldierlike personage. General Martinez Campos, who preceded Weyler and who was a good soldier and an estimable man, does not consider that the reform programme of Prime Minister Canovas goes nearly far enough in the direction of Cuban freedom. Campos is not unlikely, at the next turn of fortune's wheel, to come into power again, either at Madrid or at Havana. It is now evident that Mr. Cleveland's administration will have contributed nothing toward the settlement of the Cuban question, and that Mr. McKinley will find it necessary rather promptly to decide what is to be the American policy. Whatever we may do or leave undone, it will not be our duty to aid Spain in regaining her lost control. It is strikingly true that every correspondent who goes to Cuba to investigate, almost immediately abandons all former prepossessions in favor of Spain. Mr. Richard Harding Davis, who has made a trip to Cuba for the New York *Journal*, and has had exceptional opportunities for gaining information, is wholly convinced, in spite of previous impressions to the contrary, that the Spanish *régime* in Cuba has become impossible and that the United States ought to intervene promptly on broad considerations of humanity if not in protection of American citizens or American commercial interests. Mr. Davis' descriptions and conclusions fully sustain those of his journalistic predecessors. The United States has from time to time been represented in Cuba by a large number of remarkably talented newspaper correspondents, whose reports have been entitled to confidence.

The Nicaragua Canal Question Postponed Again.

After a stormy and protracted discussion in the Senate, the Nicaragua Canal bill was abandoned for the present session. Engineering questions have not been settled to the entire satisfaction of the country, and there is much difference of opinion as to the best policy to be pursued. A number of senators led by Mr. Morgan of Alabama were determined if possible to pass the Nicaragua bill before acting upon the general arbitration treaty, in order to make is perfectly clear that the United States had no intention of discussing the interoceanic waterway question with Great Britain, or permitting it to become a subject of arbitration. It is to be hoped that Mr. McKinley will secure again for the United States the cession by Nicaragua of a strip of land on either side of the proposed canal, and that the United States government at its own expense may construct upon its own soil a great ship canal which shall be in the strictest sense a part of our coast line. No other solution of the question could be half so satisfactory. It should then be our policy to open the canal to the commerce of all nations on equal terms, giving no preferences except to American ships engaged in American coasting trade.

The Arbitration Treaty in the Senate.

The disposition of the Senate to deal with the general arbitration treaty as if there might be all sorts of subtle mischief hidden between the lines of its clear and lucid phrases, has not found much approval or sympathy. The best public opinion of the country has been remarkably unanimous in desiring the ratification of the treaty as originally drafted and signed. It has not seemed to us,—nor apparently has it seemed to more than one or two per cent. of those competent to read the treaty understandingly,—that its ratification would imperil any attribute of our national sovereignty, oblige us at any point to jeopardize territorial claims, or affect ad-

versely any of our national or international policies. As for the choice of King Oscar of Sweden as umpire, his powers were limited to the settlement of simple pecuniary contentions. Questions of a serious nature were not to be umpired, as the treaty was originally drawn, by any person designated in advance. The Senate, assuredly, is a part of the treaty-making power. Its right to go thoroughly into this treaty is as clear and inalienable as was Secretary Olney's right to enter upon the negotiations. For a certain tone of arrogance toward the Senate, and toward Congress in general, that Mr. Cleveland more than any one else who has ever sat in the presidential chair has adopted, we have nothing but condemnation. The Senate, however, should remember that Congress has been fully committed to the plan of general arbitration by resolutions adopted in the past, and that Mr. Olney, far from originating the idea or even the general features of such a scheme, has simply obeyed the expressed demand of Congress and the American people by bringing negotiations to a head and actually signing a treaty. There is nothing novel or surprising in the idea, for it has been long discussed. The Senate ought, therefore, in our judgment, to have shown the courage of its earlier convictions and ratified without hesitation a treaty which could only have beneficent results if adopted. Even if greatly modified the treaty will stand as an evidence of progress.

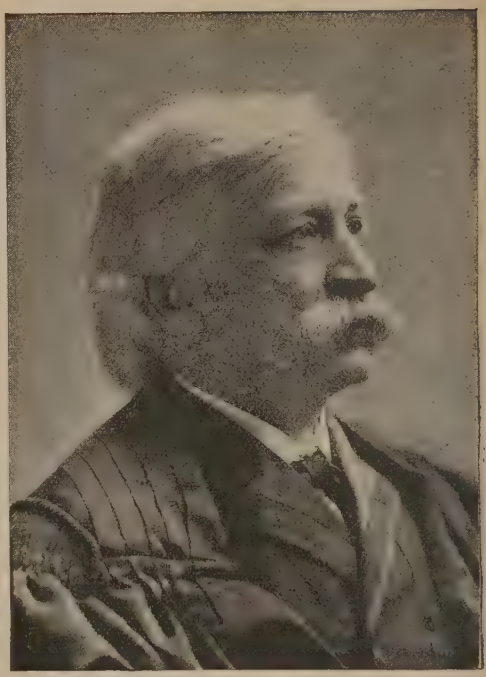


Photo by Bell.

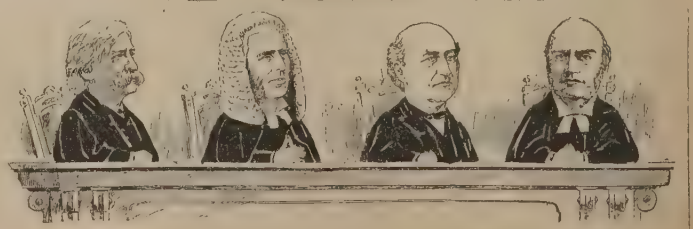
CHIEF JUSTICE FULLER.

As to King Oscar.

The notion that King Oscar would be unduly prejudiced in favor of England and against the United States, is altogether a delusion. He is a man eminently of the judicial temperament. Moreover, the Scandinavian peninsula is in the strongest sort of sympathy with the people of the United States. King Oscar is himself a ruler of democratic spirit, and the Swedes and Norwegians are self-governing peoples. If there should ever be a war between the United States and England, many thousands of the sons of Sweden and Norway, who are now citizens of this country, would take part in the strife. A very large share of the best blood of the Scandinavian peninsula has been transferred to our Northwestern states. Owing to this fact, the Scandinavians maintain a more intimate relationship with the people of the United States than with any European nation,—just as the relationship of the people of Ireland, for the same reason, is more intimate and cordial with America than with England. Furthermore, Russia is in international matters the constant friend of the United States; and it is very much more important for King Oscar to maintain harmonious relations with his powerful neighbor on the east, than with England. It is therefore totally fallacious to suppose that Oscar, even if not naturally disposed to be fairminded, would be biased in favor of England and secretly anxious to further British interests as against those of the United States. It seems to us nothing could have been a better evidence of England's perfect frankness and good faith in signing this arbitration treaty than her consent to have King Oscar named as the umpire under specified contingencies.

The Venezuela Arbitration Treaty Signed.

The Venezuelan boundary arbitration tribunal will soon be ready to begin its work. The names of the arbitrators were inserted in the treaty, which was signed at Washington by Sir Julian Pauncefote for England, and Minister Andrade for Venezuela, on



THE UMPIRE, YET TO BE CHOSEN, WILL SIT IN THE CENTRE.

February 2. The President of the United States designated Justice Brewer of the Supreme Court, and the government of Venezuela named our Chief Justice Fuller, while Lord Salisbury's government selected Lord Herschell and Justice Collins. These two Englishmen are eminent jurists, though by no means of so large a reputation as the Americans who will sit with them. The umpire is to be named by King Oscar of Sweden, if not otherwise agreed upon. It is reported that the tribunal will probably sit in Geneva, although the arbitrators will assemble at Paris in the first instance. The ratification of the treaty by the congress of Venezuela was awaited as a final step, a special session late in February having been called for that purpose. Although there had been some expression of dissent in Venezuela, it was believed that the treaty would undoubtedly be ratified. The very extensive inquiries made by our own Venezuelan commission, last year, will greatly lighten the task of preparing the case; and a decision ought to be reached with comparative promptness.

LORD HERSCHELL.

Checking Immigration.

The bill for the restriction of immigration was helped by the discovery that certain steamship companies were exerting themselves to defeat it. Their interference was resented at Washington, and two or three points which were deemed particularly objectionable in the bill were at length abandoned. There was some ambiguity about the paragraph which prescribed that the immigrant must be able to read either the English language or the language of his native or resident country. All that was really wanted was that the intended immigrants should be able to read and write, and the bill has been amended to that effect. It was also susceptible to the interpretation that a husband who could read and write might not be able to bring his illiterate wife along with him. That clause has been changed, and the wife as well as the grandmother can cross the threshold under the cloak of the man's literary attainments. The prospect was, as these pages were closed, that the measure would become enacted into law at this session.

Photo by Bell.

JUSTICE BREWER.

The Proposed Monetary Conference.

The bimetallists assure us that public opinion in Europe is extremely hospitable to their theory. The New York gold monometallists deny this with scorn and derision, and declare that bimetallism in Europe is favored only by a few irresponsible theorists and has no hold upon men of influence. We may know more about it a year hence than we know to day. The editor of the *National Review*, London, who belongs to the Conservative party, and is in intimate touch with the present cabinet, made the following classification in a recent number of the *Review* of the Salisbury ministry :

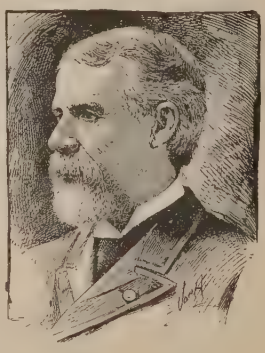
Convinced Bimetallists : Mr. Balfour, Mr. Chaplin, Sir M. White Ridley, Lord James of Hereford. Benovolent toward Bimetallism: Lord Salisbury, Lord Lansdowne, Lord George Hamilton, Mr. Goschen, Lord Cross, Mr. Akers Douglas. Open Minded : Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Walter Long, Lord Balfour of Burleigh. Hostile: Sir M. Hicks-Beach. Unclassified: Lord Cadogan, Lord Ashbourne, Lord Halsbury, the Duke of Devonshire, Mr. Ritchie.

It is possible that the peculiar monetary situation in India may be so affected in consequence of the famine, the plague, and other new factors, as to influence British opinion still further in favor of some kind of bimetallic experiment. It is well known that M. Meline, the present prime minister of France, is a pronounced bimetallist, and that French public opinion is strongly in favor of the rehabilitation of silver whenever it can safely be brought about. All this is apropos of the action of our Senate, which has voted by forty-six to four in favor of another monetary conference, the object of which will be to secure "by international agreement the fixity of relative value between gold and silver as money by means of a common ratio between these metals, with free mintage at such ratio." The bill authorizes the President to appoint commissioners to attend such a conference, or to take the initiative and call a conference himself, at his discretion. Senator Wolcott of Colorado has been spending some time in Europe, endeavoring to ascertain the chances of accomplishing something in case a conference should be called. It is generally believed that Mr. McKinley is heartily in favor of a monetary conference, and will do everything in his power to further such a movement, if it should seem at all likely that anything practical can be accomplished. We must say frankly that it seems to us the chances are decidedly against any

agreement being reached by a conference. But the gold monometallists who are so cocksure may after all be mistaken. Mr. Gage, who will be Secretary of the Treasury, would probably not be unfavorable to such a conference, though it would not be like him to favor it unless he had received assurances that it might bring forth something more than talk.

Mr. Gage for the Treasury.

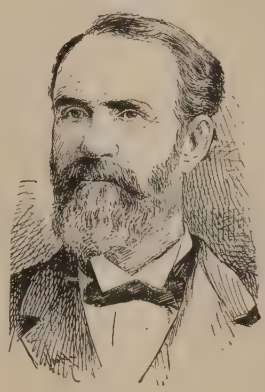
The selection of Mr. Gage for Secretary of the Treasury was deemed by the whole country a most reassuring matter. Mr. Gage is the foremost American banker, and he has for some time been regarded as in the best sense Chicago's first citizen. He is not a seeker for public place, and his selection was a case of the office seeking the man. The enthusiasm of the business men of the country over his appointment was quite equalled by the warm good will expressed by leaders of organized labor. These men in Chicago have always found Mr. Gage honest, courageous, open to conviction, and of a progressive mind. His career and his characteristics are set forth in our character sketch, which appears elsewhere in this number, from the well-informed pen of Major Moses P. Handy, editor of the Chicago *Times-Herald*. The presidential election turned upon financial questions ; and nothing therefore could have been more fitting than that an eminent financier, enjoying the full confidence of the men whose votes carried the day, while also respected and esteemed by those whose candidate was defeated, should hold the foremost position in the cabinet. The Washington correspondents have within the past two or three years fallen into the very absurd habit of referring to the Secretary of State as the "premier." Obviously enough, the President is the chief, while cabinet members are on a plane of precise equality. The most responsible and difficult position in the cabinet, and in that sense the foremost position, is the Secretaryship of the Treasury.



GEN. R. A. ALGER.

Other Cabinet Selections.

It is not likely that the public will know how every cabinet place is to be filled until Mr. McKinley announces his appointments on March 5. With Senator Sherman for Secretary of State and Mr. Gage for Secretary of the Treasury, a very distinguished beginning has been made. The actual duties that pertain to these two portfolios are arduous in the extreme. Those that belong to the war portfolio are, in comparison, of much less immediate consequence. General Alger of Michigan has been selected for that portfolio, and he will doubtless prove a competent head of the department and a useful general adviser in the cabinet. Ex-Governor John D. Long of Massachusetts was generally conceded last month as quite certain to be named for the Secretaryship of the Navy, although the selection had not been officially announced when these pages were closed. In selecting ex-Congressman James Wilson of Iowa for the Department of Agriculture Mr. McKinley made a most judicious and admirable choice. Mr. Wilson is a man whose qualifications are at once special and general. He is a farmer of great experience, understanding agriculture both in theory and in practice. He has had the advantage of much participation in public life, has for some time been connected with the State Agricultural College of Iowa, being thoroughly acquainted with the work of the national agricultural experiment stations, and is, in short, qualified at every point for service of a high character.



HON. JAMES WILSON.

Appointments in General.

The rush of applicants for postmasterships and positions in the diplomatic and consular service is almost incredible. The concentrated pressure upon such places is the greater, of course, because the civil service rules have cut off all prospect of party appointments in the classified services. It is to be hoped that Major McKinley and his cabinet officers will adopt as a firm rule the maxim that nobody whomsoever is entitled to anything whatsoever, and that they will merely fill vacancies from time to time with the best men they can find for the work that is to be done. Mr. Cleveland opened his administration four years ago by a most hideous looting of the consular places. Why he did so, in view of the eminent services he has rendered to the cause of civil service reform, is one of a considerable number of inscrutable mysteries about Mr. Cleveland's two terms of office which will give the future historian some hard headaches and bad half-hours when he endeavors to make the doings of the Cleveland administration harmonize with any sort of theory. Mr. McKinley's civil service reform views are well known, and Mr. Gage will be a tower of strength for businesslike methods and policies. There ought to be no haste whatever in making appointments to the consular service, and no appointment should be made except with the single-minded purpose of securing positive improvement in the service. If the man on the ground is a good consul the question of his politics ought not to be raised.

The "Private Secretary."

Meanwhile Mr. McKinley was prompt in the selection of his private secretary, that office having been accepted by Mr. John Addison Porter, editor of the Hartford (Connecticut) *Post*. A bill was recently introduced in Congress to change the title of the private secretary to that of Secretary to the President. The position is, in fact, not so much private and personal as public in its character. It is an office of dignity and importance, and has at times been filled by men of much political capacity and executive ability. It is sufficient to mention Colonel John Hay as Lincoln's secretary, Major Halford as President Harrison's, and Mr. Lamont, whose efficiency in President Cleveland's first administration won for him a cabinet position in that gentleman's term now expiring. Mr. Porter's qualifications are of a high order, as every one admits.

MR. JOHN ADDISON PORTER.

Photo by Bell.

SENATOR-ELECT HARRIS OF KANSAS.

More Senatorial Elections.

The Senate of the United States found itself a complete body of ninety members when on February 5 it was decided that the Hon. Richard R. Kenney of Delaware had brought legal credentials to Washington and was entitled to the seat which Mr. Higgins formerly held, and which had now been vacant for about a year. Mr. Kenney is a Democrat. Mr. Dupont, Republican, in vain claimed the seat last year, and Mr. Addicks has been a most stubborn claimant for some time past. The Senate will again be an incomplete body after the 4th of March. Senator Blackburn's successor has not been named in Kentucky. The South Dakota legislature has been fighting ineffectually over the succession to Senator Kyle's seat, and in Oregon Senator Mitchell's seat was still a matter of controversy when these notes were closed. Senator Call's seat will be vacant, and the Florida legislature will not be in session to choose his successor until April. Judge Earle has been elected by the South Carolina legislature to succeed Senator Irby. Senator Jones of Nevada has been re-elected for another full term. In Utah a long controversy has been settled by the selection of the Hon. Joseph L. Rawlins, Democrat, to succeed Senator Brown, who obtained the short term when Utah was admitted last year. Mr. Rawlins is not a Mormon, but in the end he was elected by virtue of Mormon votes cast against a Mormon candidate who had insisted upon running for the office against instructions. Senator Peffer of Kansas retires on the 4th of March to make way for another Populist, the Hon. William A. Harris. The brilliant young free-silver senator from Idaho, Mr. Dubois, has failed of re-election, and his seat will be occupied by Mr. Henry Heitfeld, a Populist; while the Washington legislature also has decided in favor of a Populist, Hon. George F. Turner, for the seat now occupied by Senator Squire. Nominally the Republicans will have just about half of the Senate, and it is fairly probable that a Republican tariff measure, if not too extreme, can be carried through the upper house. Monetary legislation would have a more doubtful prospect, and will not be attempted until the tariff is readjusted.

SENATOR-ELECT HEITFELD OF IDAHO.

Mr. Bedell. Mr. Barry. Mr. Warner. Sen. Gallagher. Sen. Lexow. Mr. Mayer. Sen. Parsons.

THE NEW YORK LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING TRUSTS.

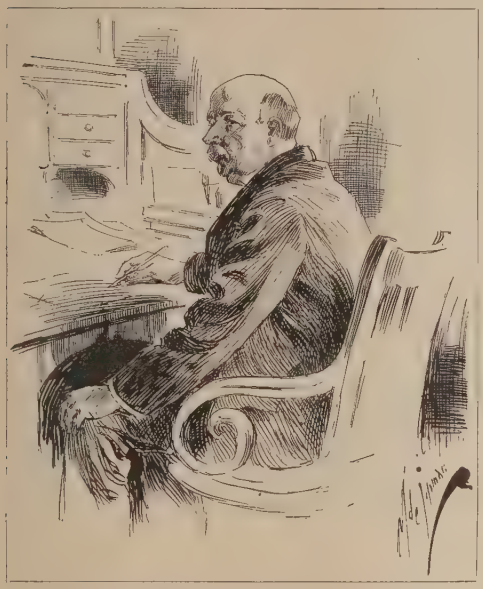
Investigating the Trusts.

The investigation of trusts is becoming chronic with our law-making bodies. Congress has investigated trusts from time to time, and enacted laws against them without any results of apparent importance. Various state legislatures have within the past two or three years enacted anti-trust statutes, and New York legislators in particular are given to holding grand inquests from time to time, out of which nothing eventuates. Such investigations, however, never fail to elicit a few items of information that throw light upon economic conditions and tendencies. The present New York legislature has empowered a committee, under the chairmanship of Senator Lexow, to investigate trusts once more; and some interesting facts have come to the surface, particularly in regard to the formation of the Sugar Trust, the extent of its operations, and the enormous volume of its profits. What is now called the Sugar Trust is in fact the "American Sugar Refiners' Company," a huge corporation which abandoned the illegal form of a trust several years ago and became legalized by merging into a single huge entity the various distinct corporations which had gone into the "combine." It appears that this one company controls at least four-fifths of the sugar output of the United States; and if Mr. Spreckels of San Francisco, whose Hawaiian supply monopolizes the situation on the Pacific coast, were left out of the question, and a group of small refiners in Louisiana were further omitted, the American Sugar Refiners' Company, of which Mr. Havemeyer is the undisputed autocrat, would hold as complete a monopoly of the sugar supply as could well be desired. Indeed, his ability to regulate prices is absolute and unquestioned. The sugar monopoly is managed in such a way as to be extremely lucrative. It pays enormous profits on volumes of stock which are several times larger than the sums of capital actually invested. Sugar is not so cheap to the consumer as it was before the monopoly came into control of the situation. Is anything of permanent good to the community to be gained by an attempt to break up the monopoly and to bring back the time when competition was fierce and unrestrained? The law-makers affect to take this view. Perhaps they are not calculating aright the strength of the current which makes in the other direction. For the present, all possible publicity as to the facts is the thing to be desired. The country is not wise enough to plunge with anything like confidence into remedial legislation of a sweeping character. As regards the monopoly of this particular commodity of refined sugar, the American public can, temporarily, to a certain extent, protect itself by removing import taxes and throwing open the American market to the bounty-stimulated supplies of Germany and other continental countries. In the long run if stable commodities become absolutely monopolized by private capital, the community may find it necessary to regulate prices on some such principle as railway rates are now held subject to public control. The Southern legislatures, under the lead of Georgia, have been experimenting with anti-trust legislation along lines that must at least have results worth careful observation by the rest of the country. Light on the subject is what is most wanted.

MR. ARBUCKLE THE "COFFEE BARON."
From a Drawing for the N. Y. *Journal.*

The New Breakfast Table Autocrats.

A very interesting episode in the recent trust investigation at New York was the discussion of the sugar barons' proposed invasion of the sphere of the coffee barons. Coffee is our American national beverage, and its



MR. H.. O. HAVEMEYER, THE SUGAR AUTOCRAT.
(Drawn by de Lipman for the *Journal*.)

supply is a large business. The retail market is concerned almost entirely with coffee that has been roasted and put up in packages. What the Havemeyers are to the sugar supply, the Arbuckles have been to the coffee trade. Their monopoly seems to have been less complete, but sufficiently so to control price-making. They have been accustomed in connection with their business to pack and sell a great quantity of sugar which they have obtained from the Sugar Trust; but they had recently decided to build a sugar refinery of their own, and this led the Havemeyers, apparently by way of retaliation, to buy a coffee roasting plant and to enter with great energy into the coffee business in competition with the Arbuckles. Very likely the outcome will be a treaty by virtue of which the coffee barons will give up their sugar refinery and the sugar barons will drop their coffee business. It is conceivable, however, that the sugar monopoly, which is a much larger affair than the coffee monopoly, might carry on a war without quarter until it had absorbed the coffee business altogether.

The Men Who Give Us Light.

Certainly there is some evidence of a tendency on the part of the great trusts to widen the sphere of their operations by annexing other industries. Thus the Standard Oil monopoly, not content with the absolute control of one form of illumination, is said to have branched out in the direction of the control of the gas supplies of various American cities. It is obvious to any one who has ever considered the question with an ordinary endowment of intellect, that there can be no effectual competition between gas companies occupying the same territory. Real competition has always been between different kinds of illumination. Thus, if the price of gas is excessive, people will patronize the Standard Oil monopoly and use lamps; or they may try the incandescent electric light. If, however, in any given city the same combination of capital should come into control of the gas supply and the electric lighting plants, while also absolutely controlling the price of the oil used in lamps, it is plain enough that all competition is at an end, and that the monopoly,—so far as the population of that particular community is concerned,—may reap handsome and secure profits on the supply of illumination. Under such circumstances the community, if it has any spirit or character, must either strictly regulate the prices that the monopoly may charge, or else must go directly on its own account into the business of supplying gas or some other form of artificial illuminant. There is no escape from one horn or the other of this dilemma.

THE AUTOCRATS OF THE BREAKFAST TABLE.—(Chicago *Tribune*.)

New York's Gas Supply.

The question of the price of gas has been much agitated of late in New York. The Board of Aldermen has been investigating the subject, and there have been hearings before legislative committees at Albany in view of pending bills for the reduction of the price of gas from $1.25 to $1 per thousand feet. The gas companies of the city of New York have been brought under monopoly control, and have thereby effected

considerable economies of management and operation. It has been shown beyond any possibility of honest refutation that gas could be manufactured and supplied to consumers in New York,—owing to the favorable prices of the materials used for making gas, and to the enormous consumption within a small area,—with a handsome profit on the necessary investment of actual capital, if the price were as low as seventy-five cents a thousand feet. Boston and Philadelphia, under circumstances less favorable, are supplied with gas at one dollar. But the people of New York are likely to go on paying a dollar and a quarter, although that price is sheer robbery.

An Apathetic Community.

A community which will not assert itself deserves to be robbed, and therefore others need concern themselves very little about the matter. The price of a telephone in New York is $240 a year. One hundred dollars would be an ample price; but the telephone monopoly has learned how to make itself strong in business circles and in political circles, and the telephone user is in consequence the victim. No community deserves emancipation from a situation of this kind until it shows vigor enough to win its own freedom. The transportation lines in New York, whether the elevated or the surface roads, do not try to make the passengers comfortable by providing them with seats. It is more profitable to pack the cars until a tired woman is hanging from every strap in the aisle, while the front and rear platforms are densely jammed with long-suffering men. It seems never seriously to have occurred to these men that they were the victims of an outrage that men of spirit would not endure. Obviously, the transit companies find it lucrative to carry sixty people for full fares in a car built for twenty. Throughout the civilized world, transit monopolies are not permitted to rob the public in this fashion; but, in so far as such matters are concerned, our country is not yet civilized. Our people have the remedy in their own hands ; and nothing could be more illogical or show a more complete lack of humor than to find fault with the transit companies. They do well to make all the money they possibly can out of the communities they are so profitably exploiting. Cities like New York are deserving of nothing better than their people have the intelligence and self-respect to demand. Meanwhile the trusts are flourishing, the monopolies of local supply are waxing fat, and the legislatures are investigating these subjects with a show of hostility while actually in the end obeying the behests of the corporations with perfect meekness. And the great, silly, good natured American public toils on and acquiesces readily in anything that the corporations and politicians may agree upon.

The Sugar Question Abroad.

The question of sugar is not alone interesting in the United States, where the trust investigation on the one hand and the work of tariff revision on the other have in the past month brought the subject into special notice. The French have increased the bounty paid to the beet sugar producers of France, and an amendment to the sugar bounties bill was carried the other day which extended the increased bounties to last year's crop. As for the English, they have appointed a royal commission to investigate the question of sugar production in the British West Indies, where the planters are in distress by reason of the low prices that crops command. The commission has entered upon its work. The colonial planters want nothing so much as protection in the British market; but England would rather get cheap sugar from the continental countries than pay a higher price for the sake of her subjects in the West Indies.

An Irrelevant Discussion.

Nothing is so easy as to divert the attention of a community like New York from a real issue to a fictitious one. Thus at a moment when some hard-headed concentration on the gas question might have resulted in saving for the people of New York from five millions to ten millions of dollars a year on their light bills, a most excellent clergyman committed the inadvertence of expressing to his congregation his personal disapproval of ostentatious display and lavish expenditure as about to be exhibited in a certain fancy dress ball. Whereupon the newspapers of the town became wildly hysterical, and began to print unnumbered columns of rubbish about this private entertainment. The irrepressibles of the pulpit seized the opportunity to launch volumes of sermons upon the ethical and economic aspects of luxurious expenditure ; and the irrepressibles who had no other outlet wrote letters to the newspapers or offered themselves up to the interviewers. The entire discussion was without significance or practical bearing. Civilization is a very complex affair. So long as the laws of the land are not violated, the rich man's private expenditures are as strictly a matter to be controlled by his own taste and judgment as the expenditures of the poor man. Capital in this country, in our generation, has been eminently and conspicuously devoted to economic production ; and has not to any appreciable extent been diverted and wasted in wanton luxury. It is none of the public's business how the millionaire monopolist spends his money ; but it is in the highest degree the public's business how he has gained it,—especially how it came to pass that he obtained the franchise, or public privilege, or other favorable opportunity by means of which he has enriched himself. A community that permits a monopoly to charge it a dollar and a quarter for gas, when if it had virtue and character it could make its own gas and supply itself at sixty cents a thousand feet, shows itself in a somewhat pitiable light when it affects to criticise rich people for giving fancy dress balls or living in fine houses. Meanwhile, Mr Roberts, the state Comptroller of New York, has been subjecting himself to much criticism by advocating a graduated succession tax.

Mr. James P Stearns, Clearing House Association. Mr. A. Shuman, Chamber Commerce. Mr. Robert M. Burnett, Merchants' Association. Mr. Jerome Jones, Ass'd Board of Trade. Mr. Andrew G. Webster, Shoe and Leather Association.

By courtesy of *Leslie's Weekly*. Mr. Jonathan A. Lane, Associated Board of Trade. Mayor Quincy. Mr. John C. Cobb, Real Estate Exchange.

THE UNOFFICIAL ADVISERS OF THE MAYOR OF BOSTON.

Municipal Baths for America.

It is now certain that in the due course of time there will be provided for the crowded tenement house population of New York City a system of public baths and wash houses. A very elaborate report has just been made by a committee of which Dr. W. H. Tolman is secretary, which was appointed to advise the Mayor upon that particular subject. The report covers with great thoroughness not only the local situation but the experience of foreign cities and of several American towns in the matter of providing public bath facilities. The New York legislature has within a year authorized the municipal authorities to expend $200,000 as a beginning in this desirable direction, Mayor Strong is heartily in favor of the policy. Mayor Josiah Quincy of Boston, in his recent admirable report surveying municipal progress in that city, points out what has been done toward initiating a similar policy in the New England metropolis. Some other American cities are becoming aroused to the desirability of such agencies of civilization. The vast majority of people living in the tenement house districts of our largest cities have as little opportunity to take a comfortable bath as they have to make a trip to Europe. In our opinion there should be public baths either in immediate connection with every public school or else so placed that children and parents alike may at small expense have easy and frequent access to municipal bathing establishments. The "Gilder" Tenement House Committee of 1894, which investigated the housing conditions of New York, reported that out of a total population of 255,033 covered by the Committee's inspection, only 306 persons had access to bathrooms in the houses in which they lived. The report of Mayor Strong's committee is a document of extraordinary value and it will certainly contribute much toward stimulating our cities to adopt modern policies.

Boston's Reforms.

Mayor Josiah Quincy's address to the city council of Boston on the 4th of January is one of the most enlightened and encouraging discussions of the municipal situation that any American in official position has ever presented. It strongly recommends public baths and public playgrounds, and urges Boston to take the leading position in the United States with respect to such matters. Mr. Quincy advises the expenditure of $400,000 this year for such purposes. Last year he enjoyed the valuable services of a group of men known as the Merchants' Municipal Committee, which, without having official authority, rendered much valuable advice. The Committee was made up of representatives of the principal commercial bodies of Boston. Mayor Quincy has asked the legislature in revising the Boston charter to give this committee a recognized place in the work of the

municipal corporation. The Mayor also advises the abandonment of the two chamber plan of the city council in favor of a single chamber, at the very moment when the Greater New York Charter Commission, in the face of an overwhelming preponderance of arguments against the bicameral plan, is determined to force that antiquated and useless system upon the people of New York. Mayor Quincy also recommends the immediate establishment of a statistical department for Boston on the plan of the best European bureaus.

How We Can Help India.

There have been expressions of willingness in Iowa and other Western states to contribute food supplies to the famine-stricken sufferers of India. These same generous Western people sent train loads of wheat and corn and flour to the relief of the Russian peasants some four years ago. The idea of sending relief to India is practical in every way. On account of their religious scruples the people of India would not touch any canned meats or supplies of that character; and the one way in which America could best help India would be to send grain. Indian corn brings the farmer only eight or ten cents a bushel this year in Iowa, Nebraska and thereabouts, and it would be the best possible food to send to India. The railroads, doubtless, would be willing to carry it to the seaboard at the lowest possible charge for transportation, and the British government might well put some of its transport ships at the service of American relief committees for the purpose of taking out the grain to India. The Russian people hold America in the kindest regard for the relief rendered at the time of their great famine. Nothing makes more certainly for the removal of prejudice and the growth of kindly feeling between nations than help rendered at such times of appalling distress. In no other way can the desire of Americans to contribute toward the Indian famine relief fund accomplish anything like so much as by the plan of securing great quantities of Indian corn in the Mississippi Valley states and organizing transportation facilities in some such fashion as may be suggested by the experience of four years ago, when relief ships sailing from Philadelphia carried food to Russia.

The Situation in India.

The English illustrated papers are full of pictures of the most horribly realistic character, reproduced from photographs that show huddled groups of the emaciated natives in the famine region who are dying from starvation. The number of deaths is likely to reach millions. The comparatively trifling sums that the people of England have thus far given, in this diamond jubilee year of Queen Victoria, toward the relief of their starving fellow subjects in India is a cause for bewildering disappointment in the United States. Russia had been giving generously before England began at all. Some years ago it was arranged that a portion of the taxes paid by these natives to the British government in India should be set aside to accumulate year by year as a famine relief fund; for in one part of India or another famines are of frequent occurrence. But it is now reported that the famine fund has in fact been expended for British military purposes and is practically non-existent. There is much in the history of British rule in India that is commendable and that reflects credit upon British policy. But there is also much that would justify extremely severe criticism. It seems incredible that the British should have permitted this famine to reach dimensions so appalling before making any really serious effort to provide relief. It is not for us, however, at the time when fellow-creatures are starving, to withhold help on the ground that the task belongs to some one else.

Relief Measures.

In February, two million persons were being employed on relief work in the famine regions. Districts inhabited by 40,000,000 people were suffering from the most aggravated famine conditions, while other districts

FAMINE MAP OF INDIA.

of even greater population were beginning to suffer, with the prospect of frightful conditions before the end of another year. The burden of famine relief has been thus far thrown almost entirely upon the treasury of India, that is to say, upon the money which the peasants of India themselves pay by way of taxation to the British government. No governmental aid has been thought of in England, and the philanthropic subscriptions up to the second week in February in Great Britain had amounted, as we learn from the London *Times*, to less than a quarter of a million pounds. Extraordinary efforts have been made to prevent the plague, the ravages of which have been so frightful in Bombay, from invading Europe. The mortality in Bombay seems to have been exaggerated in the earlier dispatches, and the worst is now believed to be past There was a desperate panic, and a great part of the population deserted the town ; but the number of deaths, comparatively speaking, has not been great. It should interest American readers to know that early in February Mr. Julian Hawthorne sailed for India under commission from the *Cosmopolitan Magazine* to write a series of articles upon the social, racial and administrative conditions prevalent there, including descriptions of the famine and the plague. Mr. Hawthorne's observations will unquestionably have great vividness and interest.

Books on India.

Many things having conspired to bring India prominently before the notice of the world in these opening weeks of the year 1897, all this is fortunate for publishers and authors whose new books have to do with that marvelous land. Thus Mrs. Annie Steel's new novel, "On the Face of the Waters," which is said to contain the best account of the great mutiny of forty years ago that has ever been written, and is certainly a very remarkable book, has been selling in England as fast as successive editions could be printed; while Lord Roberts, for so many years the commander-in-chief of the British troops in India, has brought out his well-packed volumes containing his reminiscences of forty years in India at precisely the right moment. His work is written from the point of view of a soldier, but it throws a thousand side-lights upon the people, the life, the history, and the administrative problems of England's Asiatic empire. And there are several other new books on the market that deal with India in one way or another.

Greece, Turkey and Crete.

The island of Crete has long been in a state of more or less imperfectly suppressed revolt. The principal population is of Greek origin, and of Christian faith, and the Sultan generally fails to keep the island tranquil whenever he sends there as governor a Mohammedan pasha. Just now the island is in a state of rebellion, serious outrages by the Turkish soldiery and police having been perpetrated against the Christian population. Greece has been unable to look on any longer, and has determined to take a hand in the conflict.

FEBRUARY'S WAR-SCARE CENTRE.

It is believed that King George has obtained secret encouragement from several of the great powers, and that if his aid to the Christian insurgents should succeed in capturing the island, the European concert would make no serious objection to the annexation of Crete to Greece. The situation is extremely critical as these pages are closed for the press.

Little Greece Ablaze.

The royal family of Greece, Prime Minister Delyannis, and the whole population of the country seem to be moved as one man by a spirit of splendid Hellenic enthusiasm. Greece is small but brave; and her sons make good soldiers and marvelous sailors. Her little navy includes some excellent torpedo boats, which she knows how to handle. Prince George is the idol of the navy; and as against Turkey, whose rusty iron-clads are no better than old junk, Greece could make a very formidable campaign. Turkish soldiers, however, are desperate fighters; and while Turkey is powerless on the water she could throw a large force of men into Greece by land from the north. Fighting seemed imminent from the 12th to the 15th of February, but it was altogether prob-

KING GEORGE OF GREECE.

able that the great powers, whose squadrons were lying off Canea, the principal port of Crete, would not allow Greece to precipitate a real war. For some time a nominal programme of reforms in Crete has been in process of execution under the languid auspices of the great powers. It seems as we go to press quite certain that before this number of the REVIEW is in the hands of its readers the these powers will have persuaded Greece to abandon the idea of a war with Turkey, and to await the very possible decision on the part of Europe that Crete should be annexed to Greece. One thing is plain enough: either the Greeks should be allowed to proceed on their own responsibility to punish the Turks and rescue the Cretans, or else the powers should act quickly. The plucky attitude of diminutive Greece against the Sultan puts to shame the policy of our own government, which has allowed the unspeakable Turk to trample the American flag under foot without any manifestation of American self-respect. When we were a small power, early in the century, we made ourselves felt in the Mediterranean, because like the Greeks of to-day we were a nation of fine sailors, and had endless pluck.

Lobanoff's Successor.

Neither M. Nelidoff, nor M. Xenovieff, nor General Ignatieff, but only Count Mouravieff has been chosen to succeed M. de Giers. The new man is a rather dark horse with a name not very pleasantly known in Europe. It was a Mouravieff who answered for order in Poland after the insurrection of 1863 ; his hand was heavy, and he did not wear a velvet glove. This Mouravieff has as yet done nothing notable. He served as Chargé at Paris and at Berlin. But he was promoted to the foreign office from the embassy at Copenhagen, where he was in good favor with the Danish royal family, and therefore with the Dowager Empress, who is still the woman who counts for more than anybody else in the court and cabinet of her son. Rumors are afloat as to his strong anti-German feelings. No Russian whose name ends in eff or off is ever anything but anti-German. But Mouravieff is not more anti German than the rest of the effs and the offs. He is a man *comme il faut*, not blessed with personal beauty. He is of the school of Lobanoff, and will probably be a facile and obedient minister of the Czar.

The Policy of France.

When it was announced that the newly appointed Russian foreign minister would pay a visit to M. Hanotaux in Paris and call at Berlin on his way home, there were many shakings of the head in Vienna. But it is natural that the allies should meet, and impossible for Count Mouravieff to return to Russia without calling at Berlin. So far as can be seen at present, England gains rather than loses from Russia's ascendancy in France. Russia has practically entered into heavy recognizances to keep France quiet. The war of the *Revanche* has been postponed indefinitely, and there is reason to believe that the Czar, although not intending to give England that sovereignty over Egypt which his grandfather

MOURAVIEFF, RUSSIA'S PREMIER.

offered, has no intention of allowing France to go to extremities about the Nile Valley. Russia has ample work to keep her busy for the next twenty years, and if she can compel France to acquiesce in the *status quo*, so much the better for all concerned, most particularly for France. Perhaps it is a sign of this restraining influence that Lord Salisbury's frank declaration that the reoccupation of Khartoum is the fixed objective of his policy in the Soudan, has provoked but little comment in France, although Sir Michael Hicks Beach's way of stating the matter was provoking and injudicious.

Lord Salisbury's Confession.

Lord Salisbury, when he addressed the House of Lords on the opening day of the session, abstained from the plaintive lamentation natural to his part; but there is no mistaking the gravity of his confession. England has awaked too late to a realizing sense of the incurable rottenness of Turkey. Forty-four years ago there came to her the day of decision, which might have been the day of grace; but like the foolishest of foolish virgins, she refused to listen to the warning cry. And now it is too late! In 1853, as Lord Salisbury told the Lords, there were statesmen in Europe who understood that fundamental fact of the situation:

> Among those was the Emperor Nicholas I. He made proposals which, I imagine, if they were made now would be gladly accepted. . . . . The parting of the ways was in 1853, when the Emperor Nicholas' proposals were rejected. Many members of this House will keenly feel the nature of the mistake that was made when I say that we put all our money upon the wrong horse.

Metaphors from the turf are perhaps more familiar to the Peers than those drawn from the Gospel; but whether as foolish virgin or as the backer of the wrong horse, England's mistake is unmistakable.

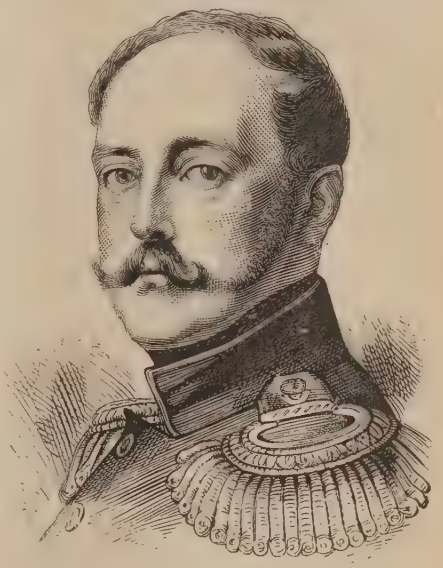
THE LAST OF THE OLD HORSE.

SALISBURY: "I wish we hadn't put so much money on the wrong horse!"

From the *Westminster Budget*.

A Tribute to Nicholas I.

What a tribute is here—a tardy tribute, no doubt, and long overdue—to the Czar, whose great heart broke over the grim failure of the Crimean campaign! What incalculable responsibilities of war, slaughter, bankruptcy, and desolation are now acknowledged to be at England's door! After this, in discussing the question of the East with a Russian, an Englishman ought



NICHOLAS I.

always to speak with bated breath and whispering humbleness, and his garment should be sackcloth, and the ashes of penitence should be on his head. It is an unpopular thing to admit this in England, and bitterly mortifying to national pride. But it is a true thing to say, and the more intensely it is felt, the less likely England is to err in the same ghastly fashion again. The proposals made by the Emperor Nicholas, which Lord Salisbury now declares the English should all be eager to accept, were then scouted as the bribe of an Imperial Mephistopheles. They were very simple and practical.

> "We will hold Turkey together as long as we can, but it is breaking up. Let us, England and Russia, agree, as two gentlemen, what is to happen when the Sick Man dies on our hands. If we agree, it is indifferent to me what others do or think."

A straightforward, honest proposition, which errs only in attaching an exaggerated importance to the value of English support. England would give much to have from the reigning Nicholas II. a like venture. But she spurned the proffered hand, entered into a fighting alliance with the author of the *Coup d'Etat* and the unspeakable Turk, and went to war on sea and land against the Czar.

What Were His Proposals?

What, then, were the famous proposals that were scouted when they were first made to Sir Hamilton Seymour, British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, but which would be so gladly welcomed now? Madame Novikoff, the only articulate representative of Russia on the English press, thus summarizes, in the *Observer*, the arrangements proposed by Nicholas:

1. If England thinks of establishing herself at Constantinople, I will not allow it.

2. I am equally disposed to take the engagement not to establish myself there as proprietor.

3. As *occupier* I do not say. It might happen that circumstances might place me in the position of occupying Constantinople.

4. The Principalities (Roumania) are, in fact, an independent state under my protection. This might so continue.

5. Servia might receive the same form of government.

6. So again with Bulgaria. There seems to be no reason why this province should not form an independent state.

7. If, in the event of a distribution of the Ottoman succession, upon the fall of the Empire, you should take possession of Egypt, I shall have no objection to offer.

8. I would say the same of Candia. That island might suit you, and I do not know why it should not become an English possession.

Madame Novikoff adds:

Since this famous conversation, England has practically possessed herself of Egypt and Cyprus, Roumania and Servia have become independent kingdoms, Bulgaria is a virtually independent principality, Greece has been aggrandized, so has Montenegro, Austria has occupied Bosnia and the Herzegovina, while nothing but some frontier trimmings have fallen to the lot of Russia.

An old proposal, which Lord Salisbury imagines England would gladly accept, provides for nothing except that which has already been accomplished. Of course, it would give you a Russian permit to keep Egypt, and that is, perhaps, why Lord Salisbury would accept it "gladly." But that is not forthcoming. We may not disturb you in Egypt, but we are not likely to propose to you to keep it. Russia and France have both seaports and provinces in further Asia, to which access is necessary through the Suez Canal. In 1853 it was different.

The Queen and Nicholas I.

So England missed her chance and must now take the consequences. But while resigning herself to the inevitable, let her at least pay homage to the much-misunderstood Czar, who certainly spared no effort to open her eyes to the fatuous folly of "backing the wrong horse." He even took the extraordinary step of journeying across Europe for the express purpose of endeavoring personally to remove England's inveterate prejudice. Sir Theodore Martin in the "Life of the Prince Consort" thus reports what he said:

"It was an excellent thing," the Emperor said to the Queen, "to see now and then with one's own eyes, as it did not always do to trust to diplomatists alone. Such meetings begot a feeling of friendship and interest, and more could be done in a single conversation to explain one's feelings, views and motives, than in a host of messages and letters." In all his conversations he professed the utmost anxiety to win the confidence of the statesmen at the head of English affairs, and to convince them of the uprightness and strictly honorable character of his intentions. "I do not covet," were his words to Sir Robert Peel, "one inch of Turkish soil for myself, but neither will I allow anybody else to have one."

The Queen, writing to King Leopold after his departure, said:

I got to know the Emperor and he to know me. He is stern and severe, with strict principles of duty, which nothing on earth will make him change. . . . He is sincere I am certain. He is, I should say, too frank, for he talks so openly before people, which he should not do, and with difficulty restrains himself. His anxiety to be believed is very great, and I must say his personal promises I am inclined to believe.

Again she wrote: "He asked for nothing whatever—but merely expressed his great anxiety to be on the best terms with us." And it was with this man England went to war, and in defense of the Turks.

Lord Salisbury's Proposals.

"Ephraim is joined unto his idols; let him alone!" was the grim judgment pronounced upon the obstinate and rebellious northern kingdom of ancient Israel. The same doom might fairly have been pronounced upon England. But there has been allotted a space for repentance; and the Blue Books on Eastern affairs justify what seemed to some readers the premature views expressed in the December number of this REVIEW as to the reconstitution of the European Concert. Lord Salisbury's despatch of October 20th left nothing to be desired in the explicitness with which it asserted the fundamental truth that it is only waste of breath advising what reforms should be recommended to the Sultan unless the Powers are prepared to say not merely "You ought," but "You must:"

I trust that the powers will, in the first instance, come to a definite understanding that their unanimous decision in these matters will be final, and will be executed up to the measure of such force as the Powers have at their command.

That is the true note. The European Concert on that basis would be the United States of Europe, indeed. No coercion on limited liability principles, but all the armies and navies of Europe to be pledged to compel the submission of the recalcitrant criminal. That is the difference between law and arbitration. Arbitration has no soldiers behind it, whereas, to enforce the order of a court, the whole forces of the state can be employed if necessary. Of course, when that is known, a single constable suffices. But it needs to be known first.

The Attitude of the Powers.

The answers of the powers were unexpectedly favorable. Austria was the first to accede to Lord Salisbury's proposals. Count Goluchowski "quite agrees"—*sans phrase*—but he would insist even more strongly than Lord Salisbury that no reforms are to be recommended

until coercion in the last resort has been distinctly decided upon. Germany would "gladly join in anything the powers unanimously decided upon." Italy heartily agreed, emphasizing the necessity for ultimate coercion if necessary. France agreed to reforms; and as to coercive measures, "the French government would not refuse to examine them at the proper moment if the powers were unanimous in recognizing their absolute necessity." Russia on November 11 feared that a threat of coercion would weaken the Sultan, whose authority would be needed to carry out the reforms, and would be unnecessary when he knew the powers were united. A fortnight later, however, the Czar suddenly came round; and a month before the French Government promised "not to refuse to examine" the coercive measures put forward unanimously by the powers, he instructed M. Shishkin to declare that Russia agreed to Lord Salisbury's proposals. It was not at all the Czar's wish to object to coercion. He was most anxious to give his support to recommendations calculated to prevent a repetition of the massacres.

How Matters Stand Now.

Lord Salisbury gratefully welcomed this somewhat guarded adhesion to his proposals, but in reply urged once more that the resolution to exercise material pressure should be decided upon before any proposal was made to the Sultan. He reserved his right to raise the subject again at the right moment with the object of obtaining a more precise expression of Russia's views. But surely there is no doubt as to Russia's agreement on this point. The Czar, who is a plain, straightforward young man, has given his word that the Sultan is to be coerced if he refuses to obey. All that he reserved for discussion was the method to be chosen. That pressure was to be employed in case of disobedience, the Czar no longer regards as open to discussion. That was settled when M. Shishkin told the Turkish ambassador the Sultan would be coerced if he did not carry out the recommendations of the powers. All that now remains open for discussion is how this coercive pressure is to be applied. It is to be feared that the stir in Crete may have the effect to divert attention from the main question of Turkish reform, and that the relief of the Greek Christians in that island may be at the expense of the surviving Armenian Christians of Asia Minor.

The Benin Incident.

A party, headed by acting Consul-General Phillips, accompanied by the Deputy-Commissioner, a District Commissioner and half-a-dozen other Englishmen, together with two hundred native carriers, started about the end of last year on a peaceful mission to the Chief of Benin, in West Africa. This Chief consented to receive the deputation, which marched without arms to the headquarters of the savage potentate, who, sitting on his stool, practically vetoed the opening up of the hinterland to commerce. His objections to civilization appeared to be insurmountable; and he emphasized them by waylaying the deputation with an ambush, which had no difficulty in massacreing the whole party, with the exception of a few native bearers and two Europeans, who, after enduring horrible privations, succeeded in escaping from the bush. The immediate result of this massacre has been the equipment of a punitive expedition, which will be composed of five hundred British marines or blue-jackets, and one thousand Hausas. Benin is to be occupied and annexed to the Niger Protectorate. There will probably be a considerable loss of life;—not so much from the resistance of the Chief, although that may be serious, but from the deadliness of the climate. All campaigns on the West Coast are much more affairs for the doctor than for the soldier. Meanwhile, everything that happens in Africa seems to be making somehow for the growth of the British Empire.

The usual route to Benin, owing to the bar at the mouth of the Benin River, is by water up to the Forcados River, to Wari, then by land to Sapele and down the Benin River to Gwato River, up that river to Gwato, then by land to Ubini or Benin City.

The Campaign on the Niger.

As a set-off against the news from Benin, there are very favorable reports as to the progress of the campaign conducted by the Royal Niger Company. Sir George Taubman Goldie seems to have calculated accurately the amount of force that is necessary to clear out the Fulah usurpers from Nupé. The critical part of the campaign has still to come, but the preliminary operation, that of clearing the Fulahs out of the territory south of the Niger, has been brilliantly performed. The column marched two hundred miles in seventeen days, single file, through the bush, suffering great privation from want of water, but without losing a single man. From the river bed, which is constantly patrolled by steamers, Major Arnold is starting with six hundred Hausas, well provided with Maxims and field guns, to take the capital of the Fulah power. This is a city of the name of Bida, whose population is variously estimated between sixty and one hundred thousand. Somewhere between the river and Bida the Fulahs will make a stand, and it is quite on the cards they may make a better fight than was made either at Comassee or Dahomey.

State Aid for Church Schools.

The chief topic of excitement in English domestic politics has been the Education bill. It is a misnomer to call it an Education bill, for it is merely a bill providing for a distribution of five shillings per scholar from the imperial exchequer to all voluntary schools, the relief of board and voluntary schools from local rates, and the abolition of the 17s. 6d. limit. This is all; and, this being all, the minister for education, Sir John Gorst, does not introduce the bill. It is left to Mr. Balfour, who it is to be hoped will not make such bad work of his little bill as he did of Sir John Gorst's big bill last session. The church and chapel people will wrangle hotly over the measure; but it will be forced through; and when the five shillings have been paid over and spent, the bitter cry of the distressed voluntary school will rise louder than ever. The five shilling dose of state-aid is but a drop in the bucket of their necessities, as no one knows better than Sir John Gorst. The refusal of the government to grant rate-aid without local control to the voluntary schools, has strained the allegiance of some of its supporters,—of which the Bishop of Chester and Cardinal Vaughan are the chief,—almost to breaking point.

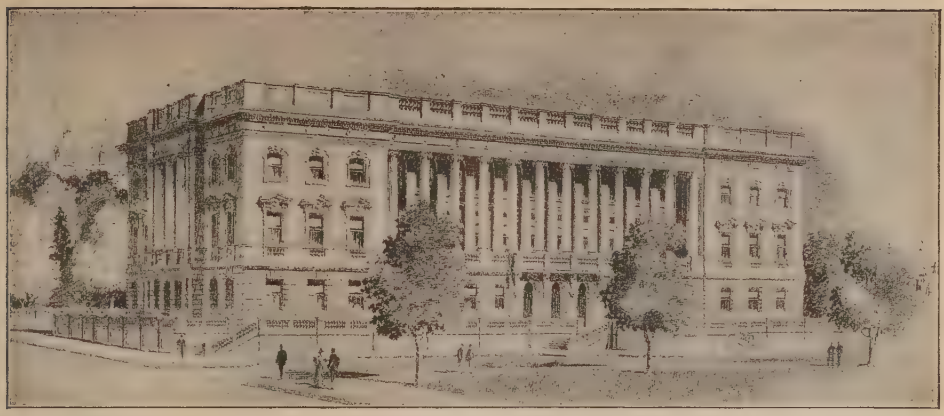
MR. BALFOUR: "I'm only a child, but I think this is rather clever."

The Record Year of the Queen.

The preparations for the commemoration of the "Record Year" of the Queen's reign continue to make progress. The government has decided to invite as the guests of the nation the great Indian princes and the prime ministers of all the self-governing colonies. They will bring over representatives of the crown colonies, and detachments of the colonial forces. It is not clear whether there will be a formal conference, but Mr. Chamberlain says there will be an interchange of ideas of common and material interest, about closer commercial union, about the representation of the colonies, about common defense, about legislation, and about other questions of equal importance. The object of this colonial gathering, as explained by Mr. Chamberlain, is not so much to do honor to the Queen as to show to the colonies that the days of apathy and indifference have long since passed away, and that England is as proud of them as she believes they are proud of her. There is every reason, therefore, to think that there will be a great colonial and imperial assemblage in London this midsummer. Forty years ago no one dreamed of such a thing—not even the Queen, who has every right to be regarded as the soul as well as the crown of her empire.

Concerning Certain New Holidays.

New York and New Jersey are the only Eastern states which have made Lincoln's birthday a legal holiday. Illinois, Minnesota, and Washington are the other states in which February 12 is thus observed. With Washington's Birthday already a legal holiday, workingmen are obliged to lose two days in the inclement month of February when they would be much better off in their regular places. A larger number of Saturday half holidays, particularly in the parts of the year when holiday time can be pleasantly employed, would be far better for every one concerned than the multiplication of haphazard and meaning less holidays for the sake of keeping birthdays. The memory of Lincoln is in no wise honored by the compulsory closing of shops on February 12th, with the further annoyance of having the banks and post offices closed. It may not be generally known in the North that the 19th day of January, General Robert E. Lee's birthday, is much observed in the South, and that it is a legal holiday in five states—namely, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. All the states of the Union excepting three have legalized Washington's birthday, February 22d, as a holiday. General Grant was



THE NEW LIBRARY BUILDING AT MADISON, WISCONSIN.

born on the 27th day of April, and if bills this year introduced in several legislatures should become laws, that day would be added to the list of compulsory holidays. Meanwhile in several of the Southern states April 26th has been legally set apart as a Confederate memorial day, and several other April dates have been made holidays in different states for various local reasons. Florida makes a legal holiday of the birth of Jefferson Davis on June 31st. Connecticut celebrates a "Lincoln Day," but has designated October 15th,—a much more agreeable date than February 12th. In our opinion, a holiday should not be made legal and compulsory until custom and sentiment have clearly set the day apart. The law ought to follow rather than precede. There has been a sad lack of common sense shown in the recent legislation that has created legal holidays, the date of which no man can remember.

The Public Library Movement.

Some one has well remarked that the public library represents the spirit of the present age in our American towns and cities just as cathedral building represented the spirit of an earlier age in Europe. Almost every New England town now finds the centre of its intellectual life in a well-equipped public library, with the great Boston institution as the crowning triumph. The National Library at Washington, which was described at length in an illustrated article in this magazine some time ago, has so nearly approached completion that its interior adornments are arousing a most ardent and general admiration. The library movement in Chicago, as every one knows, is upon a gigantic scale of munificence. As for New York, the order has just been given to begin tearing down the old reservoir at the corner of Fifth avenue and Forty second street to make a place for the great library building which will house the consolidated collections maintained by the Astor and Lenox Library funds and the proceeds of the Tilden trust. The West is scarcely behind the East in library enterprise, and it is worth while to call attention to the great library building at Madison, Wisconsin, now approaching completion. It will cost half a million dollars, more or less, and one-half of it will accommodate the great collections of the State Historical Society, while the other half will be devoted to the library of the University of Wisconsin. Madison is already well known as one of the chief library centres of the United States, the historical treasures there being so rich in certain epochs and phases of American history that no other collection can equal them.

The Western Universities.

Speaking of Madison, Wisconsin, and its literary and educational interests, it is worth while to call especial attention to the interesting picture which forms our frontispiece this month. It is a group of eleven presidents of Western state universities. These gentlemen were very recently in private conference at Madison as the guests of President Charles Kendall Adams of the Wisconsin State University. Few men east of the Alleghany Mountains have any conception whatever of the splendid growth that Western colleges and universities are constantly making. The state universities of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, are especially to be remarked for the high quality of their work as well as its range and variety, and for the immense bodies of students assembled in their academic and professional schools. The eleven universities, whose presidents are grouped in our frontispiece, have this year a total of 15,212 students, which is more than can be found in all the universities and colleges of New England. President Adams remarks concerning this interesting conference of college presidents that "the predominant feeling among those present was one of great responsibility, not only directly toward the students under their general direction, but also toward the development and right-thinking of the North Central states."

The "Army" and the "Volunteers."

The Salvation Army has come into fresh prominence in the large American cities through its attempt to carry on social relief work, in some respects similar to that which was undertaken by General Booth several years ago in London under the "Darkest England" plan. It remains to be seen whether the Army in the United States will possess the resources, the wisdom and the ability to accomplish much toward abolishing poverty among the poorest class in the great towns. The Army should certainly be given due encouragement to try, for there is always room for workers in this field. The "American Volunteers," under Mr and Mrs. Ballington Booth's leadership, have had a remarkable growth throughout the country. An important step has been taken within a few weeks which brings the Volunteer movement much closer in its character to the religious denominations whose work it endeavors to supplement. By virtue of this change a number of the principal officers of the American Volunteers will be ordained and exercise the prerogatives of regular clergymen in that they will have authority to perform the ceremony of marriage, and to administer the sacraments. This step greatly emphasizes the difference between the Salvation Army and the American Volunteers, inasmuch as General Booth and the Army do not recognize the sacraments of baptism and the Lord's Supper.

The Millionaire Munificent.

One of the notable signs of progress comes to the world as a New Year's gift. Alfred Nobel, the Swede, whose name is familiar wherever dynamite is used as the Thor Hammer of Modern Industry, has bequeathed a sum of money, estimated at as high a figure as $10,000,000, for the purpose of encouraging scientific study, medical discovery, and the promotion of international peace. The interest annually accruing from this magnificent endowment of science, medicine, and peace, say about $300,000, is to be divided into five portions, to be awarded in prizes, for the most important discoveries in (1) physics; (2) chemistry; (3) physiology or medicine, respectively; (4) for the most distinguished literary contribution in physiology or medicine; and (5) for achieving the most, or doing the best, to promote the cause of peace. The competition is open to all the world, and the adjudicators will have no easy task. Just imagine the difficulty of deciding who best served the cause of peace in 1896! We should be inclined to back Secretary Olney for that prize. But that is a detail. The important thing is, that here we have a millionaire of munificence who has struck out for himself a method of endowment which is neither ecclesiastical nor educational. The allocation of $300,000 per annum in five handsome premiums for the best work done on the lines specified by Mr. Nobel was, no doubt, in his mature judgment, the very best mode of stimulating the intellect and energy of mankind in regions where the ordinary incentives fail. He may be right; but when we remember Constantine and the result of his fatal donatives, we rejoice with trembling.

Obituary Notes.

The obituary record contains the names of two distinguished Southern leaders, the Hon. J. Randolph Tucker of Virginia, and General Joseph Shelby of Missouri, one of the most famous of Confederate soldiers. Mr. William P. St. John of New York, who was treasurer of the Bryan campaign committee, died unexpectedly on

THE LATE ALFRED NOBEL OF SWEDEN.

February 15th. He had long been prominently identified with the movement for the free coinage of silver. He was a banker and business man, without political aspirations, whose sincere convictions led him into campaign work to the detriment of his private interests and the break down of his health. The most prominent name from the world of large business affairs was that of Mr. George B. Roberts, president of the Pennsylvania railway system. Mr. Roberts was a man of great administrative talent who had spent a lifetime in the service of the great corporation at the head of which he had been for some years. It is perhaps not too much to say that he was the foremost railway administrator of his generation. From England came the news on January 22d of the death of Sir Isaac Pitman, the father of phonetic short hand writing. Several other well-known names will be found included in our list on page 281.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

(From January 20 to February 15, 1897.)

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

January 20.—The Senate passes the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, the bill for the protection of American yacht owners, and the bill for a new custom house in New York City....The House passes a bill reducing the fees of certain land officers, and discusses the contested election case of Yost *vs.* Tucker, in the Tenth Virginia District.

January 21.—The Senate discusses the Nicaragua Canal bill... The House, by a vote of 119 (66 Democrats and 53 Republicans) to 47 (all Republicans), declares H. St. George Tucker (Dem.) entitled to his seat as Representative from the Tenth Virginia District.

January 22.—The Senate receives a protest from the Greater Republic of Central America against the passage of the Nicaragua Canal bill....The House passes the bill to establish a new division of the Eastern Judicial District of Texas over President Cleveland's veto, by a vote of 144 to 68.

January 23.—The Senate only in session; the day is devoted to the passing of private pension and other minor appropriation bills.

January 25.—The Senate is addressed by Mr. Turpie (Dem., Ind.) on Cuban affairs....The House begins consideration of the Indian appropriation bill in committee of the whole.

January 26.—The Senate discusses Cuban affairs and the Nicaragua Canal bill.. The House, by a vote of 137 to 52, passes a private pension bill over President Cleveland's veto.

January 27.—The Senate passes the Military Academy appropriation bill....The House, by a vote of 131 to 117, agrees to the Conference Committee's amendments of the immigration bill.

CHAIRMAN C. J. BELL,
Of the McKinley Inauguration Committee, Washington, D. C.

January 28.—The Senate begins consideration of a bill to provide for the representation of the United States at an international monetary conference, and confirms the nominations of William S. Forman of Illinois to be Commissioner of Internal Revenue and Charles B. Howry of Mississippi to be Judge of the Court of Claims....The House passes the Indian appropriation bill.

January 29.—The Senate passes the International Monetary Conference bill by a vote of 46 to 4, Messrs. Allen (Pop., Neb.), Pettigrew (Silver Rep., S. D.), Roach (Dem., N. D.), and Vilas (Dem., Wis.) voting in the negative....The House debates the bill constituting a new corporation of the purchasers of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, and the agricultural appropriation bill.

THE LATE WILLIAM P. ST. JOHN.

January 30.—The House only in session; the agricultural appropriation bill is passed, the provision for seed distribution being retained.

February 1.—In the Senate the Foreign Relations Committee reports back the arbitration treaty with Great Britain, amended; the Japanese treaty is ratified....The House takes up the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill.

February 2.—The Senate debates the Nicaragua Canal bill.. The House passes the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill ($1,673,708).

February 3.—In the Senate, debate on the Nicaragua Canal bill is continued....The House decides the contested election case of Cornett (Rep.) against Swanson (Dem.) of the Fifth Virginia District in favor of Swanson.

February 4.—The Senate sends back to conference the Immigration Restriction bill as passed by the House.... The House considers the District of Columbia appropriation bill.

February 5.—Richard R. Kenney (Dem.) takes his seat as a Senator from Delaware....In the House, many private pension bills are passed.

February 6.—In the Senate, Mr. Thurston (Rep., Neb.)

speaks on the Pacific Railroad mortgage question....The House passes the Distict of Columbia appropriation bill.

February 8.—The Senate decides, by a vote of 49 to 9, not to discuss the arbitration treaty with England in open sessions....The Texas Judicial District bill is passed over President Cleveland's veto....The House receives returns of the electoral vote of the states.

February 9.—The Senate debates the arbitration treaty with Great Britain in executive session....The House passes two private pension bills over President Cleveland's veto. ..An amended conference report on the Immigration Restriction bill is adopted.

February 10.—In joint convention of the two branches of Congress the electoral votes of the states are counted, and McKinley and Hobart are declared elected President and Vice-President....In the Senate, the agricultural appropriation bill ($3,212,902) is passed....The Nicaragua Canal bill is withdrawn from consideration for the present session....The fortifications and post office appropriation bills are reported to the House.

February 11.—The Senate passes the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill. The arbitration treaty is under discussion.....The House passes a bill to provide for refunding the bonded debt of the Territories, and the fortifications appropriation bill.

February 12.—The arbitration treaty is discussed in the Senate. Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.) introduces a resolution to abrogate the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.....The House passes the post office appropriation bill.

February 13.—The Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate frames an amendment to the arbitration treaty.....The House considers the sundry civil appropriation bill.

February 15.—The resolution of Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.) on the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is considered by the Senate in executive session....The House concurs in the Senate amendments to the diplomatic appropriation bill, and passes the sundry civil appropriation bill.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN.

January 20.—Senator Jeter C. Pritchard (Rep.) is re-elected by the North Carolina legislature ...The Populist members of the Kansas legislature nominate William A. Harris for United States senator.

January 21.—The Rochester (N. Y.) Common Council reduces the salaries of city officials and employees about 10 per cent....Robert L. Taylor is inaugurated Governor of Tennessee.

January 22.—A cabinet meeting in Washington decides to begin foreclosure proceedings against the Union Pacific Railroad....The South Carolina legislature meets in annual session.

THE STATE HOUSE AT HARRISBURG, PENN.
(Built in 1819, burnt Feb. 2, 1897.)

January 26.—Joseph H. Earle (Dem., S. C.), John C. Spooner (Rep., Wis.), and William A. Harris (Pop., Kan.) are elected to the United States Senate by the legislatures of their respective states. The Nevada legislature re-elects Senator John P. Jones (Pop.)....The Rhode Island legislature meets.

MR. FRANK THOMSON OF PHILADELPHIA,
New President Pennsylvania Railway System.

January 27.—The Dawes Commission reports to the Senate that it has secured an agreement with the Choctaw Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes for a division of their lands in severalty....The Butler Populists of North Carolina declare against fusion with Republicans or Democrats.

January 28.—Lyman J. Gage of Chicago accepts the Treasury portfolio in the McKinley cabinet....The Idaho legislature chooses Henry Heitfeld (Pop.) United States senator.

January 29.—Gen. Russell A. Alger of Michigan, accepts the War Department portfolio in the McKinley cabinet....The Washington legislature elects George F. Turner (Pop.) to the United States Senate.

February 1.—Ex-Congressman James F. Wilson of Iowa announces his acceptance of the portfolio of the Department of Agriculture in President-elect McKinley's cabinet....Governor Black of New York names Louis F. Payn, a well-known lobbyist, to be Superintendent of Insurance.

February 2.—The New York Senate confirms the nomination of Louis F. Payn for Superintendent of Insurance by a vote of 27 (all Republicans) to 20 (9 Republicans, 11 Democrats).

February 3.—Joseph L. Rawlins (Dem.) is elected

United States senator from Utah....It is announced that Judge Joseph McKenna of California will be Secretary of the Interior in President-elect McKinley's cabinet.

February 5.—The first session of the New York legislative committee to investigate trusts is held....The Alabama legislature acknowledges for the state an indebtedness to the University of Alabama of $2,000,000, the proceeds of a sale of lands granted to the university by the national government.

February 6.—President Cleveland signs an order reducing the number of pension agencies in the country from 18 to 9, with an estimated saving of $150,000 a year.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN.

January 26.—The British House of Commons adopts the reply to the Queen's speech, and by a vote of 217 to 90 declines to order an independent investigation of the famine in India.

January 27.—The appointment of Herr Krupp, the gunmaker of Essen, and Herr Frentzel, a Berlin merchant, as life members of the upper house of the Prussian Landtag is announced.

January 28.—In the British House of Commons Mr. Chamberlain moves the appointment of a committee to inquire into South African affairs....The French Chamber of Deputies passes, by a vote of 295 to 198, the first paragraph of the sugar bounty bill, which provides for the payment of bounties on sugar exported from France.

January 29.—The British House of Commons votes to appoint a committee of inquiry on South Africa.

January 30.—Sir George Otto Trevelyan, Liberal member of the British House of Commons for the Bridgeton division of Glasgow, resigns his seat.

February 1.—The bill for securing the maintenance of voluntary schools is introduced in the British House of Commons....In an English Parliamentary bye-election the Liberal candidate is chosen by an increased majority over his predecessor's vote.

February 2.—The British House of Commons, by a vote of 325 to 110, passes that section of the new Education bill which provides for a grant to voluntary schools of 5 shillings per child.

February 3.—The Liberals gain a seat in a British Parliamentary bye-election.

February 4.—The French Chamber of Deputies agrees to the proposed bounty to sugar-growers by a vote of 282 to 239....The Queen Regent of Spain signs the decree for Cuban reforms.

February 5.—The Portuguese Minister resigns, and the leader of the Progressives, Senhor de Castro, is summoned by the King to form a Ministry.

February 6.—The Portuguese Parliament is dissolved.

February 9.—Emperor William of Germany urges that the strength of the German army and navy be increased.

February 10.—The British House of Commons rejects the bill for the closing of public houses on Sunday by a vote of 209 to 149.

February 15.—Sir Alfred Milner is appointed Governor of Cape Colony to succeed Sir Hercules Robinson.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

January 20.—Lord Salisbury consents to the naming by Venezuela of one of the members of the Board of Arbitration between Great Britain and Venezuela; it is agreed that the member thus named shall be an American....Secretary Olney appears before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and argues for the ratification of the arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain.

HOTEL EXCELSIOR REGINA, CIMIEZ.
(Queen Victoria's winter resort in the South of France.)

January 21.—The British government issues a blue book containing correspondence with the other powers on Turkish reforms.

January 23.—The United States gunboat *Machias* arrives at Bangkok, Siam, having been ordered to protect American interests in troubles growing out of the Cheek claim.

January 25.—An Egyptian commission visits Red Sea ports for the purpose of taking precautionary measures against the bubonic plague now prevalent in India.

January 26.—C. F. Frederick Adam is appointed secretary of the British Embassy at Washington.

January 28.—The United States Senate ratifies the extradition treaties with the Orange Free State and the Argentine Republic, adding a clause conferring discretionary power on the surrendering government in the matter of giving up its own citizens....Count Muravieff, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, is received with high honors by the President of France.

January 30.—A treaty between the United States and

Great Britain for the settlement of the Alaska boundary dispute is signed at Washington by Secretary Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote....The Foreign Relations Committee of the United States Senate amends the arbitration treaty with Great Britain and orders a favorable report on the ratification of the treaty as amended.

February 1.—The treaty between the United States and Japan is ratified by the United States Senate....

MR. JOHN S. SARGENT.

(The American painter recently elected a member of the Royal Academy.)

Negotiations for a British West Indies cable are announced by Joseph Chamberlain in the House of Commons.

February 2.—The arbitration treaty between Great Britain and Venezuela is signed at Washington by Sir Julian Pauncefote and Señor Andrade.

February 5.—Sir Michael Hicks-Beach states in the British House of Commons that the action of France will prolong British occupation of Egypt.

February 6.—British warships are ordered to Crete.

February 8.—M. Hanotaux, Foreign Minister of France, replies to the statement of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach regarding affairs in Egypt.

February 10.—The fleet of Greek torpedo-boats, commanded by Prince George, sails from Athens for Crete.

February 11.—Greece announces an intention to intervene by force in Crete ; Turkey appeals to the powers.

February 13.—Turkey declares that Greece will be attacked in Thessaly if the powers do not repress the Greeks in Crete.

February 14.—The Greek army reserves are called out ; artillery and engineers embark for Crete.

February 15.—It is semi-officially announced that all the powers will co-operate to maintain peace in Crete.

INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL DOINGS.

January 20.—A receiver is appointed for the Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway of Chicago.

January 21.—The property of the Produce Cold Storage Exchange in Chicago, representing an investment of $2,500,000, is sold under foreclosure for $125,000....The German Savings Bank of Des Moines, Iowa, is closed.

January 25.—The National Bank of Potsdam, N. Y., closes its doors.

January 26.—The National Association of Manufacturers holds its second annual convention at Philadelphia.

January 27.—The Metropolitan Traction Company of New York City secures a controlling interest in the Second Avenue Raiload Company.

January 28.—The Covent Building and Loan Association of Knoxville, Tenn., applies for a receivership.

January 29.—Work is discontinued in the West Shore Railway car-shops at Frankfort, N. Y., and 300 men are discharged.

January 30.—The Bolt Trust and the Steel Billet Pool collapse.

February 1.—Owing to lack of funds the dock laborers' strike at Hamburg ends in failure.

February 3.—Frank Thomson is elected president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, to succeed the late George B. Roberts.

February 4.—The American Coffee Company is incorporated in New Jersey by officers of the Sugar Trust.... The Bank of England discount rate is reduced from 3½ to 3 per cent.

February 5.—Failures are announced of the Northwestern National Bank, Great Falls, Mont., and the First National Bank, Franklin, Ohio.

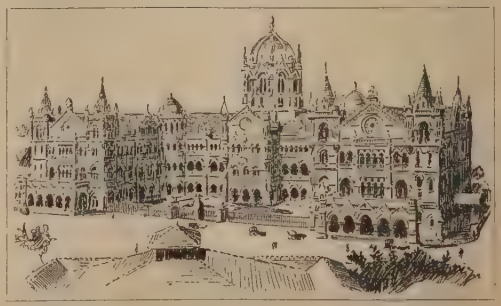
February 15.—The Pennsylvania Steel Company gives notice of a 10 per cent. reduction in wages.

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH.

January 20.—Employees of rolling-mills in Anina, Hungary, resist the *gendarmes*, and several are killed or wounded.

January 21.—In a kite ascension on Governor's Island, New York Harbor, Lieutenant Wise, U. S. A., attains an elevation of forty feet in a comparatively light wind. ....In the wreck of a schooner off Quogue, L. I., the entire crew of nine men are drowned.

January 22.—The Coast Defense and Harbor Improvement Convention meets at Tampa, Fla.



THE NEW CENTRAL RAILWAY STATION AT BOMBAY, INDIA.

January 25.—Celebration of the eighty-sixth birthday of Henry Barnard, the public school pioneer, at Hartford, Conn.

January 26.—Fire in the business portion of Philadelphia causes damage to property to the extent of $1,500,000.

January 29.—The New York Academy of Medicine celebrates its fiftieth anniversary; President Cleveland makes an address.

January 30.—The new Bishop of London is enthroned in St. Paul's Cathedral.

February 1.—Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall is elected president of Union Theological Seminary, New York City.

February 2.—The state capitol of Pennsylvania, at Harrisburg, is destroyed by fire at an estimated loss of $1,000,000; the most valuable of the public records are saved....The University at Rome is closed because of rioting by students.

February 4.—The plague is reported in parts of British India far distant from Bombay; the India Council at Calcutta passes a bill establishing rigorous quarantine restrictions.

February 5.—Many Christians are killed in Crete by Mussulmans....The world's championship skating races begin in Montreal.

February 6.—It is announced that John Nicholas Brown gives $200,000 for the public library building in Providence, R. I.

February 8.—After losing four men and suffering various other calamities, Admiral Bunce's fleet arrives off Charleston, S. C., for the purpose of carrying out the proposed mimic blockade of Charleston Harbor....The

MR. JOHN E. SEARLES.

Treasurer of the "Sugar Trust."

Royal Geographical Society presents a gold medal to Dr. Nansen, the Arctic explorer.

February 9.—In a riot at Hamburg resulting from the dockers' strike, two men are killed and 19 seriously wounded; nearly a hundred arrests are made.

February 10.—On an official trial run at Newport, R. I., torpedo boat No. 6 makes a speed of from 28.72 to 28.78 knots an hour....The National Assembly of the League of American Wheelmen meets at Albany, N. Y.

REV. CHAS. CUTHBERT HALL, D.D.

(New President Union Theological Seminary, New York.)

February 11.—Fire does some damage to the Canadian Parliament buildings in Ottawa.

February 15.—It is announced that Yale University will receive $750,000 from the estate of the late William Lampson of Leroy, N. Y.

OBITUARY.

January 20.—Rev. Dr. William Rankin Duryee, prores-sor of ethics in Rutgers College, 59....Col. J. B. Moulton, a prominent Western engineer, 87.

January 22.—Sir Isaac Pitman, inventor of the system of stenography known by his name, 84....Gen. John D. Stevenson of St. Louis, a veteran of the Mexican and Civil Wars, 76....Comte de Rémusat, member of the French Senate, 66....Cardinal Angelo Bianchi, Bishop of Palestine, 79.

January 23.—Gen. Henry G. Thomas of Maine, 59.... Mrs. Margaret Hamilton Hungerford, the novelist known as "The Duchess."

January 25.—Gen. Albion Parris Howe, U. S. A., retired, 77.

January 27.—Rev. Dr. Solomon Deutsch, a philologist of New York City, 80....Ex-Mayor James Howell of Brooklyn, 67.

January 29.—Gen. John E. Smith, U. S. A., retired.

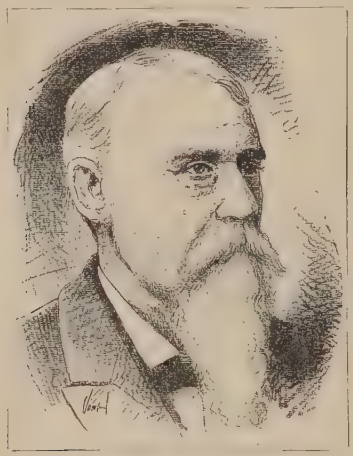
January 30.—George B. Roberts, president of the Pennslyvania Railroad Company, 64....Rev. Dr. Joshua Hall McIlvaine, president of Evelyn College, Princeton, N. J., 82....Rev. Jacob Franklin Oller, Bishop of the German Church of Pennsylvania, 72.

February 1.—Sir Thomas Spencer Wells, distinguished English physician and surgeon, 79....M. Martini, inventor of the Martini rifle.

February 2.—Baron de Soubeyran, French politician and former member of the Chamber of Deputies, 67....

The Duchess of Montpensier, sister of ex-Queen Isabella of Spain, 65.

February 3.—The Rev. J. A. Brooks, Prohibition candidate for the Vice-Presidency in 1888 ...Mrs. Margaret Hosmer of Philadelphia, writer of short stories, 66.



THE LATE GENERAL J. O. SHELBY.

February 4.—Professor Harris of the Baptist Theological Seminary at Louisville, Ky., 59.

February 5.—Matthew G. Upton, for forty years a leading editorial writer in San Francisco.

February 7.—Albert M. Billings, president of the Home National Bank of Chicago, 85. ..Chief Engineer William S. Smith, U. S. N., 60....Gen. Raffaele Cadorna, a well-known Italian soldier, 82....Charles W. Brooke, a well-known criminal lawyer of New York City, 60.

February 8.—Judge Leonard E. Wales of Delaware, 75. ....Gen. Sir Wilbraham Oates Lennox of the British Army, 66.

February 9.—Frank May, formerly chief cashier of the Bank of England....Mrs. Eliza Greatorex, one of the first women artists of the United States.

THE LATE SIR ISAAC PITMAN.

February 10.—Judge Benjamin J. Patton, who was appointed to office by President Andrew Jackson.... Dr. Edwin A. Bourgoin, prominent French chemist, 60. ....Count Armand de Castan, who has sung in opera under the name of Castelmary for many years, 62.... Rev. Stephen Cornelius Leonard, a well-known Congregational clergyman, 78.

February 12.—Rev. Dr. William Kincaid, corresponding secretary of the Congregational Home Missionary Society, 56....Homer Dodge Martin, artist, 59.

THE LATE GEO. B. ROBERTS.

(President of the Pennsylvania Railway System).

February 13.—John Randolph Tucker, the distinguished Virginia lawyer, 73....Gen. J. O. Shelby, a well-known Confederate veteran.

February 14.—William P. St. John of New York City, one of the leading advocates of free silver in the East, 50.

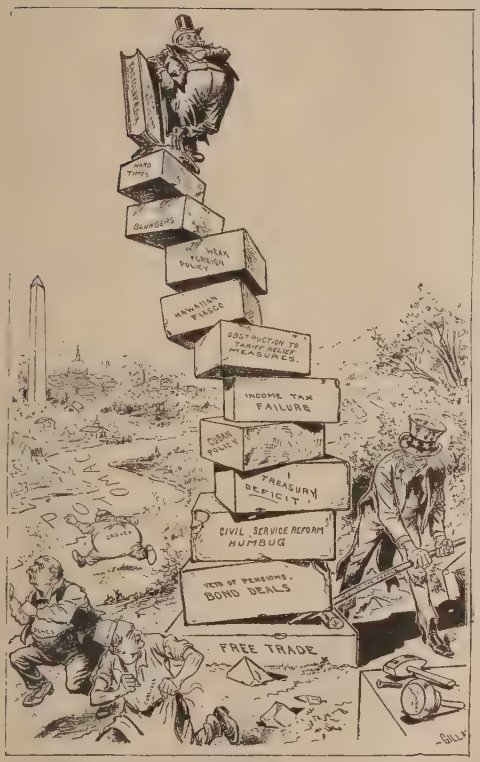
THE FIFTH POSTAL CONGRESS.

President Cleveland, in his last annual message, called public attention to the congress of the Universal Postal Union, which is to meet in Washington on the first Wednesday in May, 1897.

The President alluded to this conrgess in the following words:

"The Universal Postal Union, which now embraces all the civilized world, and whose delegates will represent 1,000,000,000 people, will hold its fifth congress in the city of Washington in May, 1897. The United States may be said to have taken the initiative which led to the first meeting of this congress at Berne in 1874, and the formation of the Universal Postal Union, which brings the postal service of all countries to every man's neighborhood and has wrought marvels in cheapening postal rates and securing absolutely safe mail communication throughout the world. Previous congresses have met in Berne, Paris, Lisbon and Vienna."

CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.



ALL IS QUIET ON THE POTOMAC TO-NIGHT.

Cleveland builded a Washington Monument for himself, but on the fourth of March the people's Idol of 1892 will fall, and the whole country will rejoice.—From *Judge* (New York).

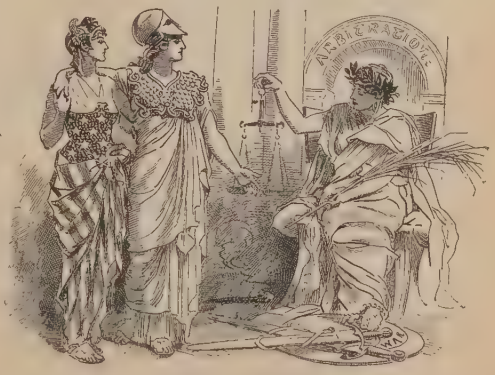
THE American cartoonists this month have occupied themselves more generally with local than with national topics and personages. About the time this number is in the hands of our readers, there will be an avalanche of caricatures having to do with the change of administration. *Judge*, however, has for some weeks been devoting a series of parting salutes to Mr. Cleveland, and one of them, for which Mr. Gillam is responsible, we reproduce herewith. Mr. McKinley has been treated with rare lenience and good will by the journalist-artists of every political opinion.

The arbitration treaty gives *Punch* an opportunity for a graceful and neighborly cartoon, entitled "Kith and Kin," while the Senate's "hold-up" of the treaty has been keenly assailed by nearly all the leading American caricaturists. The accompanying reproduction from a drawing by Mr. Bush for the New York *Herald* is a typical specimen. The friendly interest expressed in the idea of arbitration by continental statesmen, apropos of the signing of the Anglo-American convention, is

SENATORIAL JUGGLERY.—From the *Herald* (New York).

remarked by the Chicago *Times-Herald* cartoonist, who pictures several of the powers as running to find shelter under Uncle Sam's broad umbrella, while poor little Spain's parasol is twisted and torn in the storm.

The Cuban troubles have naturally kept the artists extremely busy. The Spanish illustrated papers invaria-



KITH AND KIN.

(The Anglo-American General Arbitration Treaty was signed on January 11, 1897.—Important Events of the World.)—From *Punch* (London).

SEEKING SHELTER UNDER UNCLE SAM'S UMBRELLA.

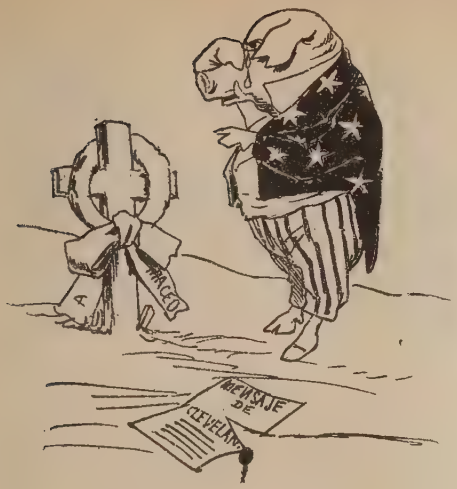
The *Standard's* Vienna correspondent says that an inspired Paris correspondent of the *Politische Correspondenz* learns that France is meditating the negotiation of a treaty of arbitration with the United States similar to the Anglo-American treaty. Such a treaty would be very welcome in France, and the prospects for its conclusion are in no way unfavorable.—Recent Special Cable Dispatch from London.—From *Times-Herald* (Chicago).

bly represent Uncle Sam as a hog, or else as a pork-packer with a hog under his arm. The porcine suggestion is never omitted. We reproduce a very characteristic Spanish cartoon, which represents the American hog shedding tears at the grave of Maceo. This is regarded in Spain as irresistibly funny. Mr. Hamilton in *Judge* has drawn several cartoons representing Cuba as a plump but pensive infant, obviously entitled to liberty or anything else he might care to ask for. Mr. McCutcheon of the Chicago *Record* sums up the news that purports to come from Cuba in a little drawing which represents Weyler chasing Gomez, and Gomez pursuing Weyler, around and around the same exciting course. *Judy* evidently considers Brother Jonathan as certain to have his way about Cuba in the end, and depicts that gentleman sitting astride the planet, ordering England out of Venezuela, Spain out of Cuba, and every other fellow out of his particular bit of mischief-making. Our amusing Mexican contemporary *El Ahuizote* has been doing the boldest cartoon work of any paper that comes to our table. The big figures of Weyler and Uncle Sam in belligerent attitudes have been reduced by our engravers from originals that approach life size.

There has been much anxiety and heart-burning among the candidates for cabinet positions and first-class diplomatic appointments. New York alone has besieged Mr. McKinley with the claims of about half a dozen gentlemen who were determined to succeed Mr. Bayard at the Court of St. James. If it goes to a New York man, it

LIBERTY CALLS CUBA.

Uncle Sam is bound hand and foot—while our civilization demands that justice be done the people of Cuba. From *Judge* (New York).



THE GRIEF OF UNCLE SAM.
From a Spanish paper.

JONATHAN: "Get off the earth."
From *Judy* (London).

Pugilato en perspectiva.

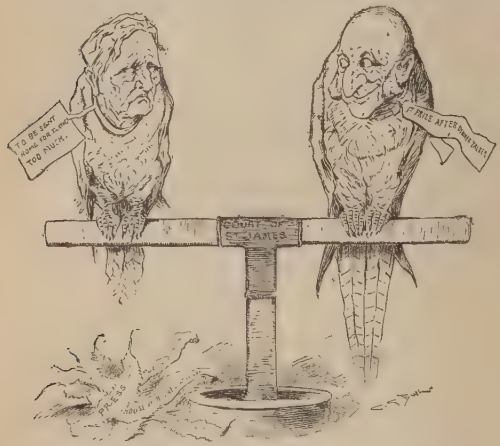
En guardia ante Tío Samuel.

Pugilato en perspectiva.

En guardia ante Weyler.

THE RESPECTIVE ATTITUDES OF SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES AS THEY APPEAR TO A MEXICAN CARTOONIST.
From *El Ahuizote* (City of Mexico).

seems pretty likely that Mr. Chauncey M. Depew will have the place; and Mr. Bush of the *Herald* therefore represents Mr. Bayard as giving Chauncey a bit of advice out of his own experience. Mr Bayard's much talking has certainly not improved his reputation in this country; but doubtless he finds compensation in the approval



"TAKE A FOOL'S ADVICE, CHAUNCEY, DON'T TALK."
From the *Herald* (New York).

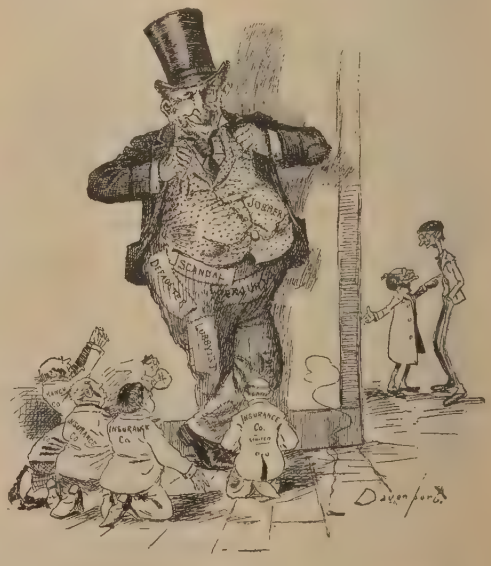
AUTOCRATS OF THE BREAKFAST TABLE QUARREL.
From the *Journal* (New York).

GOV. TANNER AND HIS APPOINTEES.
What do you think of my statesmen?"
From the *Record* (Chicago).

WHY DOESN'T SOME CHARITABLE CORPORATION RELIEVE THE DESTITUTE "GANG" ALDERMEN?
From *The Record* (Chicago).

of his English friends, who are making his last days at London one perpetual round of feastings and toastings.

Nothing of late has made the New York cartoonists so serious and bitter in their satire as the appointment by Governor Black of Mr. Louis F. Payn to be Commissioner of Insurance. Mr. Davenport, whose campaign work added not a little to the conspicuousness of Mr. Hanna, has given us in the New York *Journal* his idea of Mr. Payn as Insurance Commissioner. Local politics in Illinois, in like manner, has given occasion for satirical attack, Governor Tanner's appointments having come in for as much criticism as Governor Black's. While the New York papers have given prominence to the trust investigation and the "autocracts of the breakfast table," or represented Father Knickerbocker as com-



A NEW YORK STATESMAN READY FOR BUSINESS.
From the *Journal* (New York).

AFTER THE BALL.

FATHER KNICKERBOCKER: "Go on now. It's all over!"
From the *Tribune* (Chicago).

pletely taken up with the Bradley Martin ball, the Chicago papers have had boodle aldermen to depict, and local incidents in ample variety.

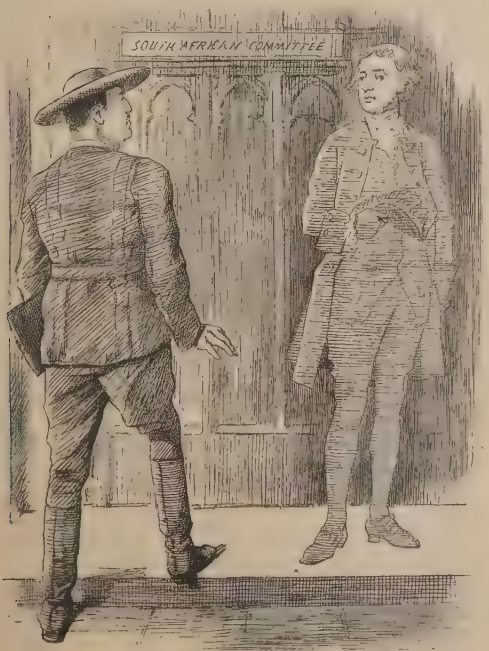
In England, the return of Cecil Rhodes from the Cape to meet the Parliamentary investigating committee which is to deal with the underlying facts of the Jameson raid, has given the cartoonists a subject which none

HOME AGAIN.

CUSTOMS OFFICER BULL (*loq.*): "Have you anything to declare?"

HON. CECIL RHODES: "Yes, the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth."—From *Fun*.

of them have neglected; while the pending Education bill, and several new phases of the Irish question, have been the other leading topics. Our last cartoon page (following this) presents four foreign suggestions of what the year 1897 may have in store.



AT WESTMINSTER HALL.
1795-1897.

SHADE OF WARREN HASTINGS (to C-c-l Rh-d-s): "I succeeded and was impeached! You fail—and are called as a witness."—From *Punch* (London).

DIRTY WEATHER AHEAD.

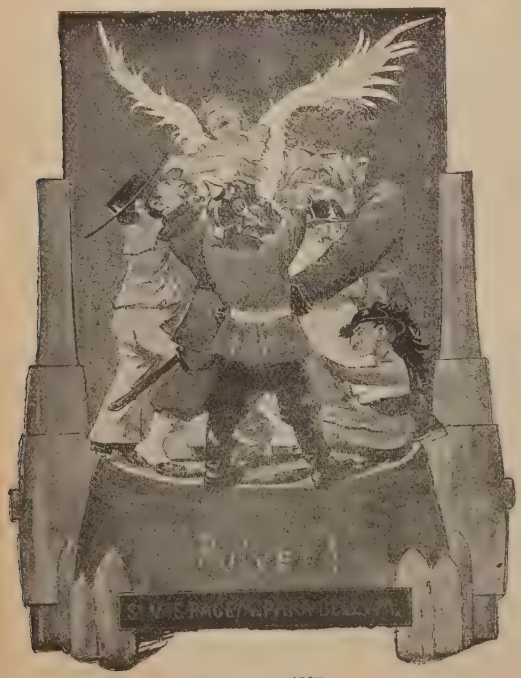
THE MARQUIS: "It looks very nasty out there, Arthur. I thou you told me we were going to have such a smooth, quiet passage?"

ARTHUR: "Well, sir, the fact is the wind has got up in an entir unexpected quarter."—From the *Westminster Gazette*.

SOUTH AFRICA IN 1897.—From the *Cape Times* (Capetown).

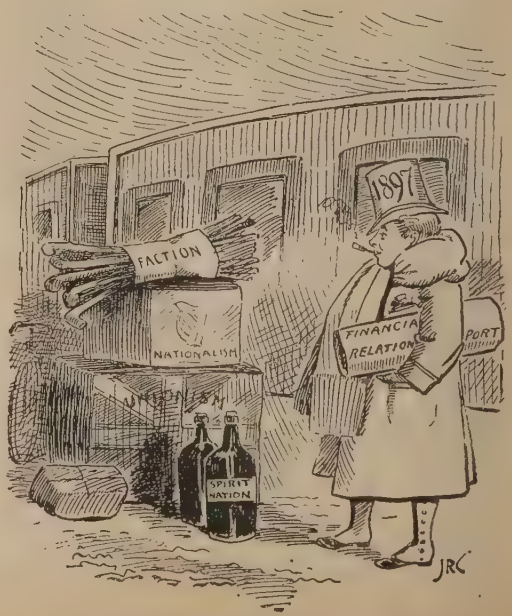
THE (UN) HAPPY NEW YEAR.

YOUNG 1897 (nervously): "I hope none of these things will go off—while I'm here, at any rate."—From the *Clarion* (London).



EUROPE IN 1897.

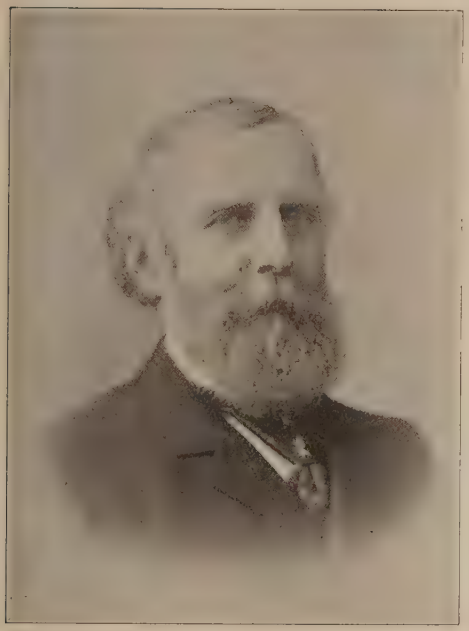
Peace will be assured in the New Year.—From *Ulk* (Berlin).



IRELAND IN 1897.—From the *Irish Figaro* (Dublin).

LYMAN J. GAGE: A CHARACTER SKETCH.

BY MOSES P. HANDY.



LYMAN J. GAGE, SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY IN MR. M'KINLEY'S CABINET.

IT has been the fashion for Chicagoans to call Lyman J. Gage the ideal citizen. They believe also, that he will prove the ideal Secretary of the Treasury.

For ten years no movement for civic aggrandizement, no patriotic endeavor, no effort for municipal reform, no great charitable undertaking has been launched in the Western metropolis without the sanction, counsel or active co-operation of Mr. Gage. This is a great deal to say of a citizen who has no claim to such consideration except those involved in uprightness of character, poise of judgment and innate love of humanity. He is president of a great bank; but there are two score banks in the city. He is a man of means but he does not figure on the roll of millionaires; perhaps a thousand of his fellow-citizens are richer in this world's goods. He occupies no official position, although the mayoralty once might have been his on the condition of a simple yes. He is a Christian, but not a sectarian. He is a graceful public speaker, but not a great orator. He controls no newspaper nor any other instrument for molding public opinion. He is not old enough to command respect on the score of age. His learning is self-acquired. He has no advantage in birth or antecedents. His ascendency, therefore, is the ascendency of intellect and character and of nothing else.

THE STORY OF HIS LIFE.

Lyman Judson Gage is descended from an early settler of New England, but his parents, Eli and Mary Judson Gage, were New Yorkers. Eli Gage was a farmer, but in later life kept what is known in the country as a general store. Lyman's school days were few and ended when he was fourteen years of age. He quit the school in Rome (whither the family had moved in 1846), to take the position of mail agent on the Rome and Watertown Railroad, thus beginning life as a servant of the federal government. A better opening presented itself in 1854, when at eighteen years of age he was offered and eagerly accepted work as office boy and junior clerk in the Oneida Central bank at Rome. His duties were to sweep out the office, go errands, and to help in the book keeping. His wages were $100 for the first year, and when he asked a raise for the second, the firm urged that he was already well paid for a beginner and rather than pay him more gave him his walking papers.

About that time all the boys in Central New York were affected with the Western fever, and young Gage succumbed to one of the worst attacks. Obtaining such letters of recommendation as he could he went to Chicago arriving there "with few dol-

LYMAN J. GAGE AT FOURTEEN.

lars and no friends." He had made up his mind to be a banker, but no Chicago bank was in need of his services. He could not afford to be idle, however, and determined to take any job that might be offered. The only opening was little to his liking, but he took it. His first work was as a sort of roustabout in the lumber yard of Nathan Cobb on the corner of Adams and Canal streets, a locality now in the heart of the wholesale district of Chicago. His duties were to do as he was told. He carried logs from the wagon to the pile, fed logs to circular saws, and occasionally drove a team of mules. The pay was a pittance, but the exercise in the open air broadened his chest and hardened his muscles. After a whole year thus passed, he became night watchman of the yard and spent his time guarding against the fires which sooner or later bring all lumber piles to ashes. Another year passed before he had another promotion. Then he became a book-keeper, but this promotion was not for long, for the panic of 1857 came on and business depression made it necessary for his employers to make a change which involved dispensing with the junior book-keeper's services. Seeking other employment in vain, he had to resume the night watchman's task.

Copyright photo by Capes, Chicago.

MR. GAGE AT HIS DESK IN THE BANK (HIS LATEST PICTURE).

Not until he had been three years in Chicago did luck come his way. During all this time he had clung to the idea that he was "cut out for a banker," and so had become a familiar applicant for employment at every bank in town. On the third of August, 1858, he was summoned to the office of the Merchants' Loan & Trust Company, where his name was on file as a candidate for any opening, however humble. Mr. Holt, the cashier, asked him if he could keep a set of books. "I can try." "That is not what we want. Can you do it?" "I can if it can be done in twenty-three hours out of the twenty-four." On that assurance he was engaged at $500 a year. He had obtained the long desired standing room in a Chicago bank. A few months later he was the paying teller at $1,200 a year and thenceforward his course was clear and his progress rapid. In 1860 he became cashier with an annual salary of $2,000, and for the next eight years he served the Merchants' Loan & Trust Company in that capacity. Fourteen years later he was offered and declined, $20,000 a year to return to that service.

CHICAGO'S GREAT BANK.

In 1868 began Mr. Gage's connection with the greatest of Western banks, the First National of Chicago. For years he was the assistant cashier and on its reorganization in 1882 he became the vice-president and general manager. In 1891 he succeeded to the presidency with an annual salary of $25,000. Although not the largest stockholder in the First National Bank he is the mainspring of the institution, and the whole financial world accords him credit for the masterly management which has made it the Gibraltar of Western capital. Since its reorganization sixteen years ago it has accumulated a surplus of $2,000,000, and its deposits are not infrequently greater than those of any other banking house in America. Its foreign business alone amounts to $50,000,000 annually. Its capital stock is

$3,000,000 and the annual dividends thereon are 12 per cent. and have been for years. The stock has sold as high as $335 a share. A late Comptroller of the Currency said that in legitimate banking business dissociated from kite-flying and speculation, there is only one institution that surpasses it—namely, the Bank of England.

Mr. Gage rarely passes a day or business hour away from his office. His habits are as methodical

Photo by Cox, Chicago.

MRS. LYMAN J. GAGE.

as clockwork. At half past eight o'clock he opens the door of his residence on State street and descends the steps. He walks to and from the bank, which is a mile and a half away. Only once during the day does he leave his desk, except to walk to the open door to greet or dismiss a visitor. He takes his luncheon in the basement of the building at the same table with the officers and employees. This meal is supplied at the expense of the bank. All through the day there is a constant stream of callers and they are received in the order of their coming. There is no servant to ask your name. No card is sent in; the visitor announces his own name. Those who wait and those in conversation with the president are in full view of each other. Many call on other than their own or the bank's private business, but they take their turn and whether the subject of their interview is of private or public concern they are given just their quota of attention and no more. A banker above all other men, it seems to me, must be able to say no, and Mr. Gage says it as often as anybody; but it is the rarest thing in the world for a visitor to leave his presence in other than an amiable frame of mind.

It is one of Mr. Gage's theories that a bank should have no political affiliations or entanglements. Shortly after he took the management of the First National Bank he induced the directory to decline all deposits from the state, county and municipal boards and state, county and town officers. Some banks consider these accounts especially desirable and do all sorts of scheming to get them. A state or city treasurer finds it necessary to give a large bond, a million of dollars or so, and the directors of certain banks become his bondsmen on condition that their banks shall be the depositories of the public funds. Mr. Gage thinks that such deposits are undesirable, because the banks thus favored are obliged to take a hand in politics for the protection or furtherance of their interests, and because, also, the depositors of public funds have an artificial and harmful relation to other customers of the institution. They are depositors who never borrow, and whose superior claims upon the directors who are their bondsmen may cause trouble. One reason why a great bank in Chicago had to be choked to death promptly at the instance of the Clearing House was that it had $1,200,000 of public deposits in its vaults. If a hint as to what was impending leaked out, these deposits would have been drawn out and the smaller depositors might have been greatly prejudiced thereby.

Mr. Gage believes a bank officer has no business to speculate. Asked to what particularly might be ascribed the standing of the First National Bank of Chicago and the fact that it has withstood so many panics, he said he did not know unless it was because the bank confined itself to legitimate banking and was ready for every emergency. As to the money panic of 1893 the New York banks deserved great credit for meeting the emergency as they did. The Chicago banks did not follow their example in the use of Clearing House certificates because they were situated differently. In New York's case it was a necessity and he had no patience with the western sneers at the expense of New York in this matter. New York is the financial headquarters in this country. Chicago is a side-show in comparison. New York is the place of final settlements. Chicago being nearer the base of supplies was expected to provide the buyers of those supplies with money to make purchases and start things eastward. For this purpose certificates would not do, and fortunately the concentration of money at Chicago on account of the World's Fair gave Chicago banks the money that was necessary to keep trade moving. If Chicago had been obliged to succumb other cities would

have done the same and the use of Clearing House certificates might have become general instead of local. It is to New York's honor that she stood the brunt of the money panic so bravely.

THE WORLD'S FAIR PRESIDENCY.

The Chicago World's Fair first brought Mr. Gage into national prominence. The turning point in the history of that fair was his election to the presidency of the local corporation having the enterprise in hand. His personal guarantee that the required amount of money ($10,000,000) would be raised convinced Congress and the country that Chicago was in earnest. The project grew in his mind as in other minds as time passed, but he was ever abreast of those whose aims were the highest, and every suggestion toward making the exposition of educational value as well as a money-making enterprise found in him a cordial sympathizer. Whenever there was friction between officers and boards Mr. Gage with his tact played the *rôle* of peacemaker. When money was lacking he was fertile in resources. After two years' service as president during the period of preparation, he found that the duties took him too much away from his business and he surrendered the trust to other hands, but to the last he served upon the directory and worked as hard as ever with little share of the honors.

None of those connected with the enterprise in any official capacity will dispute that the success of the Chicago World's Fair was largely due to the genius, tact and wise counsel of Lyman J. Gage. Although representing a large holding of stock in the local corporation he stood firm for the national authority. Once when the former passed a resolution which might be construed as in bad faith toward the latter he resigned rather than execute it. Mr. Gage was not the man to act in heat or resign from pique, and the directors, realizing that he was impelled from principle, and that his retirement endangered the success of the enterprise, immediately reconsidered the resolution which an hour before they had adopted with enthusiasm. On his final retirement from the presidency he turned his salary of $6,000 a year back into the treasury to be added to his original subscription.

THE CIVIC FEDERATION.

The Civic Federation is another field in which Mr. Gage has found an opportunity for the exercise of his public spirit. This organization was an outgrowth of Mr. W. T. Stead's visit to this country and of his long sojourn in Chicago. Mr. Gage was elected to the presidency during his absence in Europe, but those who had the undertaking in hand felt that they could count upon his sympathy and active co operation, and knew that his name would be a tower of strength. It was a personal sacrifice for him to accept the trust, but he did so, and again he illustrated how the best of enterprises can be helped by a good name. The Civic Federation has been a power for good and a terror to evil-doers. It unified and quickened public charities, it created a wholesome public sentiment on municipal reform, it turned civic pride into wholesome channels, it divorced the police from politics, it discouraged bribe-giving and bribe taking, it started the crusade for aldermanic honesty, it cleaned the streets, it abated public gambling and it made possible civil service reform. Mr. Gage is entitled to no more credit than his successor in the presidency, Mr. W. T. Baker, and others, for these multiform good works, but to his fostering care was due the survival of the organization for more than a single year, and to this day he is one of its leading spirits.

His support of the Civic Federation was based, however, more in his faith in its educational power than upon his belief that it could accomplish reforms by direct application of its own methods and energy to specific cases. Such an organization he thought would raise the plane of municipal thought to new and higher levels by the enlistment of individuals in the public service, by accustoming them to the touch of elbow and by a concentration of effort in a general attack upon official laxity and municipal corruption. The motto of the organization as suggested by Mr. Gage embodies his theory: "The character of the citizen is reflected in the municipality of which he is a part." When he started a subscription of fifty thousand dollars for the prosecution of election frauds he took the ground that whether convictions ensued or not, it would be a great gain for civic morality if business men could be induced to spend their money for such a worthy purpose. Their financial investment would be the measure, and at a higher mark than ever before, of their zeal for the public welfare and their

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, COR. STATE AND WASHINGTON STS, JUST AFTER GREAT FIRE OF 1871.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING, COR. MONROE AND DEARBORN STS., 1895.

feeling of responsibility for the good name of the city.

A MODEL FOR MUNICIPAL REFORMERS.

Here is Mr. Gage's own statement of the aims of the Civic Federation of Chicago. It is a programme well worth the attention of municipal reformers everywhere :

"It is the aim of the federation to bring into co-ordination those social and moral forces that make for the common welfare. It purposes to quicken and deepen in the minds of all our citizens a conviction of their duties to the civic whole. To this end it will endeavor to spread a better knowledge of our municipal organization, how it is operated, and how by the inattention and neglect of the voter it becomes corrupted, extravagant, and wasteful. It will encourage attendance at the primaries and the selection of good candidates for office. In short it will reassert the principle that the people as the sovereign is entitled to honest and faithful service from its servants. It will repudiate the proposition that the municipal agencies representing all the people, paid for their service by taxes levied upon all, have the right to use the power and influence thus derived to promote the political fortunes of any set of individuals or any party. The Civic Federation will assist right-minded municipal officers in the economical and efficient administration of their duties. Such power as it has or can gain it will use to expose or correct maladministration or neglect and to punish those who willfully betray their solemn duties while in official station. The Civic Federation is absolutely non-partisan in all its theories and plans of action, and will frown down all attempts, if such be made, to pervert its actions to the advantage of any political party.

"The idea of the Civic Federation is primarily an educational one. Its policy is to focus all the forces now laboring to advance the municipal, philanthropic, industrial and moral interests of Chicago. It believes in the theory that in union there is strength, and it invites the co-operation of all societies and organizations, regardless of party or sect, in its efforts to raise the standard and ethics of municipal life in Chicago.

ASSOCIATED EFFORT; USES AND ABUSES.

The Civic Federation and the Economic Conferences are only two of the many organizations in which Mr Gage has sought to enforce his favorite theory as to the value of associated effort. "I believe," he said, "they possess a high value to the individual who becomes related to them and that the aggregated power of associated effort is more than multiplied by the number of individuals who compose it. Beyond this I believe that such associations have value not only to the individuals who compose them and to the specific end in view, but far beyond. Under the conditions of intense personal application which modern business affairs impose, nothing is so good for an individual as to have his intense personal absorption broken in upon. No sooner do we come into association with our fellows for general instead of for private ends than we find our whole mental atmosphere enlarged. The horizon is extended. The mind makes new estimates of life. The moral motives are quickened. The higher sympathies are excited. The heart is refreshed with hope. Zeal and enthusiasm are renewed and made fruitful in results."

Of the abuses of associated effort, however, he is not unmindful. He says, "The competitive system in industrial and business affairs, after destroying the wealthiest competitors, is giving place to powerful combinations among the strong survivors. The aggregation of power into the hands of the relatively few tends to increase the dependency of the mass. This is the dangerous feature. Concurrently with this concentrative movement in capital we witness a similar movement in the great unemployed class. The individual is subordinating himself to organizations with an executive head who speaks in his behalf and to whose counsel and dictation he must render strict obedience. With these numerous combines both of labor and capital government interference will surely be invoked and exercised. It has already been invoked and exercised. Governmental inteference in the industrial relations of the people is a departure totally at variance with the fundamental theory of our constitution."

RELATIONS WITH WORKING MEN.

When Mr. Gage's appointment to the Secretaryship of the Treasury was announced and the press

began to sound public opinion as to the wisdom of the choice, it was assumed by those who did not know him that being a banker and an alleged plutocrat Mr. Gage's appointment would be particularly distasteful to, if not actually resented by, the working classes. Great was the surprise, therefore, at the discovery that to no part of the population of Chicago was the choice more acceptable than to the working people. Not one of the labor leaders or the socialistic agitators who were interviewed failed to speak a good word in his behalf. Naturally this phenomenon excited a great deal of curiosity and comment. How was it possible for a man in Mr. Gage's position thus to win the favor of a class to which as a banker he was traditionally supposed to be obnoxious? The story of his connection with what are known as the Economic Conferences partially answers this question.

MR. GAGE AT THIRTY-FIVE.

THE ECONOMIC CONFERENCES.

On the day after the anarchistic outbreak culminated in the Haymarket riot and bomb throwing Chicago had the cold shivers. Mingled with apprehension there was on the part of some good citizens, and Mr. Gage among the number, a feeling of self-reproach. It was his thought that the good citizens and what is known as the better class should not entirely escape the responsibility for what had happened. Mr. Gage felt that for his own part he had not been sufficiently careful to know what the grievances of the discontented were or to what extent their wrongs might be righted. These feelings led him to put himself in immediate communication with certain representative men who were more or less in sympathy with the discontented elements of the community. Upon consultation with them he hit upon the idea of the Economic Conferences. This involved the organization of an Economic Club to be composed of not more than 24 members embracing in about equal proportions persons from the industrial classes, from business pursuits and from what are known as the learned professions. The membership was to include one or more representatives of the more prominent form of modern economic thought. The first meeting of the club was held in the drawing room of Mr. Gage's fine new residence, into which by a singular coincidence he and his family had moved on the very day of the Haymarket riot. The company gathered around Mr. Gage's table for refreshment and after supper the talking began. Among those present were George Schilling, an aggressive socialistic labor leader; Henry D. Lloyd, the well-known academic apostle of state socialism; Mark L. Crawford, a trades unionist of local note, and the notorious Tommy Morgan, who is the recognized leader of the socialist labor party in Chicago. Then there was a sprinkling of divines and lawyers. The business men were shy, but among those present besides Mr. Gage was another banker, Chas. L. Hutchinson, and Messrs. H. H. Kohlsaat and Franklin MacVeagh.

After several meetings at Mr. Gage's house with every satisfaction resulting from the exchange of ideas, but no specific concessions on either side, the Economic Club, with a view to widening its field, moved into a hired hall, and the public, to the extent of the seating capacity of the hall, was invited to attend what became known as the Economic Conferences. The plan was to have the members of the club successively preside and read a paper, after which questions might be asked of the speaker, and a general debate was allowed. Mr. Gage presided at the first meeting and delivered an address on "Banking in its Relations to the Public Interest." In the debate which followed he confesses that the socialists were rather too much for him. He modestly says that his complete discomfiture was only averted by being asked to yield the floor for half an hour (which he did most willingly) to Mrs. Ormiston Chant, the well-known English reformer. At the second meeting it was Tommy Morgan's turn to take the platform. He did so with a paper on State Socialism and obtained the immedate sympathy of the audience with his opening sentence. "Last week," he said, "you were addressed

by a distinguished banker, six feet high and of imposing appearance. Mr. Gage is educated, prosperous and well fed. To-night I ask you to hear little Tommy Morgan, not much to look at, stunted from his childhood, a factory hand from seven years of age." He then made a speech which set Mr. Gage thinking, and it was that speech, together with his experience in being caught unarmed the week before, that led the incoming Secretary of the Treasury to begin the persistent if not systematic studies of sociology and political economy which have made him a well informed man on those subjects.

The unifying principles of the Economic Club and its only tenet were embodied in these words: "We unite in the belief that through friendly conferences a better understanding between the different members of the social body may be secured, and that thus society may assist in accomplishing the progressive movement which may lie before it with the least of hostility and bitterness, disorder and confusion." For three years the Economic Conferences were held, greatly to the satisfaction of their promoters, but without material effect on the great body of local public opinion. Finally they were abandoned by common consent, nobody converted to anybody else's opinion, everybody strengthened in his original conclusions, but all more tolerantly disposed toward each other.

The discontinuance of the Economic Conferences was a disappointment to Mr. Gage, but he felt that his trouble was not in vain. Good seed had been sown. As for himself, his closer contact with the missionaries of social discontent broadened his mental horizon and made him far more sympathetic and more of an optimist than ever. His present view of what should be the attitude of intelligent men toward current business and social problems is thus expressed:

"We all recognize that the favoring conditions have been of late much disturbed. With no present actual violence, there is yet lacking that kind of peace which includes the spirit of harmony with mutual confidence and good will. The great labor organizations cry out with bitter voices at the development of business consolidations, combines and trusts. These, in turn, protest against the tyrannies and exactions of the labor combines, which hinder and threaten industrial operations. I shall not discuss the virtues and vices of either. Looked at philosophically, both movements are evolutionary—they are in the natural order. We may hope that the vices may be passing phenomena, to disappear later when the great economical good embodied in each shall appear, free from the glaring faults which now make them disturbing elements in our industrial commercial life.

"Business men actively engaged in affairs have the advantage of knowledge, experience, insight, and possess an extended influence. They must not limit their exercise to private use. They should use them also to public ends. Recognizing the duties which lie upon them as factors in a government of the people, they must be patient with ignorance, with prejudice, with false and injurious estimates which the ignorant make. Diligent in business, they should serve the Lord in the broad sense of devotion to the common weal. Do not turn pessimist. 'That way to madness leads.' It is wonderful, when we think of it, that things are as well as they are. They may, by such help, be made much better. We must cultivate faith."

EXPERIENCE AS AN ARBITRATOR.

The attitude of organized labor toward Mr. Gage was conspicuously exemplified in his appointment as arbitrator in the differences which led to riot between the Illinois coal miners at Streator and the employing companies. Mr. Gage was nominated by the miners, but was the choice of both parties, and upon him rested the final responsibility of the decision. He consented to act on the condition that the other arbitrators were to hear all the testimony, make a summary of it and lay before him the reading points. In many other instances he has discharged similar duties to the satisfaction of all concerned. His sense of equity is well nigh infallible, and it is often remarked that his capacity for weighing both sides would make him a great judge. People in the West have come to have the most implicit confidence not only in his judgment, but in his foresight. I have heard a man not usually given to extravagant speech say "Gage is the only man I know who is always right." Frequently in business and in public affairs, to my knowledge, the most carefully prepared plans of other men of weight in Chicago have been knocked in the head by the foresight of Mr. Gage, much to the surprise and chagrin of their promoters; but time and observation show him to be nearly always in the right. So while his sanction does not always augur success, his disapproval of a proposition is something few people have been able to withstand or circumvent.

SOCIALISM, SPIRITUALISM AND THE SINGLE TAX.

Catholic hospitality to ideas of whatever paternity—to the extent of giving them a respectful hearing when sincerely presented—is one of Mr. Gage's striking characteristics. It is this receptivity, combined with an extreme tolerance for dissent and sympathy for the dissenter, which has given rise to the rumor that he is a free-trader, a state socialist, a single taxer, a spiritualist, and what not. He is none of these things; yet in every case it is easy to see whence the thought came. His participation in the Economic Conferences sufficed to tar him, in the estimation of the narrow minded, with the socialistic stick. A vote for Cleveland associated him with the free trade propagandists. A good friend whose hobby is the single tax, and at whose instance he read Henry George's "Progress and Poverty," solicited his aid for the single tax propaganda in Delaware and Mr. Gage gave him $25 as a quit

claim. To that extent only he became a single tax man.

As to spiritualism, it is a fact that Mr. Gage is an earnest investigator. For years the study of psychical phenomena has been a sort of fad with him. He is a corresponding member of the London Society for Psychical Research and is a regular reader of its transactions. That society is not composed of spiritualists; its roll of members embraces many men prominent in religion, philosophy, politics, literature and journalism, whose lack of faith, much more of superstition, is well known. Mr. Gage's own study of the fascinating subject has strengthened his conclusion that the supernatural plays no part in the production of the phenomena which are the stock in trade of the spiritualists. "I do not believe in spiritualism," he said. "I wish I could. But I think it is well worth while to investigate and classify individual experiences of automatic mental action, thought transference. telepathy, alleged apparitions, etc., and subject them to scientific tests. For my part the further I look into these things the better I am satisfied that any explanation of them is more rational and more justified than that of the instrumentality of spirits, of astral bodies or of any supernatural power."

Photo by Capes.

RESIDENCE OF LYMAN J. GAGE, 470 N. STATE ST., CHICAGO.

PERSONAL HABITS AND CHARACTERISTICS.

The man who may seek favor or concession from Mr. Gage will do well to expose the personal *motif* as early in the conversation as consistent with the circumstances. Mr. Gage is an honest, straightforward man. The necessities of the banking business have made him conservative and cautious; but these same necessities demand absolute frankness on the part of others. He knows human nature like an open book, and has little faith in or use for the man who does not work for his own interest or for him who attempts to conceal that interest by an apparent indifference or disinterestedness.

A biography on the common lines gives little idea of the life which has made Mr. Gage the man he is, or of the means by which his character and characteristics have been developed. Neither does it give any conception of the beneficent activities of his intellect. The busiest of men, he seems never hurried, much less in a flurry. He early learned the lesson of doing one thing at a time and then dismissing that thing from his mind. The gravest responsibility rests lightly on his shoulders. He has found rest in a variety of employment, and more than in any other way in his studies, whether of men or of books, and in turning those studies to good account in doing what he could for the betterment of social conditions and inciting others to cooperation in this work. Maintaining intimate relations with the rich and prosperous, he has been quite as sedulous in gaining the confidence of the poor and luckless. In contact day by day with the sordid life of a town, yet racked by growing pains and not beyond the necessity of struggling to keep up appearances, he has been one of those Chicagoans, happily not few in number, whose civic pride has not been content with material evolution, however rapid and spectacular, but has sought and found expression in the organization and endowment of art galleries, schools and colleges of music, in sociological experiments, in charities and in other forms of practical religion.

HIS AMBITIONS.

Although naturally ambitious, political distinction was never a part of Mr. Gage's ambition. Public office comes to him not only unsought, but unexpected. His aspirations in early manhood were confined to the desire to be a successful banker, and later it seemed to him the acme of success to be at the head of the leading banking house in Chicago and in the West. Next to his election to the presidency of the First National Bank, the honor he most prized was his three successive elections to the

presidency of the American Bankers' Association. The presidency of the World's Fair is a cherished episode in his life, but it is only an episode.

A Republican almost by instinct, he was never a partisan, much less a politician. He had no hesitation in voting for Cleveland in 1884 and did not shrink from being called a mugwump. Once outside the party camp he dreamed for awhile of a division of the country on entirely new alignments, with the friends of law and order, of honest money and of civil service reform solidified under able and fearless leadership and the political corruptionists and financial heretics on the other. No doubt he went so far as to think that Grover Cleveland might be the instrument raised up by Providence to give us a foretaste of the political millenium. But he was never thoroughly at home outside of the Republican party and lost little time in resuming his old party relations. Three or four years ago he said to me, "I have made two or three honest efforts to be a Democrat, but the Democratic capacity for blundering has always brought me up with a round turn and now I am more a Republican than ever."

THE PREJUDICE AGAINST BANKERS.

That there is a prejudice against bankers is patent, and the prejudice is particularly strong against bankers as office holders. Some expressions of this prejudice have been elicited by Mr. Gage's appointment to the Treasury Department. It is interesting to know how Mr. Gage himself regarded this prejudice at a time when the idea of becoming an officer of the federal government had never entered his mind. I quote from his address before the Bankers' Congress held under the auspices of the World's Fair in 1893.

"I think we should deprecate the sentiment spread in the minds of our people by self-seeking demagogues, by political tricksters and by men who have no aim except self-aggrandizement to create in the minds of the people a prejudice against the bankers in the United States. It has been their effort—and they have to a degree succeeded in that effort—to make the people believe that the bankers in some way have a separate interest from the people; that in the scarcity of money, or in some particular kind of money which the bankers desire, the interests of the people will be injured. Now we all know that in the communities in which we live there is no member of that community that has more the confidence of the whole community than the banker, and the individual banker does possess the respect and confidence of his *clientèle* and the society in which he lives.

"But this thought that the bankers as a whole have some more peculiar ambition by which they would serve their own personal advantage at the expense of the public operates not upon individuals but upon bankers as a class. Well, how can we overcome it? We can overcome it by individual right action, we can overcome it by right living, we can overcome it by being honest and true members of the societies to which we stand related in our business affairs. We can overcome it by showing that we are honest, and that our interests are so vitally related to the general industries and prosperity of the country that nothing can happen to any man engaged in trade or industry adversely to him without coming back to and vitally affecting us."

Photo by Capes.

A CORNER IN MR. GAGE'S LIBRARY.

HOME LIFE.

Mr. Gage is happily married. His wife, who was a Miss Lansing, of a well known western New York family, is a handsome woman and retains much of the beauty and vivacity which made her a belle in her girlish days. Devoted to her husband and his inseparable companion, except in his business hours, she shares in his tastes and participates in his recreations. Their domestic life is ideal. Their favorite pastimes are reading, theatre-going and the game of whist. Although without any special fondness for society, the Gages are always in request, and their

hospitality is extended cordially and liberally, without trace of lavishness or ostentation. Mrs. Gage can hardly fail to be popular as the wife of a cabinet minister and her friends predict that she will be a leader in Washington society.

IN HIS LIBRARY.

Mr. Gage is at his best in his library, having the happy faculty of shaking off the cares of business when he enters its door. "I would rather ask him for a thousand dollars in his library," said one who has often enlisted him in charitable enterprises, "than for ten dollars at the office, and I'd be a great deal surer of getting it." He is a voracious, and in his day has been an omnivorous reader, but makes no serious attempt to keep abreast with current literature. In times past he used to be rather fond of fiction, but now it does not interest him particularly. Now and then he delves into history and biography. In late years he has read much on political economy and sociology and is well-acquainted with Mill, Spencer, Smith, Rogers, and Jevons. Very little standard or current financial literature escapes his attention, and it is quite the usual thing for writers on the financial problems of the day to submit their work to him before and after publication. "Thornton on Labor" is one of his favorite books. McMasters is the American history most to his liking. "He tells me what I want to know." The book which he has read oftenest is the "Dialogues of Plato," and he is very familiar with certain classics through frequent perusal of English translations. Collier's reprints of old English literature are always within his reach.

"I used to be very fond of poetry," he said, "but now the taste survives without my finding time to gratify it. Nowadays I read only fugitive verse by writers of whom I know what to expect. I never missed anything of Eugene Field's while he was alive, and I am always on the look-out for anything new from Whitcomb Riley." Mr. Gage was very much attached to Eugene Field, and Field wrote some verses about him on the occasion of his departure for a Mediterranean voyage. They were entitled, "Lyman, Frederick and Jim," and are a parody on, "Wynken, Blynken and Nodde."

As an after-dinner speaker Mr. Gage is ranked among the best five or six in Chicago. In post-prandial speeches he is given to moralizing, but there is a play of humor when humor fits the occasion, and he is an apt story teller. He belongs to the Chicago, the Union, the Union League, the Commercial and the Bankers' Clubs. He was one of the founders of the Fellowship Club. He was an officer of the Citizens' League on its organization in 1885 and a director in the Union Stock Yards National Bank on its organization in 1869. He was president of the Union Club in 1884, treasurer of the Y. M. C. A. in 1878-79, and treasurer of the Art Institute for several years. He has been one of the chief promoters of the great musical festivals and concerts, and was Chairman of the Committee on Finance for the National Republican Convention in 1880. Much of his time since the news of his new honor came to Chicago has been passed in trying to escape the dining and wining at the hands of one or another of the organizations in which he now holds membership.

INDEPENDENT, BUT ACTIVE IN RELIGION.

Although not a communicant Mr. Gage is a seat-holder in the Central Church and one of its pillars. The Central Church is an independent congregation worshiping in the Central Music Hall. Originally composed of the personal following of the late David Swing, which clung to him after his renunciation of the Presbyterian faith and form of government, it is now under the ministration of the Rev. N. D. Hillis. Mr. Gage's mother was a Methodist, and in early life his church going and church giving, through filial affection, took the Methodist direction. In Evanston, the Chicago suburb where he lived for some years after his marriage, he took an

DRAWING ROOM IN MR. GAGE'S RESIDENCE.

active part in the church work, and about the first speech he ever made was as trustee pleading for money for a building fund. One who heard the speech tells me that Mr. Gage was much embarrassed and spoke with closed eyes, either to avoid the concentrated gaze of the congregation or to fix his attention the better upon his memorized remarks. I have noticed, by the way, that Mr. Gage falls into the same habit nowadays. He always talks more fluently when his eyes are shut. He first became dissociated with the Methodist connection by taking an active part in some Presbyterian mission work in South Chicago, and then fell under the spell of Dr. Swing's eloquence and magnetic personality. In Swing's preaching at Central Music Hall he found intellectual refreshment and moral stimulus, and he became one of the most regular attendants upon and liberal supporters of the independent church. On Dr. Swing's death the congregation of the Central Church held a meeting and resolved to disband. There were only two dissenting votes. Here was another illustration of Mr. Gage's influence. As the meeting was about to adjourn he entered the hall and somebody suggested that he be called upon to say a word. Being informed of what had been he arose and said that he yielded a reluctant consent to dissolution. The meetings at Central Music Hall should be continued. There could not be a more fitting monument to David Swing than the continuance of the grand work which he had inaugurated. Such consummation would be grander than marble shaft or emblazoned tablets. He spoke with emotion and eloquence. When he concluded, a motion was made to reconsider the action just taken, and it was carried. The church organization was continued. Mr. Gage was elected a trustee and headed subscriptions for a guarantee fund. To-day, after two years of the new *régime*, the Central Church is as flourishing as ever—a radiating point of religious activities. Every Sunday Mr. Gage, his wife by his side, occupies his old seat in the dress circle. Dr. Swing's prediction is in a fair way to be fulfilled. "I believe the Central Church will go forward after Professor Patton" (with whom he had the controversy which led to his withdrawal from the Presbyterian church) "and I have passed away."

MR. GAGE AS JOHN ALDEN.

The newspapers have printed the story that Mr. Gage was offered the Secretaryship of the Treasury by Mr. Cleveland. It runs to this effect. Shortly after the election of 1892 the emphatic Democratic majority given by Illinois led Mr. Gage to think that Illinois might be given recognition by a cabinet appointment. Acting upon the thought he went to Washington, called upon Mr. Cleveland and urged him to make another Chicagoan, Mr. J. W. Doane, President of the Merchants' Loan & Trust Company, the institution in which Mr. Gage served his apprenticeship, Secretary of the Treasury. The President was very much impressed with the eloquent advocate if not with his case, and said: "The selection of a Secretary of the Treasury is very difficult, Mr. Gage, but if you would plead as earnestly for yourself as for Mr. Doane, my difficulty so far as that portfolio is concerned would be at an end." Mr. Gage, much abashed, attempted to avoid the point, but the President persisted and when there was no longer any doubt as to his intentions Mr. Gage firmly declined.

What Mr. Gage said shortly after this incident is said to have occurred is interesting now in view of the mooted question as to whteher he ever really called himself a Democrat. "I am not going into the cabinet," he said; "no greater favor could be done that the suppression of all reference to the matter. I am not enough of a Democrat to be willing to accept an appointment from Mr. Cleveland. I take it that the politicians of the party will demand of him the appointment of true blue Democrats and *I am not one*. I never had any aspirations of a political nature."

HOW THE PORTFOLIO WAS TENDERED.

Nobody was more surprised than Mr. Gage when he was first mentioned as a possible member of McKinley's cabinet, and he took occasion to say at once that the use of his name was unauthorized. Later when Mr. Kohlsaat, one of the closest friends of the President-elect, began to press the matter upon his attention with a view to ascertaining whether he would consider a tender of the Treasury portfolio, he thought it over twenty-four hours and then replied in the negative. It was not until a messenger came from Canton with the express purpose of ascertaining whether he might be considered on the available list, nor until this communication was supplemented by great local pressure, that he gave the matter serious attention. Even then he took two or three days to think it over. Finally expressing his willingness to receive the tender, he took pains to give the public a frank statement of his political opinions and to say that it would not alter his opinion of the President-elect or cause himself any disappointment if the appointment was given to somebody else. A day or two later he was summoned to Canton. There was no mystery about the meeting between him and the President-elect. What occurred was creditable and characteristic of both parties to the interview. 'I have read your statement in the newspapers," said Major McKinley. "I like the way you put it. Do you still feel that you would be willing to consider an offer of the Treasury Department favorably?"

"I do."

"Then you will accept the appointment?"

"I will."

"Perhaps it would be well for you to go into the other room and relieve the anxiety of the newspaper boys."

Mr. Gage did so, and the "newspaper boys" ap-

preciated the attention. Then he returned to the library and spent the greater part of the day in conference with his chief. "I rather expected a cross examination," said Mr. Gage, "but there was nothing of the kind. There was no auger business. Major McKinley is a man with a mind of his own. Instead of asking me what *I* thought, he told me what *he* thought. We agreed on everything we talked about."

Major McKinley's opinion of Mr. Gage was expressed to a friend a few days later in the remark, "I never met a man in my life with whom I was so favorably impressed by a day's acquaintance."

After it was known that the appointment had been informally tendered, the heads of nearly all of the labor organizations in Chicago waited on Mr. Gage and urged his acceptance. Most of these men had voted for Bryan against McKinley.

OPINIONS ON CURRENT POLITICS.

Since his acceptance of the tender of the Treasury portfolio Mr. Gage has been much importuned by the newspapers for a statement of the probable financial policy of the administration. Although always ready to talk to newspaper men, he has declined in every case to talk for publication on the subject, on the ground that to do so would be to anticipate what President McKinley may wish to say in his own way in the inaugural address. Mr. Gage, however, stands by the following summing up of the defects of our currency system which was recently reprinted from his address before the Commercial Club of Chicago.

The defects of our currency system are :

First.—A confusing heterogeneity, which needs simplification.

Second.—The greenback controverts the principle of paper money—viz., that every note injected into the commercial system should represent an existing commercial value.

Third.—The Treasury note is a standing evidence of a foolish operation, the creation of a debt for the purchase on a falling market of a commodity for which the purchaser had no use. It lies open to the just charge of being both idiotic and immoral.

Fourth.—The national bank note nearly conforms to the true principle of paper money ; but the unreasonable requirement for security paralyzes its efficiency and operates to destroy its elasticity.

Fifth.—The silver certificate encourages the use of silver to a larger extent than consists with the safe preservation of that metal on a parity with gold.

"We cannot hope," said Mr. Gage "to bring the patient back to health in a few days or a few months. No drastic remedies should be applied in the vain hope of immediate results. Under a government like ours no reform can be effected without public opinion at its back, and to get too far ahead of public opinion would wreck an administration without saving the patient. But the sooner we begin the sooner relief will come. To change the metaphor, a ship will never arrive if it never weighs anchor. In this case the weighing of the anchor is the appointment of a national commission for currency reform."

As to bimetallism, Mr. Gage plants both feet squarely on the Republican platform of 1896. He is willing and ready to make an honest effort to secure international bimetallism, but, like nearly all practical financiers, does not feel at all hopeful of the result desired by the American producers of silver. He thinks that experience has shown that if we wish to secure the free exchange of gold and silver at a fixed ratio it will be necessary to make an agreement with all the commercial nations of the world. In his own words, "No doubt the silver producing countries would gladly agree. We could well afford to. But there is much doubt that non-silver producing countries would enter into a compact. Great Britain certainly will not. If a country has trade and commerce beyond its own boundaries and desires to establish and extend such trade, then its interests require the use of that money which is current in the market where its foreign trade is settled. At the present time the market is Great Britain. If the United States of America is to take that position in the world's progress which we confidently hope for it must be by the extension of its trade and commerce with other parts of the world. Whatever favors this favors our nation's development ; whatever hinders this hampers and restricts our prospects."

Mr. Gage confidently expects and favors the passage of a satisfactory revenue bill at the approaching extra session of Congress and thinks that nothing should have precedence over such a matter. Never a high protectionist, he fully subscribes to the belief that revenue should be raised by the imposition of taxes on imports, and that such taxes should be so levied as to protect American labor against foreign competition, like care being taken, however, to avoid the fostering of trusts or the fattening of monopolies at the public expense. On this subject President McKinley and his Secretary of the Treasury will be found in thorough accord. They are also agreed as to the importance of maintaining the merit system of appointment and promotion in every department of the public service.

We have reason to expect of President McKinley's Secretary of the Treasury all that is involved in high character, fine intelligence, varied experience, thorough knowledge of men and affairs, and a perfect mastery of the principles and practice of finance. Governor Cornell happily said of him, "He is a Secretary of the Treasury who does not have to learn his trade." But if Mr. Gage was only a great banker, or if banking were all that he had to do, we should be less confident of his success as the head of the federal Treasury. There is more promise in the fact that this special knowledge is only part of the equipment of a man otherwise unusually well qualified for the place to which he has been called.

NAMING THE INDIANS.

BY FRANK TERRY, SUPERINTENDENT OF U. S. BOARDING SCHOOL FOR CROW INDIANS, MONTANA.

THE system of proper names in vogue in America and in certain of the European states is, as we believe, well devised. It is so simple as scarcely to occasion remark. The name of some prominent ancestor gone, and, in most cases, forgotten, is handed down from generation to generation of his posterity, and each child, at birth receives this, through the operations of laws written and unwritten, as his surname. The parents place before this one or more names especially pleasing to them as the child's Christian name, and his designation is thereby rendered complete. It is a good system,

YAINAX INDIAN SCHOOL.

for it fixes the name of each individual after an unvarying fashion, and establishes the same practically beyond alteration. We are so accustomed to it from our youth up that it seems to us perfectly natural that it should be so. We cannot see how it could be otherwise than as it is. Furthermore, and what makes it more important, it is practically the only system known to American law, and it is impossible not to see that in all things, prominent among which is the transfer of property or the bequeathing of the same to heirs, trouble must come to those who disregard this system.

This system of nomenclature the government of the United States in its dealings with the Indian tribes has aimed to establish among them as one means the better to fit them for the privileges and advantages of American citizenship ; and that this is a wise and humane act on the part of the government cannot be gainsaid. The Indian Department has continually urged this matter upon its agents, superintendents, and other workers " in the field." The command to give names to the Indians and to establish the same as far as possible by continuous use has been a part of the " Rules and Regulations " for years past. Hon. Thomas J. Morgan, during his incumbency of the office of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, issued the following circular letter, which I quote in its entirety, as it clearly and forcefully sets forth the government's view of the matter:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., March 19, 1890.

To Indian Agents and Superintendents of Schools:

As allotment work progresses it appears that some care must be exercised in regard to preserving among Indians family names. When Indians become citizens of the United States, under the allotment act, the inheritance of property will be governed by the laws of the respective states, and it will cause needless confusion and doubtless considerable ultimate loss to the Indians if no attempt is made to have the different members of the family known by the same family name on the records and by general reputation. Among other customs of the white people it is becoming important that Indians adopt that in regard to names.

There seems, however, no good reason for continuing a custom which has prevailed to a considerable extent of substituting English for Indian names, especially when different members of the same family are named with no regard to the family surname. Doubtless, in many cases, the Indian name is difficult to pronounce and to remember ; but in many other cases the Indian word is as short and euphonious as the English word that is substituted, while, other things being equal, the fact that it is an Indian name makes it a better one.

For convenience, an English " Christian name " may be given and the Indian name be retained as a surname. If the Indian name is unusually long and difficult, it may perhaps be arbitrarily shortened.

The practice of calling Indians by the English translation of their Indian names also seems to me unadvisable. The names thus obtained are usually awkward and uncouth and such as the children when they grow older will dislike to retain.

In any event the habit of adopting sobriquets given to Indians, such as " Tobacco," " Mogul," " Tom," " Pete," etc., by which they become generally known, is unfortunate and should be discontinued. It degrades the Indian, and as he or his children gain in education and culture they will be annoyed by a designation which has been fastened upon them and of which they cannot rid themselves without difficulty.

Hereafter in submitting to this office, for approval, names of Indian employees to be appointed as policemen, judges, teamsters, laborers, etc., all nicknames must be discarded and effort made to ascertain and adopt the actual names or such as should be permanent designations. The names decided upon must be made well known to the respective Indians and the importance of retaining such names must be fully explained to them. I am aware that this will involve some expenditure of time and trouble, but no more than will be warranted by the importance of the matter in the near future.

Of course, sudden change cannot be made in Indian

nomenclature; but if agents and school superintendents will systematically endeavor, so far as practicable, to have children and wives known by the names of the fathers and husbands, very great improvement in this respect will be brought about within a few years.

Respectfully,
T. J. MORGAN,
Commissioner.

In line with the foregoing is the following further regulation on the subject by Dr. W. N. Hailmann, General Superintendent of Indian Schools, which refers to Indian youth in the government schools:

Names by which pupils have previously been known should be retained as far as practicable. If an English name is given to the pupil, the Indian name of the father should be retained as a surname. Vulgar or otherwise offensive sobriquets, such as "Tobacco," "Mogul," etc., should be discountenanced and abandoned.

RULES NOT OBEYED.

One can contemplate only with pain the extent to which these reasonable requirements of the Indian Office have been disregarded by trusted servants in the field. While some have made earnest efforts to carry out the wishes of the Department in this particular, others have treated the matter as one of little or no concern. In many cases no attempt seems ever to have been made to systematize the names of the Indians, and in many others where such attempt was made the correct names, for want of attention on the part of officers in charge, have been forgotten or permitted to fall into disuse. I direct attention to the records of allotments of lands among the members of the several Indian tribes as proofs that officials intrusted by the Indian Department with the carrying out of its instructions on this subject have been so derelict in this duty that the Indian people, even those who have made the best advances in civilization, are to-day a very poorly named race. In many cases long, unpronounceable Indian names have been retained, in others Indian names have been translated into English with the most unsatisfactory results, "vulgar or otherwise offensive sobriquets" have been countenanced, and a list is produced which should have no place upon record, local or national.

SUNDAY DANCE OF THE CROWS—A REGULAR OBSERVANCE AFTER THIRTY YEARS OF "CIVILIZING."

Such Indian agents and superintendents of Indian schools have not sought to impress the Indian people with the importance of having their names fashioned after the whites, consequently they have had in this direction the opposition instead of the co-operation of the Indians. In this thing, as in nearly all others, the Indians do not know what is best for them. They can't see that our system has any advantages over their own, and they have fought stubbornly against the innovation. Furthermore, these officials have not exercised due care to discover or select the correct family names, or when selected have not made sufficient effort to fix those names upon the members of the respective families.

The rough-and-ready frontiersmen who first came in contact with the Indians and had much to do with the naming of the older generations took no pains to discover and systematize the Indian names. They preferred to rename the whole race with the vulgar translations of the Indian phrases, or with familiar names of the English sort. Nor did they

choose to give to this uncouth people such genteel names as Samuel, Robert, James, Peter, Richard, etc., the sobriquets Sam, Bob, Jim, Pete, Dick, etc., suiting their purpose better. Indian Bob, Siwash Jake, Mud Bay Sam, Packsaddle Jack, and Cracker-box Jim were considered good. It therefore clearly became the duty of the agents, in taking charge of the Indians, to correct all such abuses and to search out and assign to the Indians true and respectable

MARRIAGE OF KITTY MEDICINE-TAIL AND BEAR-GOES-TO-THE-OTHER-GROUND, AT CROW INDIAN SCHOOL, JULY 4, 1896.

names. Instead, however, to this day in many places and by duly constituted authorities the practice of giving to the children for surnames these diminutives of English Christian names is allowed. Hence, we find everywhere such names as Harry Sam, Silas Bob, Lissie Pete, Hannah Ned, Maggie Bill, Tommy Jim, Cora Jake, etc. When, in the fall of '94, I took charge of the Chehalis school in the state of Washington, I found there an Indian youth who had been retained by my predecessor as an "apprentice." I should explain that the word *apprentice*, as here used, is the name of a position in the school. By consent of the Honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs one of the larger boys, or girls, as a reward of good conduct, or as an incentive to assist in the discipline of the school and to take a leading part in the work, is paid a nominal salary, generally about five dollars per month, and is carried as an "apprentice." He is part pupil, part employee. When I met this boy I asked him his name. He hesitated, said he didn't know, but most people called him George Jim. I asked what his father's name was. He said he thought it was Sanders. Upon further inquiry I found the following to be the facts: The father of the boy is a Nisqually Indian by the name of Jim; hence, commonly known as "'Squally Jim." Therefore, the children were known as George Jim, Tom Jim, etc. But my predecessor had very properly discountenanced the name Jim as a surname, and had entered the children on the school roll by the more stately name of James—George Q. James, Thomas P. James, Benjamin S. James, and Mary James. I further found that "'Squally Jim" had signed a contract with the Post Office Department to carry the mail from Rochester to Lincoln Creek. I concluded at once that the name he signed to that document was the one he regarded as his correct name. I wrote the postmaster at Rochester. He replied that Jim had signed the contract as Jim Sanders. Immediately George Q. James became George Q. Sanders, a fact with which "'Squally Jim" was much pleased. There was also an apprentice girl by the name of Julia Jake. She had some sisters, Cora Jake, Jettie Jake, and Rebecca Jake; and their mother, who was employed as washerwoman at the school, was Linda Jake. I found that the girls were the daughters of Jake Benn, and that Jake had some brothers, to wit: George Benn, John Benn, and Dave Benn. It became quite clear to my mind that the family name was *Benn*. Julia Jake at once became Julia Benn. But I experienced some difficulty in convincing certain of my subordinates (white people) that it was best to make these changes. And so throughout the whole Indian service one finds an immense amount of indifference to this question of names. A former *attaché* of this school once wrote me in regard to "Peter Clams, the father of Joe Pete." Joe Pete (alias Joseph G. Peters) was formerly a pupil of Chehalis. As sure as he's born he would have been Joseph G. Clams had he re-entered the school during my administration.

"DON'T KNOW."

A funny little incident is reported from the Apache reservation in Arizona. An Indian policeman rode up to the government school and delivered a little boy to the superintendent. "What's his name?" inquired the superintendent. "Des-to-dah," replied the Indian in Federal blue, as he rode away. "Destodah," mused the superintendent. "Queer name, ain't it? 'Max' will fit him very nicely for a 'first name.'" So the little fellow

KLAMATH INDIAN SCHOOL.

was duly christened "Max Destodah." It turned out, however, that *des-to-dah* was the Indian word for "don't know." The policeman had simply said he didn't know what the boy's name was. It further turned out that Max was one of four brothers in the same school, no two of whom had the same surname. One finds many cases here and there where a name is not carried through the family. On the Chehalis reservation dwells Tenas Pete. He has two sons, Sam Pete and Joe Peterson. Two brothers went from this reservation to non-reservation schools, Bruce Jack to Chemawa, Ore., Robert Jackson to Carlisle, Pa. If asked why I did not correct these names, my answer is that in the case of Tenas Pete and his sons their names are now fixed in the patents to their homesteads. Jack and Jackson were not under my control.

Translations of Indian names, as a rule, have been unsatisfactory, though there are exceptions. The case is reported from the Pawnee reservation, Oklahoma, of an Indian name Coo-rux ruh-rah-ruk-koo. He was commonly called Afraid-of-a-bear. The literal interpretation of his name, as given to me, is "fearing a bear that is wild." With this interpretation the agent proceeded to call the Indian Fearing B. Wilde; not a bad arrangement, if he had made a success of it. But he did not, for the allotment was finally made to the Indian's native name. But such names as Flying-eagle, Pipe-chief, Crazy-horse, Yellow bonnet, Afraid-of-his-enemy, Walk-in-the-water, Rain-in-the-face, Bull-all-the-time, Keeps-his-head-above-water, No-hair-on-his-tail, Bob-tail-wolf-No. 3, Kills-the-one-with-the-blue-mark-in-the centre of-the chin, are ridiculous and should not be perpetuated. Such names are uncouth, un-American, and uncivilized.

As the Indian child grows he commits acts from time to time each of which gives him a new name. For example, he may see a bear and run screaming to the tepee. The folks all laugh at him, and call him Runs-from-a-bear. Later on he may become the possessor of an unruly pony which he fears to ride, and becomes known as Afraid-of-his-horse. Or, he may mount a horse from which another Indian has been thrown, and he then is spoken of as Rides-the-horse. Further on he becomes a great hunter and kills five bears, and they call him Five-bears, and when he slays another his name changes to Six-bears. He may perform a valiant deed in battle and ride his horse through the camp of the enemy, for which he is dubbed Charges-through-the-camp. During the conflict he may kill one of the enemy. If his victim is the only one slain he is called Kills-the-enemy. But if others fall the one he has killed must be described, as Kills-the-one with-the-big-knee. If he braids in his hair a yellow feather which he has plucked from the tail of an eagle he may be called Eagle-tail, Eagle-feather, Yellow-tail, or Yellow-feather. If he gives it to his friend he will be named Gives-feather, but if he refuses to part with it his name will change to Keeps-his-feather. Or he may obtain his name from some other object. If he is accustomed to ride what is commonly known as a "calico" horse he may be called Spotted-horse, but if his horse has a short tail he will be known as Bob-tail-horse. The chances are that he will be known by all the foregoing names. His enemies in the tribe will continue to speak of him as Long-

PAWNEE INDIAN SCHOOL.

ears, Runs from-a-bear, or Afraid-of-his-horse, while his friends will call him Rides-the-horse, Six-bears, or Kills-the-enemy. For this reason it occurs that if you speak of the Indian in the presence of certain members of the tribe and call him Six-bears they will laugh at you and say: "That not his name; his name Runs-from-a-bear." But if you speak of him to certain others as Runs-from-a-bear they will scowl and say: "That not his name; his name Kills-the-enemy."

Hence it will be seen that the Indian names are nothing, a delusion, and a snare, and the practice of converting them into English appears eminently unwise. It is certain that the name on the rolls at the agency is the interpretation of only one of the Indian's several "names." A short Indian name in their own vernacular, or a syllable or two of a long one, if euphoneous and pronounceable, as they

usually are, will answer quite well for a family name, but the translations are never satisfactory, and cannot be too strongly condemned.

Following is the complete roll of pupils at the Crow Agency Boarding School, Mont., reported by my predecessor for the quarter ended June 30, 1896 :

BOYS.

Homer Bull-tongue.	Edson Fire-bear.
John Adams.	Frank Hairy-wolf.
George Washington.	Lafayette Corner-of-the-mouth.
Tommie Gardner.	
Jimmie Shell-on-the-neck.	Hartford Bear-claw.
Hugh Ten-bears.	Robert Picket.
Barkley On-the-other-side.	Percy Stops.
Walter Young-jack-rabbit.	Eric Likes-the-horse.
Eugene Long-ear.	Antoine No-hair-on-his-tail.
Moses Comes-in the-day.	Joe Kills-with-his-brother.
Barney One-goose.	Herbert Old bear.
Blake White-bear.	Otto Rides-the-horse.
Prescott Comes-in-a day.	Mortimer Dreamer.
Albert Chief-child.	Clinton Fire-bear.
Harry White-bear.	Irvie Comes-out-of-fog.
James G. Blaine Buffalo.	Levi Yellow-mule.
Charlie Robbinson.	Arthur Bay-wolf.
Henry No-shin-bone.	Morris Shaffer.
Howard Yellow-weasel.	Fletcher Bird-shirt.
Willie Bends.	Elmer Takes-a-wrinkle.
Benamin Hillside.	Norman Record.
Portus Keeps-his feather.	Lee One-blue-bead.
Frank Gardner.	Guy Bad-boy.
Robert Yellow-tail.	Charley Record.
Max Big man.	Victor Three-irons.

GIRLS.

Fannie Plenty-butterflies.	Kittie Medicine-tail.
Alice Shoots-as-he goes.	Maggie Broken-ankle.
Louisa Three-wolves.	Helen Comes-out-of-fog.
Mabel Hunts.	Mamie Reid.
Lillian Hunts.	Louise Enemy-hunter.
Agnes He-says.	Ruth Bear-in-the-middle.
Floy Hairy-wolf.	Bertha Full-mouth.
Eva New-bear.	Lottie Grandmother's-knife.
Rosa La Forge.	Jessie Flat-head-woman.
Sarah Three-irons.	Anna Wesley.
Carrie Wallace.	Mary Old-jack-rabbit.
Clara Spotted-horse.	Ida Wrinkle-face.
Minnie Nods-at-bear.	Lucy Hawk.
Anna Medicine-pipe.	Nellie Shell-on-the-neck.
Olive Young-heifer.	Edith Long-ear.
Susie Leider.	Isabel Lunch.
Bessie Crooked-arm.	Irene Mountain.
Stella Wolf-house.	Jennie Wesley.
Hattie Wallace.	Esther Knows-his-gun.
Lena Old-bear.	Ada Sees-with-his-ear.
Martha Long-neck.	

Said one of the teachers to whom I spoke of the preposterous names in this list : "We speak only their Christian names ; they seem to be ashamed of their other names." Ashamed of them ? I hope, indeed, that they have sense and decency enough to be ashamed of such names !

Kittie Medicine-tail will not be a pupil during the current year, for on July 4, 1896, she entered the holy bonds of matrimony with Bear-goes to the-other-ground. On the following day Nellie Shell-on-the neck was united to Bird Bear-in-the middle, and Fannie Plenty-butterflies married Charlie Ten-bears.

Bob tail-wolf No.-3, Creeping-bear, and Standing-in-water are policemen at the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency, Oklahoma. Wounds-the-enemy, Joseph Black-spotted-horse, Thomas White-horse, Elizabeth Burnt thigh, James-in-the-camp, are employees at the Cheyenne River Agency, South Dakota, and Joshua Scares-the-hawk, The-man-No.-2, John Makes-it-long, Puts on his shoes, Dennis Brings-the-horses, belong to the police force at the same agency. In the list of *attachés* of the Fort Belknap Agency, Montana, we find such names as these : Hailstone, Thunder-pipe, Gone-high, Otter-robe, Wetan, Lame chicken, No bear, Skunk, Lizard, The Bull, Shaking-bird, Three-white-cows, etc.

APACHE BOYS, GEORGE WASHINGTON AND JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Some Indian names, on the other hand, are too long and unpronounceable for practical use. At the Devil's Lake Agency, North Dakota, they are trying to perpetuate such names as these :

Sunka ho waste.	Waanatan.	Ecanajinka.
Tiowaste.	Wiyakamaza.	Iyayuhamani.
Wakauhotanina.	Tunkauwayagnani. Eyaupahamani.	Wasineasuwmani.

No Christian names are given. And at the Colville Agency, Washington, such names as these :

Grant On hi.	Jim Chel quen le.	Mack Chil sit sa.
Tom e o.	Lot Whist le po som.	Alex Sin ha sa lock.

The plan resorted to in some quarters of discarding the Indian names altogether and fitting the Indians out with names that are purely English has not worked well, for those selected in many cases are names illustrious in American history, and this has caused the Indians to become the butt of many a vulgar joke. William Penn, Fitzhugh Lee, David B. Hill and William Shakespeare are policemen at the Shoshone Agency, Wyoming. Only a short while ago it was reported that on an Indian reservation in New Mexico William Breckenridge arrested

John G Carlisle for being drunken and disorderly. It would no doubt surprise the reader, and no less so our Honorable Secretary of the Navy, should I say that I have seen George Washington, John Quincy Adams, Franklin Pierce, Rip Van Winkle, Allen G. Thurman and Hillary Herbert engaged together in a game of shinney. Yet this interesting spectacle I have gazed upon; and I have been the enforced witness to a severe spanking administered to James G. Blaine.

A CHEHALIS GIRL, LOUISE CONHEPE, CIVILIZED IN NAME AND IN NATURE.

OVERNAMED REDFACES.

Furthermore, faulty as the names of the old Indians are, the bad matter is rendered much worse when the off-reservation schools take it into their hands to rename the children that come in with names entirely different from those of the parents. In 1893 seven girls went from the Crow reservation to the industrial training school at Fort Shaw, Montana. In the first column below are the names of the girls when on the reservation; in the second column are the names recognized at Fort Shaw school :

Clara Bull-knows.	Clara Harrison.
Beatrice Beads-on-ankle.	Beatrice B. Hall.
Katie Dreamer.	(No change.)
Lilian Bull-all-the-time.	Lilian Bomfort (intended for
Susie Bear-lays-down-plenty (alias Crow).	Bompard). Susie Folsom.
Minnie Reed.	(No change.)
Blanche Little-star.	Blanche Brown.

I think no one will question that the names given the girls by the able and successful superintendent of Fort Shaw are better than the reservation names. It is also a satisfaction to know there are men in the Indian service who have correct tastes in this matter. But it should be borne in mind continually that tampering with their names will yet cause these children endless litigation, perhaps loss, when the question of inheritance of property comes up. When old Bull-all-the-time dies Lilian Bomfort must convince the court that she is his daughter and entitled to his land. The fact that she does not bear his name takes away the strongest evidence in her favor. The fact that at any time previous to marriage she bore any other name than his will at least complicate the case. Changes of names should originate on the reservations. The parents' names should be revised first.

HOW INDIAN NAMES MIGHT BE MADE.

In the early English and contributing tongues all names were phrases, expressing some peculiarity of the person or giving his location, but the ideal English surname of to day is a meaningless word of from one to three syllables. It would be an easy matter in constructing names for Indians to make them conform to this ideal. It is best to obtain the family name by an arbitrary shortening or working over of the Indian name, for thereby a name is procured which in English is meaningless and, generally, euphoneous Such names could have been fixed early in the history of the Indian service, if the men in charge at that time had taken the pains to do it. And, while I do not wish to censure the men now in charge at the various schools and agencies, all of whom have come in since the above mistaken schemes of Indian naming were set on foot, I may say that in some places it is not too late even now to make changes either forward or backward to the method indicated by the Department. Wherever change can be made it should in the interest of decency and humanity be done. It is certain that the system, or, rather, want of system, of names now in vogue on many of the reservations, as shown above, will yet cause the Indians great trouble in

SUPT. TERRY AND ASSISTANTS AT CROW INDIAN SCHOOL, MONTANA.

the inheritance of property. Such trouble has come already to certain tribes. It will come to the others by and by.

During the summer of 1894 I was connected with the service on Klamath reservation, Oregon, and received instructions from the agent, Maj. D. W. Matthews, to go personally among the Indians on the eastern end of the reservation and obtain from them as nearly as was possible their correct names, ages and other facts. I was directed to exercise the greatest care in the matter. The allotting agent was on the ground, and it was important that the

names be had just right in order to save the Indians trouble in the transfer and inheritance of lands. I was to ascertain, if possible, what each Indian regarded as his correct name. Failing in this, I was to construct one out of his Indian name, or otherwise. By all means the name of the father was to be retained for all his descendants. I realized that this would be a difficult task. I knew the Indians well and was aware of much confusion in their nomenclature, but this I attributed to the correct ones having fallen into disuse. As I conceived it, therefore, my mission was more to revive than to revise their names.

When I started on my tour I went first to Modoc Camp, and at once encountered Modoc Ike, who was one of the reservation policemen. He told me his name was Isaac Taylor, and I entered it so on the corrected roll. Then Horace Modoc, the schoolboy, became Horace Taylor. I next found Old Duffy. He had a son on the lower end of the reservation who was called Arthur Tupper and another son in the Yainax school known alternately as Watson Tupper and Watson Duffy. He also had two granddaughters at Yainax—Ellen and Effie Robinson. The girls got their cognomen from their mother's father, Mark Robinson, and I retained it. As Duffy had but one name and that of his son Arthur was quite well established I added the name Tupper, so that he became Duffy Tupper. Watson remained Watson Tupper. I found that Jim Sconchin and Peter McSconchin were cousins. The father of Jim was chief of the Whiskey Creek Modocs, true to the United States during the Modoc War. The father of Peter was the Sconchin who, with Captain Jack, Boston Charley and Shacknasty Jim, was hanged by the military at Fort Klamath for the massacre of General Canby and Rev. Thomas, members of the Peace Commission during the war. Peter was with the rebellious band that shot a hundred soldiers from the crevices of the lava beds on Tule Lake, for which he was banished to the Quapaw reservation in the Indian Territory, but had returned. While on the Quapaw reservation he received the name of McCarty, which he, on his return, combined with Sconchin. I let him keep the three names, so that he became Peter McCarty Sconchin. Modoc Billy was found to be William Hutcherson, father of Homer and Anna Hutcherson of Yainax school. Modoc Scott, a policeman, was found to be Scott Davis. Whiskey John was found to be John Whiskin, Pitt River John became John Pitt, and Little John became, by act of Agent Matthews, John Little. Billy Turner, brother of Henry Jackson, one of the wealthiest Indians on the reservation, became, by his own choice, William Turner Jackson. Old Mosenkasket has three sons quite prominent on the reservation—viz., Henry Brown, Harrison Brown, and Dick Brown. At the suggestion of Major Matthews the old chief became Mosenkasket Brown. Tall Jim was mad the moment I mentioned my business to him. He denounced the name, as it was never his. I had been informed previously that he was dissatisfied with it. He said his correct name was Frank Lynch. As he had no brothers, and no mischief could ensue from the change, I said to him: "Very well, Jim, if you wish to be called Frank Lynch you may;" and thereupon Elmer James and Edith James of the Yainax school became Elmer James Lynch and Edith Lynch, respectively.

I shall not trespass upon the patience of the reader by relating all the discoveries and changes made. Enough have been given to show the painstaking necessary to the performance of this work, and to establish the claim that great negligence and indifference have been shown this very important subject. What is true on the Klamath reservation is true on nearly all reservations. I have said that one contemplates this with pain. One is astonished that men supposed to be intelligent, earnest and honest should treat a matter so grave with such exceeding unconcern—that men intrusted with the weal of this dependent and confiding people, familiar as these men were with civilized methods, knowing that the subject was of great moment, should commit, or stand idly by and allow committed, this careless trifling with the nomenclature of a great race like the aborgines of this Continent.

CHEHALIS INDIAN SCHOOL IN WASHINGTON.

THE LATEST PORTRAIT OF THE QUEEN.

HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA.

A STUDY OF THE LONGEST REIGN IN BRITISH HISTORY.

THE QUEEN IN JUBILEE DRESS, JULY, 1887.
From a photograph by Hughes & Mullins.

THE English-speaking people outside the United States will this year vie with each other in expressing their gratitude and satisfaction at the abundant answer to the prayer of the national anthem:

> Send her victorious,
> Happy and glorious,
> Long to reign over us,
> God save the Queen.

The occasion is one without precedent. No other British monarch has reigned so long. No other monarch in any land since the dawn of history has reigned so long, has reigned so well, and has continued so steadily to grow in the love and affection of the lieges to the very end. The English-speaking race has in this closing century made a tolerably conspicuous mark for itself in the history of the world. It opened with the battle thunder of Trafalgar and of Waterloo; it is closing with the peaceful commemoration of a reign which, although darkened by the shadow of one war and one munity, has nevertheless for sixty years been a reign of peace.

The century has brought many ordeals and our race has been subjected to many tests. It has achieved many things, great and to previous centuries almost inconceivable. But without unduly exalting ourselves above neighboring nations, or venturing to claim more than our due, it may be justly said that among all the garnered glories of the hundred years there are none to be regarded with more pefect satisfaction as marking the high water mark of realized success in the evolution of humanity than the production of the supreme American man in the person of Abraham Lincoln and the supreme English woman in the person of Queen Victoria. It is easy to suggest how either might have been altered so as to make them conform more closely to the conventional type of the human ideal in person, in character and in capacity. But the century has very little that is greater to show than the somewhat homely but familiar figures of that man and this woman—neither of them apparently of the stuff of which saints and sages and heroes are made, both modeled out of simple human clay, treading our common earth with average mortal feet, and yet both alike discharging "the common round, the daily task" with fidelity and capacity, passing through ordeal after ordeal unvanquished, meeting great crises with undaunted heart,—who have stamped indelibly upon the mind of the race the conception of highest duty noblest done.

> Great captains, with their guns and drums,
> Disturb our judgment for the hour,
> But at last silence comes;
> These all are gone, and standing like a tower
> Our children shall behold his fame,—

sang Lowell of his hero—"new birth of our new soil, the first American." But we also may apply his lines to her whose fame grows ever with the years, whose measure happily is still not filled. For the Queen has stood the test of life longer than the President. The "fierce light that beats upon a throne" was focused on Lincoln for five years at most—terrible years, no doubt, when the foundations of the Republic were shaken, and a whole nation went down, its garments dripping with blood, to tread the winepress of the wrath of God; but still it was only for five years. The test though severe was brief. He came to the supreme position in full maturity of manhood; she, when but a girl in her teens. He after five years was swept in a moment from the stage. She after sixty years lives

and reigns amidst the nations who speak the English tongue, more loved, more honored, more reverenced than at any previous period of her history.

It is a happy coincidence that the only other reign in British annals which can for a moment be compared for splendor and romance with that of our gracious Queen Victoria was also the reign of a female sovereign. After the Elizabethan era, there is nothing to compare with the Victorian age, save, perhaps, the troubled glories of the Commonwealth, when England's ruler wore no crown. Elizabeth and Victoria will ever be the greatest names in English history, ranking side by side with those of Alfred, Edward the Third and Oliver Cromwell.

England indeed has been fortunate in her Queens—with the solitary exception of Bloody Mary. The land has prospered more when the sceptre was in a female hand than when it was wielded by a man. If under Elizabeth we discomfited Spain, under Mary, the consort of William, we established our liberties: under Anne, Marlborough broke the power of France. and under Victoria we have encompassed the world with nascent common wealths. Many a time and oft has the idea recurred in these later years whether by some inversion of the Salic law our dynastic line could be made to pass only through female sovereigns. This being past praying for, we shall do well to make the most of our good Queens when we have them.

THE QUEEN REVIEWING THE TROOPS AT COBHAM, 1847.

The number of those who have even seen Her Majesty as the central figure in a passing pageant is comparatively small beside the number of those who have never seen the Queen. Yet the security of the throne depends upon the loyalty of the millions who, not having seen either, one or the other, still nevertheless do honestly believe in God and honor the Queen. Hence this paper will probably appeal more closely to the majority of readers than anything that could be written by any of those who are within. For it embodies the reminiscences of one who is without. And after all it is only the hundreds of units who are within. It is the hundreds of millions who are without. To those dim unnumbered myriads the Queen, though invisible, is nevertheless much more than a name. She is a reality in their lives, counting for much more than they think. How she comes to be such, and how far she is an actual living potent influence in the daily lives of her ordinary commonplace subjects, is surely the first matter for inquiry.

What do the subjects of the Queen think of her? How do they realize her? The answer to these questions must be sought not among the tradesmen of Windsor or the members of the household or the ministers of the cabinet. To all such she is a living,

breathing, flesh-and-blood woman, visible, audible, and on due occasion touchable even like ordinary mortals. But they to whom Her Majesty has come within the range of any but the telepathic sense are the minority. What do those know of Her Majesty who never Her Majesty have seen?

Think for a moment how immense is the area within her own Empire upon which the Queen has never set her foot. To all the teeming millions of India she is as mysterious and as unseen as Rider Haggard's "She." In all the great colonial dependencies where her image is on every coin her foot has never trodden. The loyalty of the colonists in Canada, in South Africa and in Australia flourishes out of sight of the throne. And what is true of the colonies is equally true of most of the English, Scottish, Welsh and Irish counties. Through many of them, at one time or another, Her Majesty has made a royal tour or paid a royal visit. Through most of them the Queen has traveled by special express train with less than the ordinary degree of visibility of a meteor. But outside a radius of twenty miles round the three royal residences the Queen is practically unseen. Even in London, which she visits frequently, and through which she has driven in state occasionally, how many millions are there who have never seen Her Majesty! Then again there are a thousand who have seen her go by for one who has heard her speak. Those who have heard an articulate word from her lips are extremely few compared with those to whom she has been as dumb as a lay figure. But it is the latter who pay the Queen's taxes, who fight the Queen's battles, and who uphold the Queen's throne.

QUEEN WITH THE PRINCESS ROYAL AND THE PRINCE OF WALES.
From a Painting by Sir Edwin Landseer, 1842.

It is therefore with no apology that I venture delving deep into the mines of well-nigh forgotten memories to bring back to the light of day the beginnings of my first conception of the Queen. They are interesting, and may, perhaps, possess some little degree of importance, because they show how the least interesting and least important human unit in the imperial hive may be, and in this case was actually, brought into more or less living although quite impersonal relation to the Lady of the Land.

How and when and where it was that I first conceived any definite idea of the Queen as a visualized entity actually existing in material shape on the surface of this planet, I do not remember. But I can remember very well the first picture of the Queen that ever attracted my attention. It is the portrait by which she is best known to millions, the only picture of their sovereign indeed which many of them have ever seen. It is the Queen's head on the penny postage-stamp. The old unperforated red stamp was commonly called in our home a Queen's Head. I remember being told when I asked if the Queen was like that, that she was not so good looking. For there was no idealizing of royalty in our home. Children nowadays, thanks to photography and illustrated journalism, are

PRINCE CONSORT AND THE PRINCESS ROYAL.
After a painting by Sir Edwin Landseer, 1842.

THE QUEEN, PRINCE CONSORT AND FIVE ELDEST CHILDREN.

After the picture by Winterhalter in the royal collection. This picture was exhibited by special command to the public at Buckingham Palace in 1848.

familiar with the features of the Queen. But in those days it was otherwise.

In St. Petersburg in every government office and police station you are confronted with the painted or printed picture of the Czar, who silently looks down upon you from the wall as if to emphasize the fact that everything is done by his autocratic authority. The Queen's portrait confronted us nowhere. Only on the postage-stamp did we see the semblance of the Queen's head. And how many millions I wonder to this very hour, all our modern appliances notwithstanding, have never seen any other portrait of Her Majesty but that on a postage-stamp? Another image, however, must not be omitted. The conception produced by the postage-stamp was modified by the effigy on the penny. They were great big cartwheels of copper in those days, bearing in high relief the uncrowned head of Her Majesty. The difference between the two somewhat puzzled the youthful mind, which was thus early introduced to differing authorities.

Thus equipped, with due foundation of nursery rhyme and Bible stories and familiarized by postage-stamp and penny piece with the Queen's image, I embarked upon the next stage in the voyage of life—that critical section wherein the vast unknown world of the printed page opens its marvels to the eye, and the child learns to read. Reading soon became a delight, and in reading history my ideas of queens began to expand.

This brings me to the political starting-point which I found waiting for me when I began to think of things. Independents—my father was an Independent minister—were by tradition opponents of the monarchy. Oliver Cromwell is the hero-saint of the denomination, which kept his memory green during the dismal years that passed before Thomas Carlyle arose to disinter the Lord Protector from the rubbish heap under which his memory had been buried. Add to this that I was born in the midst of a passionate upheaval of republican enthusiasm. I was a child of 1848-49. Down to the seventies my political heroes were the republican apostles, the Mazzinis, the Garibaldis, the Kossuths, the Victor Hugos of the European revolution. In our home the American Republic was the avowed ideal of my father's political dreams. He was born the son of a Sheffield cutler, in the days when Sheffield cutlers were Radicals much given to rattening. He shared the political passions of Ebenezer Elliott, and to his dying day he never could free himself from his prejudice against the Tory aristocracy as the class that taxed the people's bread. "'Twould be a good thing for England," he used to say in his grim jocular fashion, "if our whole aristocracy could be put on board an old hulk and scuttled in mid-Atlan-

THE ROYAL FAMILY AT OSBORNE, 1857.
(Photographed by command of Her Majesty.)

tic." As for the Queen, his note was one of contemptuous toleration rather than of active dislike. "A good woman, no doubt," he said, "but she has only to sign her name. Any goose that could sign her name would do as well." Notwithstanding which political heresies based on sheer lack of information and the distorting influences of early environment, my father was one of the best of men, the most law-abiding of citizens, and the kindest parent boy could ever have.

It is necessary to make this explanation to render conceivable the curious little feeling of resentment which is the very first feeling I can remember associating with the person of Her Majesty. It must be more than forty years ago, if it is a day, but I remember as well as if it only happened yesterday, the odd boyish feeling that something had gone wrong somehow in the world at large when the news came that our Queen Victoria had gone over to France and had been kissed—actually been kissed—by Louis Napoleon. Who Louis Napoleon was I at that time could have no notion. But to my parents he was the man of December 2, the criminal of the *Coup d'État*, the usurper who had strangled the Republic in the night after he had sworn before high Heaven to defend it to the death. In common with many others they resented—and rightly—the haste with which Lord Palmerston condoned the treacherous assassination of the Republic, and they bitterly grudged the embrace which our good Queen gave to the usurper whose fingers still dripped with the blood of his massacred fellow-citizens. "She ought not to have let him kiss her," was all that I felt, and in that there lay, plainly perceptible now, but unsuspected then, the first germ of the sense of ownership in the Queen, which when fully developed makes every Englishman a prouder man to day when he reflects upon the glories of the reign. But in my case the budding sense of identity with the Queen, as representative of the whole nation, began with a feeling of anything but pride, rather, indeed, a feeling of humiliation that she had let that fellow kiss her, and she the Queen of England!

I used to think, "Ah, if only I had been living in the days of Good Queen Bess!" for like most boys I idealized the distant past, and bemoaned myself much that the days of romance and of chivalry were gone—a conclusion we have all come to in our time. I came to it early, and have grown out of it so steadily, that now, when I have reached nearly the half-century of life, I feel that never—not even in the three great epochs of our history, neither in the days of the Crusades, nor in the reign of Elizabeth, nor in the wars of the Commonwealth—has there been any age so crowded full with glorious life, so romance crammed and so important in the history

RECEPTION OF QUEEN VICTORIA BY NAPOLEON III.

of the world as that in which we are living to-day. But in these early days of the pinafore there was ever a longing, lingering look behind for the days of Good Queen Bess, and much disparaging regret that we only lived in the prosaic, humdrum days of Queen Victoria.

The Crimean war came on. A child of five or even a boy of seven hears but vague echoes of these far-off events. But I remember a picture of the Queen on a white horse reviewing troops about to depart, and my memory vaguely conjures up associations of Her Majesty bidding farewell to a one armed general, and having something to say to Lord Colin Campbell, who, why I don't remember, was much the most popular hero in our nursery. A Russian battery was built at Jarrow shipyard too late to take part in the war, but otherwise my personal association with the Crimea is of the slightest. The Indian Mutiny is not linked with the Queen in my memory.

I have, however, omitted mentioning one notable link in the chain that almost insensibly brought the republican family on Tyneside into touch with the royal family at Windsor. The first great International Exhibition of 1851 was an event the full significance of which is to this day but imperfectly appreciated. Only last year the Irish Recess Committee reported incidentally that the revival of the industrial and agricultural life of Wurtemburg dates from the effect which that exhibition produced on the mind of a German visitor. Vague traditions of the marvels and wonders of that great world show filtered down to our village, filling the provincial mind with a vain and envious regret that the gates of such a fairyland should have closed forever. But after a time father brought home as a cherished treasure the reports of the exhibition which were published, I believe, as supplements of the *Illustrated London News*. How those "Hish books"—as the lisping children called them—were prized, modern readers demoralized by the cheap press can form no conception. They were thumbed almost to pieces, then rebound, and thumbed away again. These brown paper-covered "Hish books" were as the rolling back of the veil which had hidden from our eyes the great world of art and beauty, of which we had before but small conception. And underlying it all there was the constant presence of the Prince Consort, and over it the glorifying vision of the Queen.

Those who were born after the fifties can form no conception of the strength of the hold of the republican idea upon many Englishmen. Byron's vigorous verse and the revolutionary poetry of Shelley were but the most conspicuous expressions of a sentiment which found many minor exponents from Moore to Ebenezer Elliott. The "monarch-murdered soldier" was the mode of describing the victims of war. It was assumed that the republic meant peace, and that with the disappearance of despots all the horrors of war and of armed peace would disappear. The idealist, the visionary, the poet, and the philosopher all talked and thought as if monarchy were an anachronism—a belated survival which must speedily vanish from a world in which enlightened humanity would "have no more use for kings." In the midst of this all but universal assumption that monarchy was played out, and that the crowned heads existed but to menace the world with war, there came to birth this gigantic object lesson as to the pacific service which royalty could render to humanity. The exhibition was the Prince Consort's child. It was his idea, and its success was in no small measure the result of his untiring energy, his sagacious prescience, and his capacity to oversee and overrule. Prince Albert could never have achieved this great result had he not been Prince Consort. It was from the steps of the throne he was able to inaugurate and to direct an enterprise which, to the imagination of our fathers, seemed to promise the dawn of millennial peace. The dream passed. But the memory of the vision and of its artificer remained. In the record of the re-establishment of the prestige of the constitutional monarchy in this country, the exhibition of 1851 will occupy a more prominent position than

PRINCESS ROYAL, 1858.
After F. Winterhalter.

QUEEN AND PRINCE CONSORT, 1861.
Engraved by W. Holl from a photograph by Miss Day.

any that has yet been accorded to it. It may not have impressed the statesman and the diplomat. But to the silent million which saw and marveled and rejoiced it was a portent indeed.

The next day in my calendar was the first wedding in the royal family. I was then a boy of ten or eleven. We kept up a kind of make believe that we did not care about such trivialities, but as a matter of fact we carefully cherished a colored print of the Princess Royal, and worked ourselves up into quite a state of excitement over her future. We did not like the look of the Prince of Prussia as he appeared in the prints. He did not seem good enough for her. And my father, who was ever much exercised in his dear old heart about German neology, shook his head gravely over the marriage. Mother did not like it either, and I think we should have all been devoutly glad if it had been broken off. But it came to pass, and it is a curious instance of the hold the family had established even in that republican household that I remember the incident of the royal marriage far more vividly to day than even any of the ghastly incidents of the Indian Mutiny. We had already begun to take a personal interest in the family. It was our family. Republicans though we were, we were English, and as long "as the monarchy lasted," etc. Such were the salves with which we plastered our consciences. But looking back upon it now, after the lapse of thirty years, I can better appreciate the inestimable political and imperial advantage of having at the foretop of the state not a politician, but a family, every domestic episode in the life of whose members weaves a new thread of living interest between the head of the State and the humblest of the citizens.

Nor was it only in pleasurable incidents that the family justified its position. The bond was drawn still more closely by death than by wedlock. Of this I can speak from personal experience. When a boy of twelve I was sent from home for the first time in my life to a boarding school in Yorkshire. A few months later, as we were going into supper one night, the passing bell began to toll, and the news spread from mouth to mouth that Prince Albert was dead. He had never been much more than a name to me, but the sudden quickening sense in sympathy with those who were mourning their dead revealed the existence of a new link. Queen and plebeian, we stood equal before the bier of death. How that bell tolled, tolled, tolled that night, each slow and heavy stroke falling heavy on the aching heart, reviving the memories of the departed, and blending sovereign and subject in the communion of a common grief.

Less than two years passed, and joy had succeeded mourning, and the bridal blossom shone bright instead of widow's weeds. What a sudden thrill of delight there ran through the school when it was announced that the marriage of the Prince of Wales to the Princess Alexandra was to be kept as a public holiday, in which the school was to share. A whole holiday at Silcoates in mid-term was a rare, almost unprecedented event, a boon from the gods not to be credited easily or spoken of lightly. Not only were there to be no lessons all day, not even preparation at night; but the boys were to go to town to see the procession, to admire the decorations, and possibly—although this was hardly to be hoped for—to see the illuminations. I think we made more fuss in anticipation over the Prince's wedding than ten years after I made about my own. The Sea King's daughter from over the sea was the universal heroine. Her beauty, her simplicity, her goodness all helped to idealize her to an extent somewhat overshadowing the bridegroom. When the eventful day came and the joy bells pealed from the steeple, the streets were filled with eager multitudes, of whom there was no one more eager and keen than I. It was the first great popular function at which I had ever taken part even as a spectator. It was all so wonderfully novel, so strange, so thrilling. Not even the marvelous spectacle of the Abbey on Jubilee Day, when the Queen and all her children knelt in thanksgiving before Almighty God in the presence of all the notables of the Empire, affected me so

much as the humble attempt at decoration and the simple procession through the streets of Wakefield twenty-one years before. It was a somewhat dreary day. But what matters mud under foot when the mind of youth is on high amid the stars musing on thrones where princes sit and palaces where beauteous princesses await their lords! It was a day of intense delight, delight which culminated when the volunteers fired a *feu de joie*. It was but a sputtering and irregular volley of blank cartridge, but what memories did the flashing muzzles and the smell of powder arouse in the boyish mind! They were but Wakefield Volunteers firing a *feu de joie*, but they represented the whole British Army to me, and in the rolling volley I heard echoes of Hougomont, and saw again the fire-fringed line before which Napoleon's cuirassiers recoiled smitten and broken into irremediable ruin. Then at night the illuminations were to me marvelous exceedingly, with the blazing gas gets festooned into Prince of Wales' feathers, or running like a fringe of lambent light to the very summit of the lofty spire. Even now, after the lapse of thirty-three years, I can feel my pulse beat faster at the memory of that great day, with its bonfires and its bands, its banners and the roar of saluting cannon. It was a royal day indeed, worthy to be ever remembered for holiday and festive sport, still gleaming bright across the years with a radiance that nothing can extinguish. Thus the work went on—grief and joy, death and love, weaving together ever closer and closer the nation and the family at its head. Funeral cars and wedding coaches were alike but shuttles in the hands of the Master Weaver. Whether the thread was white or black, the work of the loom went on.

THE PRINCESS ROYAL, 1856.
(Dowager Empress Frederick.)

THE CROWN PRINCE FREDERICK OF PRUSSIA.
(Late Emperor Frederick III.)

Then for a period the crown of England went into eclipse. The retirement of the Queen from the ceremonial of the court and from all but the indispensable duties of her position, led after a few years had passed to the circulation of malicious rumors not to be repeated here. The nation, escaping from the spell of Lord Palmerston's long ascendancy, began to bestir itself. When the disfranchised million clamored for their admission within the pale of the constitution there was scant leisure for noting the grace or the gilding of the royal coat of arms

Painted by Thomas Jones Barker. Engraved by W. H. Simmons.

THE BIBLE: THE SECRET OF ENGLAND'S GREATNESS.

(See opposite page.)

that towered aloft. The Queen by necessity of her position took no public part for or against reform. When Hyde Park railings went down there were many who regarded their fall as a portent foreshadowing the speedy overthrow of much more ancient institutions. When Disraeli, placed in power by the party opposed to a moderate reform, dished the Whigs by carrying household suffrage, there were few who did not feel that we were within a measur-

THE QUEEN IN 1862
From a photograph by Hills & Saunders, Eton.

able distance of an orderly but rapid revolution. The recently published letters of Archbishop Magee have reminded us of the lugubrious forebodings with which the sudden triumph of the Radical Reformers filled the heart of many an acute observer. The enfranchisement of the working classes was followed by the return of Mr. Gladstone to power with a majority of more than a hundred. The Conservatives beheld with pious horror the axe of the Reformer laid at the root of the Irish Church, the Irish land system, university tests, and purchase in the army. National education was taken in hand; the House of Peers was openly threatened. The old monarchy itself seemed likely in no short time to be the object of attack.

It was, I think, some time in the earlier sixties that I saw a picture which imperceptibly softened the somewhat fanatical republicanism of my youth. Boys are precocious Jacobins in their way, or Jacobites, as the fit seizes them, and to those who have nurtured themselves upon the republicanism of Plutarch, of Cromwell, of Washington, and of the revolutionists of the Continent, there seemed something resembling a sacrifice of sound principle even in so innocent a thing as the singing of "God Save the Queen." But in my early teens there came for exhibition in Newcastle on-Tyne a well known picture by Mr. Jones Barker, "The Secret of England's Greatness."

The attraction of Barker's canvas for the secluded Puritans of the North was its subject. All our culture was Hebraic. The Bible was our literature, our lawgiver, the guide of daily life and the storehouse of political and social wisdom. There were family prayers morning and evening, the chapter to be read privately every day, two week night services to be punctually attended, while the whole of Sunday was filled up with a series of Sunday schools, sermons, prayer meetings and Bible classes. To this saturation in the Hebrew scriptures was due somewhat of the austerity with which we regarded the Kingship. Whatever texts there were about honoring the King, the whole drift of the sacred volume, as we were taught it, went against kingship, priestcraft, and every institution that came between the individual man and the Infinite personal God. "I gave them a king in my wrath," seemed to come

PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES, WITH PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR.
From an engraving by William Holl, 1864.

very near to a brand of the Divine displeasure on the monarchy, and I do not remember ever so much as entertaining even a passing doubt that we should have made a long stride toward establishing the Kingdom of God and His righteousness when Britain was restored to the primitive simplicity of republican institutions.

Into this household, so trained and inspired with supreme reverence for the Divine Book, there came the news one day that a wonderful picture by a great artist was on exhibition at Mr. Turner's Fine Art Gallery in Grey street, in which the Queen was represented as doing homage to the Bible. To us, in the ardor of our juvenile republicanism, it seemed that the logical consequence of any real homage to the Bible would have been for Her Majesty to step down from the throne and out from the monarchy, terminating once for all the institution of the kingship. But although she halted short of that ultimate, it was a sign of grace that she should recognize the Book. So mustering up our pence into the coveted shilling we went to see "The Secret of England's Greatness." Most people have seen the picture, which represents an incident in the reception of some native chief by the Queen. The swarthy African—highly idealized, I fear—flashing with gems and picturesque in his native garb, bows low before a youthful queen—resplendent in white satin, if I remember right—who, advancing to meet the inquiring savage, presents him with a copy of the Bible as the answer to his question, "What is the secret of England's greatness?" In the background I think were the ministers and the family. All that I remember distinctly is the dusky envoy, with the flashing eye and upturned face, and the white Queen with the sacred Book. The picture stood all by itself in a gallery in which it was not elbowed or profaned by meaner pictures. It was as if art had solemnly revealed the monarchy in loyal obeisance before the Book.

THE QUEEN IN 1867.
From a photograph by Hughes & Mullins, Ryde, Isle of Wight.

The painting made a great impression on me, and not on me only. I am afraid that I got horribly bored with "The Secret of England's Greatness" before the picture left Newcastle. How often have I not heard that incident described from the pulpit, from the platform, in Sunday school! It struck the imagination of the common people, this tribute of earthly Majesty to God's Word. Rude coal heavers, with but an imperfect grasp even of the vigorous vernacular of Tyneside, used to tell over and over again how the Queen had given the Book of Books, the Book of our salvation, to the heathen from afar who sought to know what it was made England great. And so, dimly and half consciously, I began to gain a glimmering of the uses of the Sovereign as Grand Certificator for the truth and excellence of that which is best worth holding by in Church and in State. In the delight of the uncultured artisans and laborers of my native village over the Queen's act in giving the Bible to the savage lay the germ of the sentiment which in its full development proclaims the Queen *Fidei Defensor*, and regards even the Christian Church itself as somewhat wanting in the necessary credentials until it is surmounted by the royal arms, and certified to be the Church of England as by law established under the sign manual of the Queen. But all that was mercifully hidden from our eyes in those days. Had it been otherwise, I fear Jones Barker's picture would have been regarded as a wolf masquerading in sheep's clothing, a dangerous and damnable heresy in paint invented to lure our Nonconformist souls from the straight and narrow path trodden by those who bore stern testimony against the Erastianism of the Establishment and the foul and adulterous union of Church and State.

QUEEN AND PRINCE LEOPOLD, 1862.
From photograph by Hughes & Mullins.

THE QUEEN, MAY 24, 1879.
From a photograph by Hughes & Mullins.

During the sixties I passed through my teens. I attained my majority a few days before the declaration of war against Prussia, which revolutionized the map of Europe, destroyed the French Empire, and established the Third Republic. So far as I may be regarded as a sample unit of the millions of undistinguished subjects of Her Majesty, the Crown had distinctly lost ground since the Prince's marriage. The death of the Prince Consort, the retreat

THE QUEEN, JUNE 17, 1877.
From a photograph by Hughes & Mullins.

THE QUEEN, JUNE 12, 1881.
From a photograph by Hughes & Mullins.

of the Queen, the reports widely current as to the self-indulgent habits of the Prince of Wales, had effaced much of the good impression that had been produced between 1850 and 1861. People said frankly that the monarchy was safe enough as long as the Queen lived, but that "as for that young man, England would never tolerate another Charles II. or Prince Regent." The Prince was believed to admire the fast life that was the rule at Paris in the closing days of the Third Empire. *Tomahawk* published a cartoon representing the Prince as Hamlet, exclaiming to the ghost of George IV., "Nay, I'll follow thee." The popularity of the Princess of Wales tended to swell the reaction against her husband. And all the while the Queen moodily meditated in her Highland retreat over her irreparable loss.

The rehabilitation of monarchy in Britain, which has been one of the most remarkable features of the last quarter of a century, is due to a variety of causes, most of which are obvious enough. First and foremost, there was the superb example furnished by the German armies of the efficiency and economy of a system in its essence monarchical. English sympathy was unmistakably with the Germans against the French, and although certain weaklings changed sides after Sedan, the nation as a whole was profoundly impressed by the magnificent spectacle of German loyalty and German discipline, as contrasted with the immeasurable corruption, treachery and inefficiency of the French, who, although under the Empire, were essentially democratic. For a little while it was possible that the French Republic might, by raising again the old flag of the revolution, evoke the potent passions which in 1848 shook Europe to its centre. The expectation was disappointed. Garibaldi took the field as an ally of the Republic, but his countrymen occupied Rome in virtual alliance with Germany and that was all. All hope from that quarter was dashed to the ground by the mad outbreak of the Commune. Paris, after 1871, was no longer the storm centre of Europe. The Republic was only a republic in name. It was controlled by men who detested every idea that had made republicanism the ideal of our youth. The glamour was gone. Judged by the supreme test of wager of battle, the ideas of our modern democrats had been found woefully wanting. The institution of kingship was vindicated in full day, not as a belated survival or

an antiquarian curiosity, but as a supremely capable institution as helpful to the modern man as to his progenitor in the days of Charlemagne.

While this great object lesson was burning itself with cannon flash and bursting shell into the mind of the nation, the perversity of the House of Lords suddenly compelled Mr. Gladstone to resort to the royal prerogative for the purpose of abolishing purchase in the army. Then it was discovered by our democracy, almost for the first time, that the power of the Crown is a great latent force at the command of the people. The royal prerogative, and the royal prerogative alone, can cut the gordian knot of the rival authority of Lords and Commons. The sceptre of the sovereign is by our constitution wielded by the elect of the people. Thus at the same time that the Germans had demonstrated that kingship was a living reality capable of standing the severest tests, the English suddenly discovered that in their monarchy they had in reserve an invincible reinforcement for the cause of the people.

THE QUEEN AT BREAKFAST IN THE GARDEN AT OSBORNE, AUGUST, 1887.
From a photograph by Hughes & Mullins.

When the destinies decide to do a thing thoroughly they neglect no means to secure their end, taking as much care about the thrums and tatters as about the warp and woof. Hence it is necessary in this survey of the pilgrimage of a republican to the monarchy to call attention to an incident which, compared with the events just described, partakes of the nature of the ludicrous. It was just at the very turning point of the crisis—the watershed between the two systems—that the malicious fates deemed it fitting to use one who was then a rising Radical politician for the purpose of forcing home to the sober sense of the nation the lesson of recent events. It was my fortune to be present at the lecture room, Newcastle-on-Tyne, when Sir Charles Dilke, Bart., M.P., launched his famous diatribe against the cost of the Crown. The meeting was crowded and enthusiastic. The lecture room audiences, in those days familiar with the scathing "Impeachment of the House of Brunswick," by Mr. Bradlaugh, reveled in the youthful baronet's elaborate demonstration that Goldsticks-in-Waiting were more expensive than footmen, and that the trappings of a constitutional monarchy cost ever so many more pence than the sombre habiliments of the president of a republic. I remember leaving the meeting with a sense of bitter humiliation. To this depth of inane trifling then had sunk the republican enthusiasm that had flamed heaven high in 1848! Elaborate arithmetical calculations that we might possibly, by dispensing with the monarchy, save ourselves the cost of an extra pot of beer! Twopence halfpenny per head all round as the inducement to rouse the British nation to an attack upon the monarchy of Alfred, of the Edwards, of Elizabeth, and of Victoria—the inducement was too ridiculous, and even if it had been adequate it would have been unspeakably sordid.

The intrinsic absurdities of the Dilke campaign contributed to swell the force of the opposing current. It became evident that the events of the previous year had taught their lesson. There was no republican rally in the provinces. The Radicals carped at royal allowances, desiring, as the *Spectator* used to say, to keep the throne, but to drape it in cotton velvet; but even this pinch-penny republican propaganda dwindled away and died.

Just about this time the finishing stroke was given to the last lingering remnant of the Old Guard of republicans. In the interviews and articles which in those days used to appear in the press discussing the probable date for the overthrow of the monarchy it was openly said that while the Queen lived nothing would be done. "But mark my words, sir," the republican apostles would declare, "that young man will never ascend the throne. It will never be permitted." The reports about the Prince were relied upon as the trump cards of the party of the revolution. "We will not have this man to reign over us," was an expression heard in many places usually free from the contagion of republican bias.

Then it was that the opportune illness of the Prince of Wales gave the final blow to the house of cards which the republicans had been so assiduously building. It sounds very brutal to say it, but there were many who, when the disease first seemed likely

to be fatal, were by no means disposed to regret a demise which would deliver the nation from a ruler whom they believed unworthy to be the sovereign of a Christian land. I well remember in those days a stalwart Radical coming into the editorial sanctum of the *Northern Echo* and saying, "What are you going to say in your obituary leader?" I said I had not made up my mind. The Prince was not dead yet. "Well," said my visitor, "take my advice and just print a column blank or with asterisks. Then in the centre print this: '*De mortuis nil nisi bonum.*'" So saying my Radical friend went his way.

The Prince did not die, but we all wrote obituary notices at great length, and had leading articles in type headed "Death of the Prince of Wales." Then night after night we went down and waited till the last bulletin came to hand before writing another leader. And I verily believe that the suspense, prolonged for nearly a whole week, with the intense realizing sense of all that was involved in the struggle for life that went on in the sick bed at Sandringham, finally extinguished the last smoldering embers of republicanism in England. The typhoid fever did more for the monarchy than the monarchy had done for itself, and when the solemn thanksgiving was held in St. Paul's for the Prince's recovery, the nation gave thanks not merely for the Prince restored to health, but for the deliverance of the British monarchy from the danger which had apparently menaced its security.

It was shortly after the recovery of the Prince of Wales that I first saw the Queen. The moment was one when I was suffering the full force of the cruel disillusion that overwhelmed all ardent Radicals after the general election of 1874. It is difficult to-day to recall the implicit faith with which, after the establishment of household suffrage and the election of the Radical Parliament of 1869, it was believed that the nation had entered upon an era in which such things as Conservative majorities were to be as impossible as the return of the Mastodon. In the north of England this belief was a fixed idea. Mr. Gladstone was not advanced enough for the dwellers between the Tyne and the Tees. He was too tender to the Establishment. He was, even in things political, a Conservative at heart. He was too much given to compromise. But let the people speak, then we should see all this hesitating, half-hearted shilly-shallying swept by the board, and the enfranchised democracy would make short work of all that stood in the way of reform! The working classes were sound at heart. The mere suggestion of a Conservative working man was hailed with derisive laughter. An appeal to the constituencies was always in our idea, in those deluded days, to be to the Liberal party, like the reinvigorating contact between the brawny Antæus and mother earth. When Mr. Gladstone dissolved Parliament in the early months of 1874 we all believed that he had taken a short cut to certain victory. So far as the North was concerned we were right. We knew our own people. The county of Durham in the fell hour of Conservative reaction returned an unbroken phalanx of thirteen Radical members to the new Parliament.

But elsewhere! To this hour I cannot recall without pain the memory of that overwhelming disappointment. The return of Mr. Disraeli to power at the head of a Conservative majority shattered everything at one fell blow. It seemed as if the underpinning of the world had given way, as if the sun had reversed its course through the sky. Where then was our faith in the people? What had become of our fond confidence in the democracy? What could be thought of the sovereign electorate which had elected such a man as Disraeli to rule over them? Sick and sad at heart, I was pondering these questions when, in a holiday taken after the general election, I came to Windsor and saw the Queen.

THE QUEEN WITH HER GRANDCHILDREN IN OSBORNE GARDENS, AUGUST, 1890.
From a photograph by Hughes & Mullins.

I saw her at Windsor Railway Station, and was not impressed. I was not in my idealizing humor. My old idol had fallen shattered, but the ruins rendered impossible the installation of a new idol in the vacant shrine. The familiar scene, the small

crowd, the red carpet, the liveried servants, the little figure in black—"not quite so tall as my wife"—walking slowly across the platform to the carriage into which she disappeared from view—that was all. "So that was the Queen!" Like the pussy cat of the nursery rhyme I had been to London and had seen the Queen—and thought nothing of it. But next Sunday at the Congregational Church in Windsor I heard the minister pray for the Queen and all the royal family, not as if they were a coat of-arms, but as if they were living human beings, friends and neighbors of all of us. I remember feeling as if for the first time I realized the personality of the Queen as a living woman.

Republican enthusiasm was sick unto death. The Parisian Commune had burned up the faith that might have inspired the French Republic. Across the Atlantic the monstrous peculation of Tammany obscured the fair ideal of the men of the *Mayflower*. At home, what could be thought of a democracy that made the Barabbas choice of Disraeli? But I was far from caring much for the monarchy, and any nascent unconscious faith I might have had in its possibilities of usefulness was rudely tried by the policy of Disraeli. The alteration of the royal title began it, and the sickening orgie of Jingoism ended it. The detestation which Lord Beaconsfield inspired in the Gladstonians in those days was like nothing else in our time. The early Radicals hated Castlereagh as much; they could not hate him more. To our thinking Disraeli had tarnished the Crown, disgraced the country, betrayed the cause of humanity in the East, embarked on wanton wars, and, to crown all, had made the very name of Imperialism to stink in the nostrils of all sane and sober Englishmen. And through that discreditable chapter of British history the Queen was paraded as the special friend of the Evil Minister. From whence sprang "Verax" pamphlets and newspaper articles innumerable, to which, mayhap, I in my small way contributed my full share.

But the blight passed. Lord Beaconsfield fell to rise no more, and the evil taint of his administration lingered but for a short space round the throne. Within a few months of the formation of the Gladstone administration, I was in London, and what followed can be told in a few sentences. The nearer I came to the centre and heart of the administration, the more closely I was able to see the actual workings of the executive government, the more I learned to appreciate the inestimable advantage of having in the very innermost sancturary of the Empire a human being, head of a family which will not pass with an adverse election, with whom in all the graver affairs of State ministers must take counsel before they act. I realized more clearly than ever before how the security, the continuity, and the prosperity of Britain depended much less upon the politicians and much more upon the Permanents, the Permanent Family above and the Permanent Services below. When I went abroad, and especially when I visited the Great Republic of my earlier ideals, I realized as I had never done before the enormous advantage of having the national unity and our Imperial greatness embodied in a person who is carefully trained for that position from the cradle, and who in attaining it is not compelled to make intense political enemies of one-half of the nation. To have created a centre of equilibrium in the midst of all the forces which surge and sway hither and thither in the turmoil and strain of modern life, to have made this central point the source of all honor and the symbol of all dominion, and to have secured it at once from the strife of tongues and the conflict of parties, without at the same time endangering the liberties of the subject or the supremacy of law—this, indeed, I have

THE QUEEN IN PONY CARRIAGE AT WINDSOR.
From a photograph by Hills & Saunders, Eton.

learned to regard as one of the most signal achievements of our race.

Nor was that the only cause for a change of sentiment, which is important merely because of the unimportance of the individual who is thus narrating his pilgrimage from republicanism to monarchy. If I had been any one exceptional either by birth, education or opportunity, these confessions would have been less interesting. It is just because I was an ordinary, average English boy, born in a

A TYPICAL PORTRAIT.

remote village and reared outside the conventional "loyal" pale, that I have deemed it worth while to begin my series of studies of the Queen and the Queen's reign by explaining exactly where I stood and where I stand, in the hope that a frank personal survey of the steps which led me from one position to the other may help us to understand the great change that has taken place in the last fifty years in the attitude of the Radical masses toward the Crown.

It may at least be said for monarchy, as it has been said for the stage—it has given woman an opportunity and a career, denied her elsewhere. No system of government as yet devised by man, save monarchy alone, could have secured for a woman such an innings as our Queen has had. All existing republican systems have carefully provided against the possibility of any woman ever having any such chance, by denying to all women any right even to stand as candidate for supreme office. And from my point of view this alone, other things being equal, would turn the balance in favor of the Crown.

But other things are not equal. The balance of advantage in such an Empire as ours in favor of the monarchy is unmistakable. Every year the proportion of English-speaking folk outside these islands increases. And with every such increase the political or Imperial value of the royal family rises. For the tie which unites our world-scattered commonwealths is not primarily political, neither is it kept up by politics. It is a tie in its nature domestic. It is the English-speaking family rather than an Empire. And the nexus is the royal family rather than the House of Commons. Every colony has its own legislative assembly. None of them has a Queen and royal family. The Crown, like Westminster Abbey, is one of the heirlooms of the whole race, which cannot be distributed. It must be localized, and the mother country keeps both. But if either the Crown or the Abbey disappeared the sense of loss would be felt as keenly in Winnipeg, in New Zealand, in Cape Colony, and in Queensland. To the eyes of the English speaking men who have made their homes at the Antipodes English politicians have not the importance that they have at home. Colonists have their own politicians, and as far away as England is, the differences between our politicians, even when seen through the opera glass of the press telegrams, are apt to seem too infinitesimal to be noticed. They might as well get up sweepstakes about a race of mites across a cheese. But high above all political people there rises ever before the eyes of every English-speaking man, whether republican or colonial or native to these islands, the majestic fabric of the hereditary monarchy. It rises above the vast democratic steppe as the round tower of Windsor shows high over the Berkshire plain. Its prominence is an element in its favor that is too often forgotten. Men may come and men may go, cabinets emerge like foambells in the wave and disappear, but the Queen is always there. And when we have to do with many millions, scattered over many continents, it is impossible to make any impression on the general mind by the fleeting phantoms of evanescent ministries. To borrow an illustration from photography, their exposure is not long enough. The plate is not sensitive enough for rapid photography. But the immobility, the massive grandeur and the fierce light that beats around the throne, all facilitate the production of a clear, well-defined image on the mind of our kin beyond the sea. Familiarity is of the essence of home. And our progeny would feel themselves strangers in a strange land if they were to return to the old country, which they call their motherland, only to find, in place of the Queen upon the throne, Mr. Chamberlain or Sir William Harcourt or Mr. Tittlebat Tomkins sitting in the presidential chair of the British republic.

In many other ways the monarchy, especially in the reign of the present sovereign, has contributed to the stability of the realm and to the peace and contentment of the people. Pre-eminent above all other qualities which Her Majesty has displayed is the supreme divine grace of sympathy. The Queen having suffered much has sympathized the more. Every great national disaster has evoked her warm-hearted succor. If her prime minister has been the head, Her Majesty has ever been the heart of the realm. It was somewhat touchingly remarked the other day that from her earliest childhood the Queen

had hardly ever been out of mourning. Her life indeed has been passed in the shadow of the tomb, which has opened to receive in slow succession almost all her contemporaries and not a few of her own children and children's children. But still from the unfailing depths of her womanly sympathy she draws consolation for the bereaved and comfort for the sorrowing. Thus the proudest Empire the world has ever seen has installed as its sovereign the incarnate genius of womanly compassion.

Nor can it be said that the influence of the Queen has only been indirect or that she has not again and again interfered to divert State policy from perilous paths, and to secure her Empire's peace. Of that I shall have more to say in subsequent articles. But I cannot conclude this rapid and fragmentary survey of the reasons which have led me, in common with millions of other common folk, to believe in the monarchy, without saying at least a passing word about the one well-known occasion on which the Queen intervened to save the English-speaking race from the infinite disaster of a fratricidal war. But for her prompt and decisive action—due, no doubt, primarily to the initiative of the Prince Consort—the seizure of the Confederate envoys from the British ship *Trent*, in the early days of the War of Secession, would have involved us in war with the government of Washington, the ultimate consequences of which we can only dimly imagine.

Among these consequences there would probably have to be reckoned the establishment of the Confederate Republic with slavery as its chief corner stone and the introduction of the standing army system of Europe into the American hemisphere. There would also have been a bitter and deadly blood feud between England and the Northern states. From all these evils the world was saved by the direct personal intervention of Her Majesty. The hectoring dispatch which Lord Palmerston had prepared to forward to the American government would, in the then strained condition of international relations, have been resented as an intolerable affront. War would have followed directly or in a very short interval. Fortunately for the race and for the monarchy, the granddaughter of George III. was able and ready to arrest the threatened mischief. Instead of approving the dispatch, it was returned to the bellicose Palmerston with the advice of Her Majesty that it should be modified. The royal counsellor was in a position from which she could speak with more influence than any other person resident in the realm. Lord Palmerston took back his dispatch, struck out the passages which would have provoked war, and forwarded the emasculated version to Washington. The result, as we all know, was a brilliant justification of the wisdom of Her Majesty's diplomacy. The Confederate delegates were duly delivered up, England's demands were complied with and there was no war. This incident, record of which was permitted in Sir Theodore Martin's "Life of the Prince Consort," is but one, although the most important, of many such timely interventions. Such a record, compared with the multitude of the unrecorded instances of beneficient royal intervention, is but as the summit of the iceberg which shows above the water compared with the immense mass that floats below. Of this the nation is somewhat dimly conscious, and our people at home and over the sea go about their daily labor in the comfortable assurance that in addition to all the visible and tangible apparatus on which they can count for the purpose of preserving the peace of the realm and the defense of its rights and interests, they can also confidently rely upon the unceasing vigilance and incomparable experience of an invisible helper, who, though her action is unseen, hovers like a guardian angel over the peace of the nations that call her Queen.

The last occasion on which I saw Her Majesty was on that high and solemn festival when the Queen summoned to the Abbey the representatives of all the nations, principalities, and powers that own her sway, in order to join with her in rendering thanks to Almighty God for the marvelous loving kindness and manifold mercies He had graciously vouchsafed to this land of ours during the reign of fifty years. The memory of that stately pageant is still with me. The gray old Abbey, with all its associations of genius and of glory, never inclosed within its massive walls a scene more splendid and inspiring. Every nook and corner in the vast edifice was crowded with a great multitude of the picked men of the realm and of the Empire. No department of the State, no colony, no dependency, was unrepresented in that brilliant throng. Ambassadors and governors, princes and potentates, dusky oriental rajahs blazing in jewels, English nobles, and the great notables of the democracy mustered in troops to the great thanksgiving. When all were assembled beneath the storied roof of the ancient Abbey, and the long aisles framed a marvelous picture of life and color, the Queen entered. The whole assemblage rose to their feet as the familiar figure of the Mother of her people slowly passed down the nave to take her place before the altar, where, in the midst of her children, she offered thanks. And as the Queen—the Highest on Earth—knelt before the Lord God of Heaven, all thought of her majesty and her might, and of her Empire over land and sea, disappeared, and we saw only the plain little loving hearted woman, who as maid, wife and widow had for fifty years shared, more than any, all the joys, the sorrows, the hopes and fears, the trying vicissitudes and glowing aspirations which make up the sum of the private and public life of her people. And as she joined in the jubilant anthem of praise to Him who alone is the giver of all good gifts, it was as if I saw a new and more glorious rendering of the old painting I had seen in my youth. For that which was then declared to be the secret of England's greatness was now in the fullness of the years proclaimed to be also the secret, the open secret, of the greatness and glory of the reign.

W. T STEAD.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

PROFESSOR WOODROW WILSON'S ESTIMATE OF CLEVELAND AS PRESIDENT.

THE March *Atlantic Monthly* begins with a paper by Professor Woodrow Wilson, on "Mr. Cleveland as President." Professor Wilson evinces a very whole-souled and constant admiration for Mr. Cleveland, based chiefly on his fearlessness, his impartiality, his robust good sense and his power of steadily thinking out a difficult situation. The President is described as a man of the people, in the sense of keeping true to his homely training in his New York family. He is the sort of President, Professor Wilson thinks, that "the makers of the constitution had vaguely in mind; more man than partisan; with an independent executive will of his own; exercising his powers like a chief magistrate rather than like a party leader." Mr. Wilson finds no previous President to compare him to in these respects except Washington; Jackson had the same strong will and effectiveness, but "it was a new social force that spoke in him;" and President Lincoln's purposes, magnificent as they were, belonged rather to a disciplined and determined party. Mr. Cleveland is more a type of the normal President, coming freshly to his task, as he did, without the common party training, "a direct, fearless, somewhat unsophisticated man of action." "Men," says Professor Wilson, "have said that Mr. Cleveland was without genius or brilliancy, because the processes of his mind were calculable and certain, like a law of nature; that his utterances were not above the common, because they told only in the mass and not sentence by sentence, were cast rather than tempered; that he was stubborn because he did not change, and self opinionated because he did not falter. He has made no overtures to fortune, has obtained and holds a great place in our affairs by a sort of inevitable mastery, by a law which no politician has ever quite understood or at all relished, by virtue of a preference which the people themselves have expressed without analyzing. We have seen how there is genius in mere excellence of gifts, and prevailing power merely in traits of chastened will."

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

In reviewing Mr. Cleveland's political career from his mayorship of Buffalo, Professor Wilson approves almost uniformly of the President's attitude at the critical junctures which have made him so many enemies. As Mayor, he conducted his work in a way that made for the same efficient and thrifty management that obtained with a well managed corporation. This admirer of Mr. Cleveland's comes nearest to an attitude of criticism in telling the story of the President's first term, and his substitution of Democratic appointees for Republican holders: "The Senate demanded the papers which would explain the causes of the removals. The President declined to send them; holding that the Senate had no right to judge of anything but the fitness of the men named as successors to the officers removed. It was not certain that the moral advantage lay with the President. He had been put into the presidency chiefly because independent voters all over the country, and particularly those of his own state, regarded him as a tried champion of civil service reform, but his choice and method in appointments had by no means satisfied the reformers." Professor Wilson seems to agree with these critics that Mr. Daniel Manning was too "practical" a politician to be appointed as Secretary of the Treasury.

Knowing so much of Mr. Wilson's point of view, one can anticipate his applause of Mr. Cleveland's conduct through the tariff struggles, the currency question and the Hawaiian muddle, and it only remains to find out how he looks on that Venezuelan message, considered so truculent by some of his most devoted followers. In that incident, Mr. Wilson thinks the President showed himself "a strong man, but no diplomat." He ascribes the message to Mr. Cleveland's bluntness, candor and fearlessness, but he thinks that if the German Emperor had sent such a message, there would have been war between England and Germany.

In summing up his estimate of Mr. Cleveland's work, Professor Wilson says: "We need not pretend to know what history shall say of Mr. Cleveland; we need not pretend that we can draw any common judgment of the man from the confused cries that now ring everywhere from friend and foe—we know only that he has played a great part; that his greatness is authenticated by the passion of love and hatred he has stirred up; that no such great personality has appeared in our politics since Lincoln; and that whether greater or less, his personality is his own, unique in all the varied history of our government. He has made policies and altered parties after the fashion of an earlier age in our history, and the men who assess his fame in the future will be no partisans, but men who love candor, courage, honesty, strength, unshaken capacity and high purpose such as his."

This view of President Cleveland's administration is quite in keeping with the forecast made by Professor Wilson in an elaborate character sketch of Mr. Cleveland and his Cabinet contributed to the REVIEW OF REVIEWS in April, 1893.

A PLAN OF CURRENCY REFORM.

MR. JOHN BRISBEN WALKER, the editor of the *Cosmopolitan*, publishes a vigorous editorial article in the March number of his magazine under the caption, "The First Essential for Prosperity." This first essential Mr. Walker conceives to be "a scientifically based, automatically regulated system of money," and he undertakes to show in his article, which is addressed "to the bankers and business men of the United States," how such a system may be secured.

Mr. Walker reviews our banking and currency history, giving especial attention to the various commercial and financial crises, and the lesson he derives from this experience is that if possible a currency must be created which will expand itself automatically to correspond with the demands of commerce during panics.

To accomplish this desideratum Mr. Walker proposes a new system of government bonds, the details of which he outlines as follows:

"The plan here proposed involves not only the retirement of the present legal tenders, but also of the present issues of government bonds and also all National Bank notes. The substitute for the present bonds would be a new bond bearing, say, 2 per cent. interest. Do not jump at the conclusion that we could not substitute a new 2 per cent. bond for one bearing nearly double that rate of interest. The new bond has an advantage not possessed by the old one. The law shall say that it may be held by the national banks in place of the 25 per cent. cash reserve fund now required. And 2 per cent. on the 25 per cent. of all deposits now held in reserve would be worth more to the banks than the per cent. of profit received at the present time from their issues of bank notes.

CONVERTIBLE BONDS.

"But why should the government permit the substitution of a bond for the currency which is now required as a margin of safety in times of emergency? The answer is simple. The new bond has this remarkable quality: It may be carried to the nearest sub-treasury, or post office of a certain class, and forthwith, without delay of any kind, be converted, at the will of the holder, into government notes which are full legal tender for all dues, public and private.

"The next inquiry concerns the relief of the government from the responsibility of redeeming its notes in money of greatest value. The difference between the old and the new method would lie in this: To-day a government legal tender note has no relation to a government bond. The bond may sell for 120 or 105, as the market may go You cannot buy a government bond with any fixed number of government legal tender dollars. Nor can there be any possible way of determining the value of the legal tender in the money of foreign nations, unless, as at present, the Secretary of the Treasury arbitrarily undertakes to fix that value in gold.

"With the legal tender note exchangeable, at the will of the holder, into a fifty-year 2 per cent. bond, payable in gold coin, the case would be quite different. And when, in addition to the value attached by the redemption clause, there is added the value created by the demand for these bonds for bank reserves and holdings for all classes of people who have money temporarily idle, you have assured to the legal tender the maximum market rating.

"Now as to the safeguard which this system would give in time of panic—let us suppose that the present volume of legal tenders and government bonds is thirteen hundred millions of dollars, and that the volume of new bonds, interchangeable with legal tenders, be fixed at a like amount, or a little over seventeen dollars per capita of the population.

A SAFEGUARD IN CRISES.

"What then would be likely to happen in the event, for instance, of the announcement of a panic on the London market? As at present, the first action would be a curtailment of discounts. But the immediate results would be materially different. There would be a stock of some hundreds of millions of legal tenders available for issue in just such an emergency, lying meanwhile in the shape of convertible government bonds. The manufacturer and merchant, threatened with suspension for lack of ready cash, would turn instantly to the holder of government bonds. The dialogue would be somewhat in this order: 'I have a million dollars' worth of real estate. I need a quarter of a million cash. You are receiving 2 per cent. from your government bonds; I will give you 4, or 5, or 6, or 7, or 8.' There is some point, in all human probability, where the desire for profit will overcome the inertia of absolute security and substitute a willingness to take the less convenient form of security involved in private bond and mortgage.

"This being accomplished, the bondholder has only to carry his bonds to the nearest sub-treasury, or post office of a certain class, and receive par for them in legal tenders, plus full accrued interest to date.

"Let us suppose that one thousand merchants and manufacturers scattered from Maine to Texas should, because of the panic in London, each find himself straitened for ready money, and that each one went through the process just described. The result would be that each of one thousand men would have borrowed two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and that each of one thousand holders of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of government bonds would have converted his bonds into legal tenders. It follows that the legal tender currency of the country would have been increased in, say, a week, by two hundred and fifty millions of dollars, an increase quite sufficient to absorb all the stocks which England might choose to throw back on our hands and enough to make money more than abundant."

Mr. Walker reasons that such a flurry in business as the one he describes would necessarily cause the merchants some trouble in carrying out negotiations, but a panic would be averted, and that means a great deal. The banks themselves would be the gainers by the adoption of such a system, and hence Mr. Walker anticipates the greater difficulty in overcoming the opposition of those who are suspicious of any scheme which seems designed to benefit the banks, however remotely.

Mr. Walker's plan involves many of the features of the postal savings bank system adopted in several European countries.

THE CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT.

ONE of the leaders of the Cuban revolutionists, Mr. F. G. Pierra, makes an important statement in the *Forum* concerning the present condition of those parts of the island which are controlled by the insurgents. The recent progress of republican government in those provinces he summarizes as follows:

"To those who are more familiar with the subject it is well known that during the past twelve months the civil administration of the republic has been organized in the provinces of Santiago, Puerto Principe, and, to a great extent, in that of Santa Clara; that sundry provisional civil and fiscal laws have been enacted;—among them one regulating marriages and another dealing with the assessment and collection of taxes; that justice is administered by the prefects acting as civil magistrates; that a mail service within the territory of the republic has been established and operates without interruption, postage stamps having been in use for the past seven months; that four newspapers are printed and circulate throughout the country; that primary schools have been opened in the provinces of Santiago and Puerto Principe; that the arms and ammunition sent to Cuba represent several thousand rifles, several million cartridges, and some pieces of light artillery; that the organization and discipline of the army have greatly improved,—several thousand men having been added to its numbers,—and its effective strength increased considerably; that hundreds of men of political, social and financial importance who, a year ago,—undecided as to the course they should follow,—were yet living in the large cities held by the Spaniards, have during the last six months either joined the forces of the revolution in the field or removed to foreign countries, where they have openly declared their allegiance to the republic,—scores of them having established their temporary residence in the city of New York; and that the enthusiasm of the Cuban patriots grows daily in intensity, their confidence in the final success of the revolution being unshaken.

"A fair estimation of the above-stated facts fully warrants the conclusion that the Cuban revolution has not only held its ground, but that it has made considerable advance. Two years of active service means a great deal for an army composed of newly-enlisted men, undisciplined and unaccustomed to military life. In that period the raw recruit becomes almost the trained veteran, and the inexperienced officer the expert commander. Lawyers, physicians and other professional men who, when they joined the army, were incompetent to command a squad of fifty men, ten or twelve months later showed their ability to handle successfully a full battalion, to face an equal force of Spanish regulars, and to come out of the engagement victorious."

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Pierra accepts the fact that newspapers are published without interruption in the interior, as an indication that parts of the island are undisturbed by Spanish troops and are permanently held by the Cubans, "as it is not to be supposed that the publishers wander to and fro in the woods with their typographical materials.

"Moreover, the fact that school books have been written and printed, that schools have been opened, that a mail service has been organized, and that postage stamps are in use may be accepted as conclusive evidence that there does exist a government other than a purely military one, that its jurisdiction extends over a considerable territory, that its mandate is obeyed, and that it is performing the ordinary functions of civil government. It is true the republic does not hold any seaport. But it is equally true that more than one hundred and sixty seaports are open to it; for there are more than two hundred ports and sheltered landings in Cuba, and the Spaniards hold only some forty of them. That the Cubans freely use the others is proved by the fact that since the beginning of the war they have successfully and without any trouble landed on the island more than thirty shipments of arms ammunition and other supplies; but being at present unprovided with heavy artillery the attempt to hold any one of them permanently would be vain and useless."

THE PHILIPPINES.

THE recent disturbances in the Philippine Islands have again drawn the world's attention to that portion of Spain's dominions. The Hon. John Barrett, United States Minister to Siam, contributes to the *North American Review* a description of these islands, under the caption, "The Cuba of the Far East." Indeed, the parallel between Spain's East and West Indian possessions is quite striking.

"Cuba is the richest island in the West Indies; the Philippines are the most resourceful of the East Indies. They lie respectively to the southeast of the continents of North America and Asia, with which they maintain close commercial relations. Both are located in the tropical zone and both have like products. After the famous Manila hemp, the

greatest wealth of the Philippines is in sugar, as is that of Cuba. While Cuban tobacco in the shape of fragrant Havanas rules the market of the new world, the Manila cigars supply the demand of the old world. The United States buys the major portion of Cuba's exports and a goodly portion of those of the Philippines. Both possess inexhaustible and varied resources, which at present are only partially developed."

The Asiatic group of islands, according to the best authorities, is the richest archipelago in the world, containing not less than 1,900 separate islands.

"A few figures will assist in giving an accurate idea of the Philippines. The area of the entire group nearly equals that of California or Japan, being variously estimated from 120,000 to 160,000 square miles. The principal island, Luzon, is approximately equal in area to Illinois, or about 56,000 square miles. The total population is slightly in excess of that of New York state, and now numbers 7,000,000. In this connection it can be noted that Luzon alone exceeds Cuba in area by 14,000 square miles, and has over double the population. The second largest island is Mindanao. This is to the south, and occupies nearly the same area as West Virginia, or 24,000 square miles."

PHILIPPINE CIVILIZATION.

"Were I asked to name the chief characteristic of the Philippine Islands—after earthquakes and typhoons—I would at once suggest the power and hold of the ecclesiastics. This makes the first and last impression on the visitor; it is before him wherever he travels; it visibly predominates in the government and even extends into commerce; it is an all-controlling influence in the Philippine group. If at first one is prejudiced against it the feeling in a measure vanishes and even turns into admiration."

"A marked result of the influence of the church is that the inhabitants of the Philippines are Christian—a condition which stands out in decided contrast to that of other lands of Asia. From one end of Luzon to the other, few, if any, Pagan temples can be seen lifting their pagodas and pinnacles to the sky.

"It is a mistake to suppose that the Philippines are the home of barbaric, uncivilized tribes. Manila was the seat of colleges, observatories and technical schools before Chicago was founded; roads to all points of the compass had been constructed by the friars in Luzon before there was a paved street in the vicinity of the site of Franklin Square in New York City; and devoted padres had carried the gospel to the heart of the tropical jungle before the Pilgrim Fathers landed at Plymouth Rock.

"Except in wild portions of the interior and in distant unexploited islands a considerable proportion of the inhabitants can read and write. Spanish is the language of the more advanced classes, while a 'pidgin' Spanish is spoken by the uneducated. There is no one native tongue, but a variety of dialects, of which the principal are the Tagalese and Visayan. The schools are exclusively in the hands of the church, and appear to be well conducted. In Manila are colleges with advanced curriculums and modern facilities. Of the several millions of people in Luzon, not over half a million are beyond the absolute control of the priests, whose efforts to preserve order are so respected that lawlessness is seldom displayed within the sphere of their influence. Numbering nearly 3,000, they include many men of great ability, noble character, and wide knowledge; the majority are faithful to their vows, and the few who backslide are usually of mixed blood, or natives."

MATERIAL RESOURCES.

"In material wealth the Philippines are lavishly blessed. Hemp, sugar and tobacco are three products that bring enormous profits, and coffee bids fair to soon rival them. In 1894 the hemp marketed was valued in gold at $7,693,860; sugar, $5,816,848; tobacco, $1,674,094. The total foreign trade this year will probably exceed $35,000,000. There is a heavy tax on imports, which, with other customs duties, direct taxes, monopolies, and lotteries, bring in an annual revenue of $8,000,000, or about one-fourth of the valuation of the foreign commerce.

"The prodigality of nature impresses the traveler wherever he journeys. In the forest he sees ebony, logwood, iron wood, sapan wood, gum trees and cedar; between the forests and the gardens the fruiting trees, orange, mango, tamarind, guava, and cocoanut; in the cultivated area, sugar cane, tobacco, rice, hemp, coffee, cotton, bananas, vanilla, cassia, ginger, pepper, indigo, cocoa, pineapples, wheat and corn. The minerals include gold, copper, iron, coal, quicksilver, sulphur and saltpetre. From the sea, mother of pearl, coral, tortoise shell and amber are derived. And these are by no means the only resources—they are nothing more than a casual list noted down as each plant or product came under my observation. The animal kingdom keeps pace with the vegetable and mineral. To say nothing of the water buffalo, the most useful beast in the tropics, goats, sheep, swine and the tough little ponies, which take part in the domestic life of the people, the jungle swarms with fauna of such variety that the naturalist finds here a paradise. Snakes and lizards, spiders and ants, tarantulas and crocodiles abound. Apparently strange to relate, there are few beasts of prey, if any, worthy of note—but this is not strange when it is remembered that the Philippines are islands far distant from the main land. The flora of the country is no less rich than the fauna."

After reading Mr. Barrett's article one is likely to conclude that the parallel between Cuba and the Philippines is indeed remarkable, and that the eastern Cuba is a land of which we should like to know more.

PROFESSOR FISKE ON THE ARBITRATION TREATY.

IN the March *Atlantic Monthly* Professor John Fiske gives his opinion of the arbitration treaty, written, evidently, at a time when he did not anticipate the serious opposition which the treaty has encountered in the Senate. Needless to say, Professor Fiske is heartily in favor of the measure. He thinks that any motives which can operate to defeat it will be petty and partisan ones, and he considers that in any case the work of two years culminating in these articles will not be lost entirely or partially.

From the standpoint of effectiveness, he thinks the treaty, if adopted, will very likely cover all chances of controversy that are likely to arise between the United States and Great Britain, and he takes up the important questions which have arisen ever since 1783 and shows that these articles should come near to fitting the great majority of them. Two or three of the most serious controversies, however, he does not find covered, for instance the right of search and impressment of seamen, conspicuous as a cause of the war of 1812. Nor does the affair of the Trent, in 1861, seem fitted for settlement by this treaty. Professor Fiske argues at length for the good faith of the makers of the treaty and the integrity and impartiality of the tribunals which would be called under its articles. He thinks that the most important point gained is not so much the fact of arbitration itself as that the two countries will become accustomed to peaceful and deliberate consideration of the merits of their quarrels. There are some phases of international law so complex that he expects to see them eventually decided by international congresses like the European congress of 1856 rather than by such tribunals as are provided for in the treaty.

NO RELIANCE ON ISOLATION.

Professor Fiske warns us against the selfish confidence of isolation. "Situations will arise," he says in his concluding paragraphs, "if they have not already arisen, in which such moral weight as the United States can exert will be called for. The pacification of Europe, therefore, is not an affair that is foreign to our interests. In that, as in every other aspect of the Christian policy of 'Peace on earth and good will to men,' we are most deeply concerned, and every incident like the present arbitration treaty, that promises to advance us by even one step toward the sublime result, it is our solemn duty to welcome and encourage by every means within our power."

THE "Coming Revival of South America" is the hopeful title of a paper in *Chambers'* for February, by Mr. Herbert H. Bassett. Argentina and Uruguay are said to have recovered marvelously from the great financial collapse a few years ago. In five years Argentina's export of wheat has risen from 22,000 to over a million and a half tons.

PREPAREDNESS FOR NAVAL WAR.

CAPTAIN A. T. MAHAN, U. S. N., is as much in evidence these days, through his discussion of naval matters, as was ever Perry or John Paul Jones through naval victories. In the *Harper's* this eminent and authoritative writer makes an earnest plea for a more complete and efficient naval force. The modern tendency toward unlimited arbitration finds little support from Captain Mahan. "On questions of merely material interest men may yield; on matters of principle they may be honestly in the wrong; but a conviction of right, even though mistaken, if yielded without contention, entails a deterioration of character, except in the presence of force demonstrably irresistible — and sometimes even then." It would be interesting to hear what the author of "The Absurdity of War," for instance, would say to this, and it might be difficult to pick out any contest since the world began the causes of which were not inextricably mixed with "questions of merely material interest;" moreover, if one has got to fight for the sake of principle it would seem as if even a "demonstrably irresistible" opponent could not alter the situation.

THE LOGIC OF THE SITUATION.

Captain Mahan unreservedly admits the terrible evils of war, but considers that the armament should be sufficient for the utmost demand that can possibly be made upon it—"so imposing," if possible, that the other fellow will back down upon the "firm presentation of demands which the nation believes to be just." We must consider in estimating our needed strength not only the greatest force which an enemy could marshal against us, but also the political conditions which might assist or hamper that enemy in his operations. The colonial expansion of to-day, chiefly in Africa, gives rise to numberless disputes, fears and jealousies, resulting, throughout Europe, in a "universal preparedness for war," which Captain Mahan considers "the distinctive feature of our own time which most guarantees peace." The United States, on her part, has declared again and again that she will resist to the uttermost any attempt by European powers to extend their authority in either of the American continents; and this announcement logically calls for war preparations which shall result in such a state of "preparedness" as will leave us ready for anything that may betide. Defensive war alone is ruin; the enemy must not only be warded off—there must be the most vigorous sort of countering. The United States is really an insular power and consequently utterly dependent on a navy. Attacks from Mexico or Canada are not to be considered at all in comparison with assaults from the sea, and here, outside of her own territory, is the proper place to locate any conflict which may impend. We need, therefore, a navy: battle ships, cruisers and sea-going torpedo vessels in sufficient numbers to "take the sea, and to fight, with reasonable chances of success, the

largest force likely to be brought against it;" also, for coast defenses, guns, lines of stationary torpedoes and harbor torpedo boats in great enough quantities to eliminate all possibility of bombardment; and above all we need a force of trained men competent to handle the material provided for offense and defense. "There will be no time for preparation after war begins," and preparedness is "preparedness for anything that is likely to occur."

FOOD CROPS AND FAMINE IN INDIA.

IN connection with the famine in India, the information furnished by Mr. William E. Bear in a *National Review* article on the growing of food crops in the several provinces is of interest.

"It is well known that Indian crops are separated into two main divisions—the kharif crops, sown for the most part in May and June, and harvested from September to December, and the rabi crops, chiefly sown from September to November, and harvested from February to April. But in some districts, as in parts of Bengal, the kharif crops are subdivided into the bhadoi and the aghani crops, the former being gathered, as a rule, in August and September, and the latter in November and December. These divisions, however, are subject to variations. For example: in the northwest provinces rice is sown at various times from January to July, and reaped from May to December, while in Madras the divisions are mainly those of early and late kharif crops. Still, speaking generally, it may be said that food prospects in India depend mainly upon the occurrence of light rains in May and June, for the sowing of the kharif crops; heavy rains in the period of the monsoon—from June to October—for transplanting rice, maturing the kharif cereals and sowing rabi crops; and a moderate downfall in the cold season, to help forward the rabi crops.

"The present scarcity of food in India is due to the partial failure of the kharif crops of 1896, after a short rabi harvest in the preceding spring, and in some districts, also, after a deficient kharif harvest in 1895; while fears for the future are rendered all the more serious through the insufficiency of rainfall last autumn for the sowing of rabi crops at the proper time. Drought was general from the middle of August or earlier to the end of the third week of November, and the subsequent rainfall, even where it was sufficient, came after the early kharif crops had been harvested, and too late to insure a full yield of even crops reaped in December, though it saved them from destruction. Again, although the rains allowed of a tardy start in the sowing of rabi corn, including wheat, they did not come soon enough to insure any approach to the intended extent of such seeding, or to give hopes of full fruition in the area sown. Throughout the greater part of India, rabi sowing is usually finished in November, though the period is extended to December in the Punjab, and in some other provinces sowing is not uncommon in that month where circumstances have delayed the work, or where wheat, for example, is grown after a late kharif crop. Even in the Punjab, however, a full crop of wheat is confidently anticipated only when it has been sown in October, while about one-fourth less is expected from November sowings, and still less from wheat put in during December."

As the full lifetime of wheat in India is only from five to six months, a material shortening of this brief period must injuriously affect the yield.

Mr. Bear makes a full statistical showing of the acreage of the various crops in the different provinces, and of the areas under irrigation.

"Although the Indian administrations from the first have worked admirably for the purpose of meeting the famine, it was generally felt that they would not be able to cope fully with the dreadful calamity without extraneous assistance. A strong feeling of satisfaction, therefore, was felt in this country and elsewhere in the world when, on January 7, the Indian government sanctioned the collection of private subscriptions. It is certain that distress will increase until the rabi harvest has been reaped, and that this will not long avail to check scarcity in some parts of India, especially as it must be short in yield per acre as well as in area. Even last season, when the drought at the period of rabi sowings was much less serious than it was last autumn, the area of the wheat crop alone in British India and the Native states was about four and a half million acres less than in 1894-5, while the produce was fully six million quarters (48,000,000 bushels) less; and it is to be borne in mind that wheat is only one of the rabi crops injuriously affected, and not the most important of them in some parts of India."

THE PRESENT SITUATION.

A foot-note to Mr. Bear's article gives the estimates of the Indian Statistical Bureau on the wheat crop of 1896-97. The area in the Punjab is estimated at 22 per cent. under that of last year, when it was a little below average; in the Northwestern Provinces and Oudh at 30 per cent. below the average; in the Central Provinces at less than half, and in Bombay at half the average. The contraction in Central and Western India generally is said to be even greater than in the North.

As it is certain that great importations of food will be needed to keep the people of India from starving before the next kharif harvest begins, Mr. Bear urges that preparations be made at once for importing and distributing. In consideration of the abundance and cheapness of maize (Indian corn) in the United States, he suggests the purchase of this grain in large quantities. It would cost less than one-third as much as wheat.

The editor of the *National Review* states that nearly 2,000,000 people are already receiving relief in India, and that before this aid can be supplemented by the spring crops, 3,000,000 will have to be saved from starvation. Information furnished

by the Secretary of State for India, Lord George Hamilton, is summarized as follows: "The area affected by famine now comprises 160,000 square miles, with a population of thiry-six million people, and the area visited by scarcity amounts to 121,000 square miles, with a population of forty-four millions of people. The Indian government at the time of meeting was spending 100,000 rupees a day on relief works. In 1874, relief works were in operation for ten months. In 1877-1878, they were open in some districts for nine months, and in others for twenty-two months. Of course, charity can only supplement government aid. The Indian government will probably be called on to spend from £6,000,000 to £10,000,000, and there is little doubt but that the Imperial government will have to come to the aid of the impoverished Indian exchequer either by loan or by grant. The Mansion House fund has been fairly subscribed to; it has slowly swollen to £150,000. This, however, can only be regarded as an installment of the sum which will be ultimately reached. The assistance will have to be as continuous as the suffering."

THE PLAGUE IN INDIA.

IN an editorial article the *Sanitarian* for February discusses certain phases of the present terrific plague in Bombay.

"What has been the particular inciting cause of the recent outbreak of plague in Bombay it is difficult to explain. No evidence has been adduced to show that the inviting conditions prevailed unusually. The disease has prevailed there before, but so long since that the conditions common to it have probably been neglected—conditions no more common to Bombay, however, than to some other Asiatic communities, indeed to some European communities as well, and there are several American cities not above reproach in this regard, where the authorities constantly indulge conditions favorable to the introduction of epidemic disease with never a thought, apparently, that the *same* conditions are a perpetual menace to the health of the people by the introduction, or it may be the revival—as appears in this case—of the less common and exceptionally devastating pestilence!

"Our health authorities generally appear to be sanguine that the plague is not at all likely to be introduced into this country. But it is well to bear in mind that it is a *germ* disease, infectious as well as contagious, and that however vigilant our port physicians may be, the possibility of its being introduced by means of infected material certainly exists—and the more when favored by inviting conditions, and in this respect it is analogous to cholera."

"Plague is historically known as a once common deadly pestilence, which had so long lain dormant—under the progress of modern sanitary measures—until four years ago, when it suddenly broke out in Askabad and carried off thirteen hundred and three out of a population of thirty thousand, and subsequently broke out in Hong Kong—that some superficial students were wont to consider it extinct.

"But the more attentively plague is studied the more evident it appears that, like other *germ* diseases, it is contemporaneous with the existence of mankind. Indeed, the more attentively the history of pestilential diseases generally are studied, in relation with modern biological science, the more certain it appears that not a single one of them has ceased to exist. The same and all exist to-day, in one form or another, as ever have existed, and they are equally liable to assert themselves under the same conditions as their wont at any period in their history. They are perpetuated by *germs*, and these, like all living things, grow only at the expense of the food with which they are provided. Their viability depends more or less upon the presence of oxygen (though some can do without it), the presence or absence of moisture, the degree of temperature, the presence or absence of other agencies—antiseptics, germicides, etc., and other conditions yet beyond our ken. But their seeds—the *spores* of disease germs, as of other bacteria—are, of all things viable, the most persistent. Indeed, so long as they do not encounter congenial conditions for development, so far as time is concerned in the absence of destructive agencies, germ *spores* are practically immortal. They everywhere abide, putrescible matter containing nitrogen as their condition of development, maturity and propagation."

Dr. Montagu Lubbock contributes to the *Nineteenth Century* a paper, chiefly historical, concerning "The Plague," from which we glean the following items of information:

"Plague has certainly a parasitic origin, and the plague bacillus or micro-organism has been divorced by a Japanese physician, Dr. Kitasato. Only four pure Europeans have as yet died from the plague in Bombay, but it is stated that more than two thousand natives have fallen victims to this terrible disease, which is usually fatal within three days from the commencement of the attack. About one-half of the people attacked by the plague die in spite of any known form of treatment, the best nursing, the freest ventilation and the purest air."

TELEGRAPHING WITHOUT WIRES.

IT is hard to astonish the present generation. Our minds and nerves have thrilled so continually at the wonders revealed by our latter-day scientists that we are somewhat *blasé* in the matter of such sensations. But Mr. H. J. W. Dam presents, in the March number of *McClure's*, the results of some recent experiments which promise to shake this complacent attitude of omniscience to its very foundations, for two foreign *savants*—one, Dr. Jagadis Chunder Bose, a Hindoo, the other, Guglielmo Marconi, a young Italian—seem to have laid hold of some utterly new and definite qualities of that

"ether" which since the time of Plato has been a mere name, an unknown quantity, which fitted into the most crackbrained theories of inventor, "scientist" or Theosophist. And incidentally we seem to be on the verge of a method of communication that will as far surpass the telegraphy which was to our fathers a miracle as that wonder surpassed the old mail coaches.

It has been over half a century since Joseph Henry, the famous electrician, chanced by accident upon what are now known as "electric waves." He found that electrical action on a wire circuit at the top of his house was duplicated on another wire in the cellar, though there was no communication between them; and it appeared that by some subtle action of ether waves the electrical force was transmitted through the air and the two floors, each fourteen inches thick. This "induction" has been made use of by Edison in telegraphing to a moving train, and Hertz, the famous German scientist, discovered many interesting facts as to the penetrative qualities of these peculiar "waves;" but the researches of Bose and Marconi have just revealed some truly startling points. The former with an electric "radiator,"—a platinum ball between two beads of the same metal, connected with a two-volt storage battery,—has projected an electric wave which traversed a distance of seventy-five feet, through three brick walls, reaching the "receiver" with enough energy to fire a pistol and ring a bell! Dr. Bose likens these ether waves to those caused by dropping a stone into the water, spreading outward in ever largening circles, and finds it necessary to concentrate the force by means of a lens placed near the radiator. As far as he knows they can be sent for a distance of a mile through the air alone, and nothing but metal seems to check their progress. Signor Marconi, however (who, by the way, is but twenty-two years old), seems to have lit upon far more efficient servants. In experimenting with the apparatus designed by Hertz, and signaling successfully a mile away, he found that another receiver, *on the opposite side of the hill* where he was, was also being affected, the waves either passing over or through the hill. His belief is that they went through, and many subsequent experiments seemed to confirm this opinion; but however this may be, the accidental discovery led to the invention of his own special instruments, which are now being thoroughly tested by the English government. Mr. W. H. Preece, the head of the electrical branch of the British Postal Department, who himself succeeded in sending 156 messages by induction alone from the mainland to the island of Mull, four and a half miles distant, has taken up Marconi's ideas with enthusiasm, and declares his electro-static principle to be far superior to the electro-magnetic apparatus employed in the tests mentioned. Signor Marconi's "waves" differ from the Hertz waves in the manner of excitation, and though the exciting energy is the same in both cases the latter's failed to penetrate either water or metal, while these new impulses are checked by nothing. Moreover, "they are not reflected or refracted," and from the tests the inventor believes it perfectly practicable to send dispatches twenty miles through anything that may happen to be in the way. And as a very possible "future development" he announces the sending of dispatches from New York to London between a couple of stations, costing some fifty thousand dollars, and with fifty or sixty horse power of energy!

Nor is this more than the beginning of the tale, for these marvelous waves are to nullify and render innocuous the terrible fog demon. With lighthouses and ships radiating ether waves in all directions each vessel can lay out as on a chart the positions of the hidden beacon and of its neighbors. Again, in war the picturesque mounted orderlies spurring wildly with life and death orders are to be relegated to the past, for instead the general will flash his commands through all intervening obstacles to his subordinates miles away. Verily it takes all the dignity and conservatism of a British "department" to bear out such fairy tales. An interesting point seems to be that this promiscuous, Jove-like hurling about of electrical force must be handled with some precaution, since the powder magazines of war vessels can, perhaps, be ignited miles away. Which presents a system of coast defense or combat appaling in the extreme.

Signor Marconi and Mr. Preece are now working at the establishment of regular unwired communication between the shore and lightship, and it is but reasonable to suppose that the next decade holds in store for us discoveries which will revolutionize much of our science of to day. Evidently the Roentgen rays and these startling ether waves are the first step in a line of investigation whose possibilities are well-nigh infinite.

ASTRONOMICAL PROGRESS OF THE CENTURY.

THE astronomy of to-day is such an abstruse science that only the astronomers themselves freely appreciate the constant and steady advance of human knowledge into the formerly unexplored infinities of space; but even the layman will find peculiar interest in the review of what has been done since 1800, presented by Dr. Henry Smith Williams in the *Harper's*. Perhaps the most striking point to the uninitiated mind is the dependence of the stellar explorer upon abstract mathematics. One of the greatest discoveries of the century was made only when the mathematician told the stargazer to turn his telescope upon a certain point. Nobody had "suspected the existence of a trans-Uranian planet" until it began to be observed that the heretofore reliable Uranus was behaving rather queerly; in 1840 the great Bessel asserted his belief that there was a disturbing factor in the shape of a new planet, and five years later the French mathematician Leverrier began to calculate the where-

abouts of the disturber from the "hair breadth departures" from its orbit which Uranus exhibited. On September 23, 1846, Dr. Galle at Berlin received a request from Leverrier to examine a certain spot in the heavens, and that very night his telescope revealed, within one degree of the place designated, the hitherto undiscovered planet, Neptune.

The mathematicians, moreover, have calculated, from a certain puzzling tendency of the moon to appear, during eclipses, just a little ahead of time, that the speed of the earth's rotation is being constantly retarded by what is called "tidal friction," and that the same force is forever pushing our satellite away "on a spiral orbit." It follows that "at some very remote period" the moon must have been joined to the earth—the latter then making its diurnal revolution in from two to four hours. "Now the day has been lengthened to twenty-four hours, and the moon has been thrust out to a distance of a quarter-million miles; but the end is not yet. The same progress of events must continue, till, at some remote period in the future, the day has come to equal the month, lunar tidal action has ceased, and one face of the earth looks out always at the moon, with that same fixed stare which even now the moon has been brought to assume toward her parent orb. Should we choose to take even greater liberties with the future, it may be made to appear (though some astronomers dissent from this prediction) that, as solar tidal action still continues, the day must finally exceed the month, and lengthen out little by little toward coincidence with the year; and that the moon meantime must pause in its outward flight, and come swinging back on a descending spiral until finally, after the lapse of untold æons, it ploughs and ricochets along the surface of the earth and plunges to catastrophic destruction."

Though science has supplied this horrific possibility, it has to make amends dispelled another terror which much oppressed our ancestors. The awe-inspiring comet, instead of a terrible menace, has been shown up as the most arrant and unsubstantial humbug. He is really nothing more nor less than an "aggregation of meteoric particles," somehow made luminous, and these particles are so widely separated that the atmosphere at sea-level is thousands of times as dense as the fiery portent. All of the planets hold in subjection many of these formerly untamed wanderers, and gravity is constantly pulling the captives to pieces, when we earth-dwellers are regaled with shooting stars and meteoric showers.

The elder Herschel spent many years of his life in vainly endeavoring to solve the problem of star-distance by ascertaining the parallox, or angle which, to an observer on the star, would be subtended by the diameter of the earth, and in 1838 Bessel, with the aid of Fraunhofer's perfected telescope and heliometer, actually achieved this. Figures as vast as those representing these distances mean nothing to the human mind; but, remembering the instantaneousness of light's passage in our own Lilliputian world, it may help in grasping the idea to say that had the great majority of the stars "been blotted out of existence before the Christian era," we should still be watching them in the heavens.

Bessel's achievement was the opening wedge. He and his predecessors have calculated to a nicety the speed, lustre and size of these infinitely distant worlds; then, in 1859, came the spectroscope, by whose mighty and almost magical assistance was determined the very elements of which the stars are composed and the motion of those whose flight is directly in the line of vision. And, finally, photography has been called in—revealing multitudes of heavenly bodies hitherto unknown—with such success that "a concerted effort is being made by astronomers in various parts of the world to make a complete chart of the heavens, and before the close of our century this work will be accomplished, some fifty or sixty millions of visible stars being placed on record with a degree of accuracy hitherto unapproachable."

Nor has this mapping of the heavens been the greatest achievement of celestial photography. Largely from its disclosures as to the true character of the nebulæ has been formulated the "meteoric hypothesis," which Dr. Williams characterizes as the "most comprehensive cosmogonic guess ever attempted." It ascribes "all the major phenomena of the universe . . . . to the gravitational impact of meteoric particles."

"Thus may the cosmic race, whose aggregate census makes up the stellar universe, be perpetuated—individual solar systems, such as ours, being born and growing old, and dying to live again in their descendants, while the universe as a whole maintains its unified integrity throughout all these internal mutations—passing on, it may be, by infinitesimal stages, to a culmination hopelessly beyond human comprehension."

THE BUSINESS OF A FACTORY.

THE third paper in the series of articles on "Great Businesses" in the *Scribner's* is devoted to our factories, and Mr. Philip G. Hubert, Jr., brings out many striking and picturesque facts about these amorphous creations which entirely monopolize many sections of our country. A typical plant cited has been in steady operation for half a century and turns out a hundred million yards of goods each year. That the capital for such titanic industries must be beyond the compass of a single man is evident, and most of our cotton and paper mills are controlled by stock corporations. The financial backing for such enterprises is rarely lacking, however, for an expert calculates the maximum margin of profit on the "normal" output at some ten per cent. a year—considering the whole manufacturing interest together.

The most important point about a factory is prob-

ably the character of the operatives. The very minute subdivision of labor, bewailed by Ruskin as a "brutalizing" influence, certainly produces wonderful skill in each particular branch of work, and it is possible to-day to turn a piece of leather and some other materials into a pair of ladies' shoes—a task requiring the co-operation of more than fifty operators and nearly as many machines—in twenty minutes It seems that "the standard of intelligence and of living among the mill hands of New England is not so high now as it was forty years ago," but this deterioraton is ascribed not to mill influences, but to the substitution for the "American farmer's daughter" of Irish, English, and, later, French Canadian workers "all representing lower types."

Vying with the hands in importance is the machinery. And when it is stated that, just as the human body periodically renews itself, the machinery of a factory changes entirely in twenty years, the ceaseless vigilance and expenditure required to keep up with the times can be imagined. Nor is this all of the problem. There is to-day in operation across the water a "lasting" machine which would revolutionize the shoe manufacturing of this country, but the Lynn firms have not dared to introduce it because of the prohibition of the lasters' trades union !

Although we can beat the world when it comes to machinery, we have to wait until the French tell us what to do with it. The hundred pattern designers in Paris, some of them earning $20,000 annually, supply us each year with our new designs, and the initiated declare in all seriousness that the cause for the perpetual striving after novelties in dress goods lies in the fact that the women (we generally get to them when studying causes) who buy new dresses demand new patterns and colors that all beholders may be apprised it is no last year's garments wherewith they deck themselves. This requirement of novelty runs through all productions dependent on fashions, and introduces an element of chance into the business which has made and marred many fortunes. The "staples" must be sold "almost at cost, because every mill can make them," so it is to the novelties with their far greater profits and attendant uncertainties that the average manufacturer is apt to be most strongly drawn.

THE VICTORIAN AGE IN LITERATURE:

As Mr. Andrew Lang Sees It.

"GOOD WORDS" for February contains a paper by Mr. Andrew Lang on "Victorian Literature." He begins with the depreciatory remark that "to a seeker for hasty generalization, the late Victorian age will be remarkable for the wide diffusion of instruction, and the parallel decline and decay of most of the arts," and "the more we educate, the lower is the standard of critical conscientiousness and critical learning." But he goes on to admit that the Victorian age "can give a good account of itself."

Mr. Lang begins with poetry. Tennyson and Browning he puts first in his roll of honor. They "are, of course, the chief literary glories of the Victorian age." In both of them Mr. Lang marks that which was temporary and of their age, and that which was permanent and eternal and co-essential with the noblest achievements in letters. "Through the whole careers of these great writers the two streams may be traced, the Victorian and the universal." Classed as merely Victorian are Tennyson's "Miller's Daughter," "Locksley Hall," and "Queen of the May," and Browning's "perpetual arguing all round about him." These temporary elements may have won their early success. Matthew Arnold's poems "promise him a measure of immortality." "At present," Mr. Lang remarks coldly, "the muse has gone away."

"The world is too much with us—the brawling, snatching, excited world of to-day—and this is incompatible with greatness and permanence in literature. We pay this penalty for democracy, telegrams, newspapers, popular education."

After poetry history.

"The Victorian age has its Macauley, Carlyle, and Froude, all men of imagination who exercised that faculty freely on the real events of the past. For those who have a peevish desire to know what the real events were, the age can produce Mr. Gardiner."

Here again the despondent note.

"At present the study of history is overspecialized, or, at least, specialists are many. Writers who can reach, and hold, and instruct the person of ordinary intelligence are conspicuously absent."

On novels Mr. Lang is more cheerful.

"In this branch of *belles lettres* we may proudly aver that the Victorian age has been what the Elizabethan age is in drama. . . . . We have always had either great masters, Dickens, Thackeray, George Eliot, Charlotte Brontë, or writers of a high though secondary rank, Charles Reade, Anthony Trollope, or a great body of entertaining and ingenious novelists, whom it is too early to call great masters, as at this moment. Reade and Charles Kingsley do not seem to have that touch of immortality which makes eternal the great novelists of the eighteenth century, with Scott, Miss Austen, and Thackeray. About George Eliot and Charlotte Brontë one hesitates, excellent, and original, and strong as they are. Perhaps they have seen their best times of appreciation . . . . In any case, put it at the lowest, the roll call of the dead Victorian novelists is illustrious and inspiring, and matter for gratitude. Of the living, it is all but impossible to speak, and of the latest dead, Mr. Stevenson, we can only say here that he was worthy to come after Thackeray and Sir Walter; a finished writer like the former, a born story-teller and romanticist like the latter."

WHO INFORMED ON THE JOHN BROWN RAID?

B. F. GUE.

From an ambrotype taken in 1855.

WHO wrote the letter which informed Secretary Floyd of John Brown's plan to attack Harper's Ferry? This question has never been answered by the biographers of Brown or the historians of his famous raid. At last the secret has been revealed, with the consent of the actual author of that letter. The whole story is told in the *Midland Monthly* by ex-Lieutenant-Governor B. F. Gue of Iowa.

The Senate committee which was appointed after the John Brown invasion to investigate the whole affair, learned that in August, 1859, nearly two months before the attack on Harper's Ferry, a letter had been mailed to John B. Floyd, Secretary of War, and a Virginian, from Cincinnati, Ohio, notifying him that such a raid had been organized, to be led by John Brown, for emancipation of the slaves, and that it would enter Virginia at Harper's Ferry, probably very soon. Secretary Floyd, however, gave no heed to this warning, but after the outbreak at Harper's Ferry the letter was hunted up and published.

HISTORIANS ON THE WRONG SCENT.

"For more than thirty-six years this famous letter has been the subject of historical controversy. The most skillful detectives were employed by government officials, assisted by experienced experts in handwriting, to hunt down and locate the author. It was believed by Floyd, Mason, Davis and Governor Wise that, if the writer of this letter could be found, he might be compelled to disclose the names of the persons from whom he learned the facts mentioned in the Floyd letter, and evidence could thus be secured to implicate prominent Abolitionists and Republicans in the conspiracy. But all efforts failed. Some have charged that it was written by Hugh Forbes, who was at one time employed by John Brown to drill his men. They had subsequently quarreled, and it was thought by Brown's friends that Forbes had betrayed them. Richard J. Hinton, the author of 'John Brown and His Men,' believed the letter was written by Edmund Babb, an editorial writer on the Cincinnati *Gazette*, and gives his reasons, supported by some corroborating circumstances.

"F. B. Sanborn, another intimate friend, and author of 'Life and Letters of John Brown,' says: 'It has never been ascertained who wrote this letter.' He thinks it might have been written by a Cincinnati newspaper reporter who had procured the information from a Hungarian refugee who had fought under Brown in Kansas. 'Or it is possible the information came indirectly from Cook, who talked too freely.'"

Still another supposition has connected with the authorship of this mysterious letter the name of Richard Realf, the poet, who was with Brown at Springdale.

But all of these speculations were equally wide of the mark, as is shown in the *Midland* article.

A PLAN TO SAVE BROWN'S PARTY.

Mr. Gue relates that in the summer of 1859 he and his younger brother, David J. Gue, with a cousin, Mr. A. L. Smith of Buffalo, N. Y., were together in Scott County, Iowa, not far from Springdale, where Brown's men had been drilled for their assault on the slave power. Some of the young men of Springdale had left to join the expedition. Their friends knew the nature of the plot in which they had engaged, and feeling alarmed for their safety, revealed what they knew to Smith, who in confidence told the Gue brothers. These three then resolved that something must be done to save Brown and his men from death, and as he could not be persuaded to abandon his desperate plans they felt that they must take the matter into their own hands.

"We were young and inexperienced in public affairs, but dared not consult older and wiser persons. The night was wearing away, and we knew there was no time to lose. It is likely a better plan might have been devised by wiser heads, but this is what we finally determined to do:

"We would send two letters to the Secretary of War, from different localities, notifying him of the contemplated raid. They should give him just enough facts to alarm him, and cause prompt steps to be taken to guard the National Armory at Harper's Ferry. This would become known to Cook, one of John Brown's trusted officers, who was understood to be at that place quietly taking observations preliminary to the attack. He would notify his leader, who could easily lead his men to safety in that mountain region.

LETTERS WRITTEN IN IOWA.

"It was not an easy matter to so word these letters that they should alarm the Secretary and lead to prompt action. They must be anonymous, and to spur the Department to move at once, we considered it necessary to give the name of the leader, whose late assaults upon slavery were well known throughout the country. We must carefully conceal from the possibility of finding out the names of the writers of these letters and the place from which they were written, so that we could not be called upon to give evidence as to the sources of our information, or in any way implicate our Springdale friends with a knowledge of the raid. Neither would we give any names or clew to persons who could be used as witnesses against John Brown or his men, if any of them should be arrested. So, in

our little log cabin, the letters were written to John B. Floyd, Secretary of War. A. L. Smith wrote one, dated Philadelphia, August 18, 1859. It was inclosed in an envelope, sealed and addressed to the Secretary at Washington, D. C., and a stamp put on it. The letter was then inclosed in a larger envelope directed to the postmaster at Philadelphia, Pa. It was mailed at Wheatland, a village five miles north of us. David J. Gue wrote the other letter, which has become historic. The following is an exact copy of it :

CINCINNATI, August 20.

Hon. Mr. Floyd, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR : I have lately received information of a movement of so great importance that I feel it my duty to impart it to you without delay. I have discovered the existence of a secret organization having for its object the liberation of the slaves at the South by a general insurrection. The leader of the movement is "Old John Brown," late of Kansas. He has been in Canada during the winter drilling the negroes there, and they are only waiting his word to start for the South to assist the slaves. They have one of their leading men (a white man) in an armory in Maryland—where it is situated I have not been able to learn. As soon as everything is ready, those of their number who are in the Northern States and Canada are to come in small companies to their rendezvous, which is in the mountains of Virginia. They will pass down through Pennsylvania and Maryland, and enter Virginia at Harper's Ferry. Brown left the North about three or four weeks ago, and will arm the negroes and strike the blow in a few weeks, so that whatever is done must be done at once. They have a large quantity of arms at their rendezvous, and are probably distributing them already. As I am not fully in their confidence, this is all the information I can give you. I dare not sign my name to this, but trust that you will not disregard the warning on that account.

"This letter was put into an envelope addressed to John B. Floyd, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C., and marked 'Private.' It was then inclosed in a larger envelope directed to the postmaster at Cincinnati, Ohio, and mailed at Big Rock. We sought to convey to the Secretary the impression that the writers of these letters lived in different parts of the country, that they had accidentally learned something of Brown's raid, that they had no sympathy with him and his expedition, and they felt it a duty to warn the government of the proposed attack. We hoped in this way to induce the Secretary to send a strong military guard to Harper's Ferry, which would at once become known to the old emancipator, and avert the dreaded tragedy. But it was not to be."

David J. Gue, who thus acknowledges, through his brother, the authorship of the letter of warning, is now a well-known artist in New York City. For thirty-seven years his secret was kept, and his motive in permitting his elder brother to tell the story now is to set history right. He thus removes suspicion from persons who were innocent of all connection with the matter, and he shows what was the real purpose of the letter. The warning which he tried to give to Secretary Floyd, if it had been heeeded, would probably have saved John Brown and his followers from death, and it would have changed the course of history.

DAVID. J. GUE.

Author of the mysterious letter to the Secretary of War, informing him of John Brown's plan of attack on Harper's Ferry. From an ambrotype taken in 1860.

OFFICE-SEEKING UNDER JOHN ADAMS.

THE greatest burden of the incoming President, since Andrew Jackson's day, has been the distribution of "places." How much lighter were the demands of this character on our earlier Presidents is clearly shown in an article on "Office-seeking During the Administration of John Adams," by Gaillard Hunt, in the *American Historical Review*.

The fact that Adams had not a large personal following, while sufficient, perhaps, to account for the greatly reduced number of applications for office during his administration, as compared with the number in Washington's terms, does not fully explain the backwardness of the politicians of those times in making known their fitness for appointments. As Mr. Hunt says, the statistics of modern office-seeking, if available, would probably show that a President without a personal following is almost, if not quite, as much the victim of this form of persecution as a "magnetic" President is.

"It must be remembered that office-seeking had not, at that time, been reduced to a science, proceeding upon fixed rules, and the estimation in which the President personally was held played an important part in regulating the number and tone of the applications for office.

"Another reason why the applications were not numerous was that Adams gave a considerable latitude of independent action to the heads of the departments, and many of the appointments were prompted by them. The applications were, therefore, scattered among several officials, whose powers

were uncertain, and they were fewer than they would have been with but one known active appointing power.

PARTY WARFARE.

"At the same time there was greater display of party feeling in the office-seeking while Adams was President than there had been before. The hostile political organizations had formed when Washington was in power, but they had been held in check by his influence, which dominated one party and had a restraining effect upon the other. But John Adams was a strong party man himself, and the hostile measures which the Federalists took against the Republicans met with his approval. Even had he counseled moderation the people would not have listened to him. It was evident that they had grown impatient of submitting to the dominating influence of one man. They were tired of hero-worship and were resolved to have, for a time at least, no successor to Washington; and if Adams had had every attribute of a popular hero he would still not have been recognized as one. The war between the parties which had been waged with some violence when Washington stood between the combatants now became general and fierce. By means of pamphlets, by letters, by songs at the theatres and in the streets, by the passing of resolutions, by speeches everywhere, either party sought to bring confusion upon the other. It is doubtful if party heat was ever greater in this country before or after the Civil War. To make the bitterness uncompromisingly intense there entered a question of our relations with a foreign power which was thought to involve the national honor. War with France seemed to one side to be almost inevitable if we were to preserve even a semblance of our self-respect, yet there was a French party in the country which deprecated any hostile measures against our former allies and which sympathized with them passionately in their Revolution. It is not strange, therefore, that whereas during Washington's administration the political opinions of applicants for office seldom appear and were seldom considered in making appointments to any but the very highest offices (except in Rhode Island, where opponents of the adoption of the Constitution were not appointed), the case was different during the presidency of Adams. The intolerant political temper which prevailed is reflected in the applications for office and illustrated by them. In many instances, probably a majority, the political opinions of the candidates for domestic civil offices were brought out. In the appointments abroad and in the military appointments politics did not figure."

Mr. Hunt has procured copies of much of the correspondence regarding appointments to office under Adams which is now preserved in the archives of the State Department at Washington. This is very interesting, and throws light on the prevalent ideas of propriety in such matters. As to Adams' own views Mr. Hunt says:

"There cannot be any doubt that Adams endeavored to obtain worthy men for the appointments he made, but if he did not wholly proscribe members of the Republican party he at least showed such a preference for Federalists that few who were not members of that party received any favors at his hands."

POWERS OF THE FRENCH PRESIDENT.

THE Hon. Hannis Taylor, our Minister to Spain, contributes to the *North American Review* an interesting study of the executive department in the French system of government — the one great blunder, as Mr. Taylor views it, of our sister republic.

The makers of the present French constitution, says Mr. Taylor, took as their model of executive power the English sovereignty as it existed in 1875, just as the makers of the constitution of the United States took as their model the same sovereignty as it existed in 1787.

"The divergence in the result thus attained in the construction of these two greatest republican executives is as wide as the difference which divides the two originals from each other. After a century of experience the executive power in the United States stands out as the most successful part, perhaps, of the whole federal system. It has been a firm, stable, and moderating influence in the midst of purely democratic institutions, with which it has perfectly harmonized. After a quarter of a century of experience, the executive power as now constituted in France stands out as the one great failure in a constitution which has otherwise been France's most permanent and successful republican experiment. It may be truly said that the old kings of France reigned and governed; that a constitutional monarch now reigns in England, but does not govern; that the President of the United States governs, but does not reign; while the President of the French Republic neither reigns nor governs. In that way France has been deprived of stable and continuous executive leadership at a critical period in her history. The President from the very constitution of his office cannot supply it; and experience has demonstrated that ministries appointed by him under the existing system cannot supply it.

"That charge is capable of mathematical demonstration. Not long ago the *Figaro* made a statement of all the ministries that have existed in France since February, 1871, and of their relative duration. From that it appears that within that time there have been thirty-four (to which three more must now be added), with an average life of scarcely eight months; and, including those persons who have gone out of office when partial changes were made, that during the same period there have been more than 200 different ministers in office. President MacMahon governed with eight cabinets, Grévy with twelve, Carnot with ten, and certainly no improvement has taken place under the two

Presidents who have succeeded since that time. The French presidency, which is a solecism in the history of republican institutions, may therefore be said to have broken down under the test of actual experience for the reason that it has failed to attain even approximately the results produced by the English original after which it was modeled."

Mr. Taylor introduces a comparison of the actual working of the two systems as regards length of ministries, from which it appears that there have been but nine English ministries within a period of twenty eight years, with an average life of more than three years, against at least thirty seven French ministries within twenty-five years, with an average life of scarcely eight months. The advantage of the English system, so far as stability is concerned, seems to have been demonstrated by experience.

The French constitution as a whole, Mr. Taylor thinks, has proven wonderfully successful. "The one great difficulty disclosed by experience has arisen out of the impossible attempt to put a republican President into the shoes of a modern constitutional monarch whose functions are exercised by a ministry which in France is the servant of two popular assemblies. In making that dangerous experiment the French statesmen of 1875 marred their work by departing from the firm basis of historical experience into the unknown realm of abstract speculation, and what inevitably happens in all such cases has taken place. Nobody had ever attempted such a thing before, and no one has been bold enough to attempt such a thing since."

AMERICAN EXPERIENCE.

Mr. Taylor urges France to profit by the example of the United States. He believes that even now our American executive might be inducted into the French system. "All that the French Republic now requires is such a firm, stable, and continuous policy as the reproduction of the American presidency would surely impart. During its long and prosperous history its capabilities have been fully tested in the crucibles of peace and war, and it has been copied into every important republican constitution with the exception of that of France alone. Upon the present French system it could easily be engrafted without any change whatever in the machinery by which French Presidents are now chosen—by the joint ballot of the chambers—machinery which has stood the test of experience."

THE BUDGET AND THE COMMITTEE SYSTEM.

Mr. Taylor seems to think that the control of the finances can safely remain in the hands of the legislative committees, as in the United States.

"The gravest objection that will be made in France to a reproduction of the American presidential system will be based, no doubt, upon the idea that under that system the executive power is too far removed from the Chambers and too little subject to their domination and control. Such an objection will, however, lose very much of its force when the fact is remembered that under the system of committee organization as it exists in the French Chambers, the French Chambers themselves have long ago assumed control of the supreme political question involved in the subject of national finance. While other committees simply consider and report upon ministerial measures, the Budget Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, composed of thirty-three members, and the Finance Committee of the Senate, composed of eighteen members, by revising and transforming ministerial proposals, really shape the financial policy of France to a greater extent than like committees now control the finances of the government at Washington. By simply continuing such control the French Chambers could still overshadow the executive in the one vital particular in which they naturally desire to be supreme."

Mr. Taylor takes a conservative view of the veto power, holding that the present provision, which denies to the French President the right to veto legislation, but puts it in his power to demand the reconsideration of measures, should be continued.

THE CABINET.

As to the powers of the French cabinet, Mr. Taylor says :

"It would not be necessary to change the constitution of the Council of Ministers considered as an administrative body, appointed by the President, and as such subject to his direction and control. It would only be necessary to abolish that aspect of the Council in which its members appear as the political body known as the Cabinet, and as such responsible to the Chambers not by virtue of any positive law, but by virtue of an unrecorded understanding, as in England. The Council of Ministers, as an administrative body, is recognized by law; the Cabinet, a political body composed of the same persons, is not. By simply shortening the term of the President with the understanding that he should no longer be controlled by the Chambers through the Council of Ministers acting in their political capacity as a Cabinet, the end in view could be attained by simply changing one positive law."

The present intercommunication between the executive and the Chambers—in which the American system is deficient—might be continued, the French Ministers, whether members of the Chambers or not, being permitted to attend their sessions and to take a privileged part in the debates, and a modified form of interpellation might be permitted.

"The great end to be attained is the substitution of an executive thus chosen for a four years' term with a permanent ministry after the American model, for an executive with a seven years' term with an ever-changing ministry after the English model. Why should it be difficult for France to accept a system which has always been sufficiently democratic for the United States when its adoption will surely bring to her the stable executive power so necessary for her welfare?"

A FRENCH VIEW OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

M. PIERRE LEROY-BEAULIEU, in the first January number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, has an extremely well-informed and interesting article on "The English Colonies and the Schemes for the Organization of the British Empire." It may as well be said at once that M. Leroy-Beaulieu does not believe in drawing closer the thread which at present unites England with her colonies. He quotes Mr. Chamberlain's famous comparison of that thread to an electric wire which carries a current capable of setting in motion the most powerful machinery, and adds the caustic comment: "Doubtless; but there are nevertheless limits to the current which a wire can transmit, and if these limits are passed the wire becomes red hot and breaks." He thinks that Imperial federation does not lack partisans in the colonies solely because colonists imagine that under federation the mother-country would be obliged to take the word of command from her colonies, and model her political action according to their wishes, even more than is the case to-day. This, in M. Leroy-Beaulieu's opinion, would largely increase Great Britain's difficulties and her "splendid isolation." She could hardly expect to receive effective assistance from the colonies. They could only with difficulty be persuaded to send even a paltry contribution from their revenues to London to provide for the common defense. For the British Empire, regarded as a whole federation, would be perhaps but the prelude of dislocation. As for the future federal council of the Empire, M. Leroy-Beaulieu pictures it as a perfect nest of faction and conflicting party interests.

It is probably a sufficient answer to say that this gloomy forecast might easily be verified if England was so foolish as to force federation upon her colonies against their will, much as France has forcibly imposed her rule on the natives of Madagascar. But as it is certain that Imperial federation will never be realized except by general agreement and after prolonged negotiation, it is at least unlikely that if it was realized England and her colonies would immediately begin quarreling. The amount of agreement necessary to carry into effect any scheme of Imperial federation is so great that the chance of its subsequently turning into acute disagreement is so remote as not to be worth consideration.

ADMIRATION OF IMPERIALISM.

The remainder of M. Leroy-Beaulieu's article is interesting, not because it contains anything particularly new, but because it is always interesting to note how the British Colonial Empire strikes an exceptionally able French writer. It is assuredly worth while to summarize briefly the chief points on which M. Leroy Beaulieu comments. First of all, owing to the command of the sea possessed by the British fleet, the lack of cohesion in the British Empire is more apparent than real, and the ocean, so far from being "dissociabilis," in Horace's phrase, has become the great highway which unites Great Britain with her dependencies. M. Leroy-Beaulieu notes with admiration the apparently unsystematic absence of a cut-and-dried form of colonial government, thanks to which each dependency enjoys, broadly speaking, the form of administration which suits it best. The English plan of leaving pioneer work to be done by chartered companies also meets with his approval, and he contrasts their treatment by the home government with the pedantic restrictions in which French companies are fettered. He describes in some detail the four classes into which the forty-two colonies dependent on the Colonial Secretary are divided, deriving his information from the Colonial Office list for 1895. However, that work is new enough for his purpose. He suggests, shrewdly enough, that the loyalty of many colonies to the crown may be really a personal loyalty to Queen Victoria, and that when in course of time a younger and less well-known sovereign succeeds there may be a certain diminution of loyal fervor. He traces with real insight the evolution of the modern Imperial idea. How far we have traveled from the old conceptions of colonial relations, which obtained even down to the seventh decade of the century, may be partly realized when we come upon such a dictum as this, laid down by so eminent a statesman as Turgot: "A colony when it has grown up detaches itself from the mother country like a ripe fruit from a tree." The centripetal force in these later years has prevailed indeed over the centrifugal. M. Leroy-Beaulieu quotes significant passages from the remarkable speeches on colonial relations which Mr. Chamberlain has delivered since he took office as Colonial Secretary, and ingeniously shows that England's "splendid isolation" in foreign politics lends important support not only to the Imperial idea, but also to the fair trader's dream of an Imperial Zollverein.

BIMETALLISM IN EUROPE.

THE progress of the movement for international bimetallism in France, Germany and England is described by three writers in the *National Review*. Each of these writers is an avowed advocate of bimetallism, and their visions of the future of the cause so dear to their hearts are decidedly rose-colored.

FRANCE.

Speaking for France, M. Edmond d'Artois, one of the secretaries of the French Bimetallic League, says that until the end of the year 1893 public opinion in that country remained indifferent to the question of bimetallism.

"In 1892, when the French government, on the invitation of the American government appointed delegates to the International Conference at Brussels, the French economic press was unanimous in advis-

ing abstention. When our delegates were appointed their instructions were couched in that spirit."

What finally drew the attention of French economists to the matter was the further depreciation of silver in terms of gold which took place in June, 1893, after the closing of the India mints to the free coinage of rupees. Since that date the growth of bimetallic sentiment in France has been very rapid.

"The French Bimetallic League now numbers 1,500 'correspondents' and 128 industrial and agricultural societies representing 52,000 active members. In the space of two years it has organized more than 200 meetings in every part of France, and has published a considerable mass of literature. It has arrayed against it all those who know nothing of the monetary question; but on its side are all the producers who have studied it at all, and their number increases daily.

"The whole year 1895 and the first three months of 1896 saw the great development of the movement. Resolutions were voted by the Conseils Généraux, industrial and agricultural societies, etc. This culminated in the introduction by M. Méline, Hon. President of the League, and now chief of the government, of a resolution, dated March 17, into the Chamber of Deputies, signed by 347 Deputies, or about two-thirds of its average voting strength. It ran as follows:

The Chamber of Deputies is of opinion that the establishment of international bimetallism would be a great benefit to the agricultural, industrial and commercial interests of the country, and urges upon the government the advisability of doing all in their power to establish and maintain, by international agreement, a stable monetary par of exchange between gold and silver.

"We may add that at least two-thirds of the French Senate indorse that opinion. M. Loubet, its president, is, as we have already named, Hon. President of the Bimetallic League, after having for fourteen months been its acting president and one of its chief founders No doubt can therefore be entertained that the government and the great majority of the French Parliament are in favor of bimetallism."

GERMANY.

Dr. Otto Arendt explains with some care the silver situation in the German Reichstag.

"To understand the currency movement in Germany it is necessary to recollect that it has assumed a political character, which, by itself, does not belong to it. The first representatives of bimetallism in Germany were Liberals and Free Traders (especially the then leader of the commercial party, Prince-Smith). But gradually, principally owing to the influence of Bamberger, the gold standard has come to be looked upon as Liberal, and bimetallism as 'agrarian' or 'reactionary.' In no country in the world is bimetallism opposed with so much vehemence and so little regard for truth as in Germany. The Liberal, the Free Trade and of late also the Socialistic press, are unitedly fighting bimetallism; and to-day the entire Parliamentary Left is against the double standard, which is represented as a means for enabling debtors to repay gold mortgages in depreciated silver, and for illegitimately enriching American silver mine owners.

"But in Germany the Parliamentary Left controls neither Parliament nor the government. The above development is therefore only partially unfavorable. For it has had the result of rallying the Right round bimetallism, which lately has become one of the planks of the Conservative platform. The Parliamentary strength of the Right is about equal to that of the Left, but the former has much more influence with the government, which finds itself generally in opposition to the Liberal party. Every Ministry has, therefore, to consider the opinions of the Right if it wants to avoid the fate of the Caprivi Administration, which came to grief, partly at least, owing to its attitude at the Brussels Monetary Conference.

"But it is not by accident that the Right is bimetallic. Its power is based upon its representing agriculture, and the German land owners consider bimetallism the 'Great Remedy' for suffering agriculture. The German Agricultural Union supports no candidate who declines to vote for bimetallism.

"This last circumstance is of great importance with regard to the third party, which at present is controlling Parliament—viz., the Clerical or Centre party. They are obliged to remain on good terms with the rural voter. It is, therefore, out of question that the Centre can support the gold party, which is thus permanently in a minority. But, on the other hand, the Centre has not yet joined the bimetallists. Among its members there are only a few gold men, whilst the bimetallists are numerous, decided, and increasing in number. The pamphlet of Archbishop Walsh, translated by von Kardorff, has won many adherents for bimetallism among the Clericals. The position, therefore, is as follows: A majority in favor of bimetallism, but no open declaration of policy, as the leaders desire the party to vote solid."

Dr. Arendt concludes, then, that an International Conference would have strong support in the German Parliament, and if England should decide for bimetallism he feels confident that government, Parliament and public opinion in Germany would all become bimetallic.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Lord Aldenham, president of the British Bimetallic League, replies to recent statements of gold-standard advocates to the effect that interest in the cause of bimetallism has declined in England of late.

"General Walker, we are told, would certainly, if he had lived to come again to England, have found men of business and economists more hostile to bimetallism than at the date of his last speech here. Something has happened since then. The contest in the United States has been a warning and its result

a relief. They are the more convinced that the English system of a sole gold standard is the only safe system, the only system justified by both theory and practice, and rejoice to find that the United States are still persistently of that mind. It is a pity that we are not told which of our economists—all bimetallists up to that time—have seen the error of their ways; which men of business have repented of their strange belief that it was for the advantage of trade, and therefore of themselves, that a par of exchange should exist, giving them and the countries with which they deal a common measure of value. I have not observed that even among bankers, and among the merchants who have no direct dealings with silver-using countries, and who have no practical knowledge of the meaning of the words 'par of exchange,' has there been any renewed enthusiasm for the monetary system which makes that par impossible. I must confess that though I do not know them they may yet exist; but while their names and arguments are concealed, and the existence of either is only asserted in the vague utterances of a leading article, I must conclude that *De non apparentibus et non existentibus eadem est rati*."

The editor of the *National Review* supplements Lord Aldenham's article with the following statement as to the attitude of the present British government toward bimetallism:

"While recognizing that public opinion is not ripe for an abandonment of the monometallic gold system in Great Britain the present government is prepared to co-operate in other ways in effecting an international settlement of the silver question. They would be willing in the first place to reopen the Indian mints which were closed in 1893, and it should be remembered that this closure has been the only blow we have struck at silver since the beginning of the century. The Cabinet would also be prepared to constitute a certain amount of silver into a part of the bank reserve In our judgment this is not the full measure of what Great Britain should do, but under the circumstances she can hardly be represented as blocking the way in the interests of gold."

ORIGINAL RESEARCH IN THE UNIVERSITIES.

THE editors of the *American Naturalist* have a word of advice to the trustees of American universities on the subject of original research and its "practical" importance:

"While the primary object of the university is instruction, there are several reasons why original research is of more than incidental importance to its prosperity. The mastery of his subject, which is characteristic of the man who advances the knowledge of it, is an essential of a good teacher. The belief in this truth is so general that the teacher who is known as a discoverer will more successfully attract students to his classes than he who is not so known. But apart from this, the general reputation of a school before the public is more surely affected by the research work that issues from its faculty than the managing bodies of some of them seem willing to admit. As an advertisement, successful original work is incomparable. It serves this purpose in quarters where the detailed work of the university is of necessity unknown. We know how it is with our estimate of institutions of foreign lands; we know them by the work of their professors in original research. We believe that those universities which permit of the production of original work by those of its professors who have proven themselves competent for it are wise above those who do not do so. Those who load such men with teaching, so as to forbid such work, reduce their prosperity. We regret to learn that a tendency to the latter course is increasingly evident in some of our great schools. Who, in the chemical world, does not think the more highly of Harvard on account of the work of Gibbs; how much better is Brown known through the work of a Packard, and so on? Chicago, Pennsylvania and Cornell profit greatly in various fields by the work turned out by certain members of their faculties. Who does not know Columbia, Princeton and Johns Hopkins, as the seat of the labors of men whose names are familiar to every American? Yet in a few of these institutions the prosperity brought by these very men is becoming the means of choking their vitality of these their life centres, by the increase of drudgery which it brings. The managers will be wise to preserve for these men sufficient leisure to enable them to advance the frontiers of the known, and thus to obtain juster views of things as they are, and to bring us ever nearer to a comprehension of the great laws, whose expressions it is their business to teach to the growing intelligences of the nation."

HERBERT SPENCER AND THE "SYNTHETIC PHILOSOPHY."

PROFESSOR WILLIAM H. HUDSON of the Stanford University begins an elaborate study of "Herbert Spencer: the Man and his Work," in *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly*, with a few words of tribute to the indefatigable energy of the greatest philosopher of our time. The "Synthetic Philosophy," just completed, has occupied thirty-six years of Mr. Spencer's life, and, as Professor Hudson says, it was undertaken against the advice of friends, at a time when its author was already broken down in health, when the financial outlook was uncertain, and when difficulties were presenting themselves on every side. What some of these difficulties were, and how they increased as the years passed, Professor Hudson shows:

"Only those who have closely watched the progress of the undertaking—perhaps even only those who have been privileged to step behind the curtain and learn at first hand the conditions under which the work has been done—can really be in a

position to appreciate the man's high courage, steady perseverance, and single-hearted devotion to a cherished ideal. Obstacles of many kinds he had foreseen from the outset, but these were as little in comparison with the unlooked-for impediments which he was presumably to find blocking his way. For a time the practical support yielded him by the reading public was so slight that he seriously contemplated the abandonment of his labors altogether. After this, interruptions occurred with increasing frequency in various unexpected ways. He was forced to pause in the methodical unfolding of his plan, to explain, restate, clear up misconceptions and reply to criticisms. His energies were on several occasions drawn off into other, though in most cases directly subsidiary, lines of work. The supervision of the compilation of the Descriptive Sociology, itself an enormous task , the writing for the International Scientific Series of his Study of Sociology ; the publication of a number of timely essays (such as those making up The Man *versus* the State), rendered necessary, as Mr. Spencer felt, by the conditions and tendencies of public affairs—all these things, valuable as we know them to be, none the less delayed the prosecution of the larger design. And, worse than all, his physical powers, as the years went on, in spite of temporary fluctuations and improvements, continued, upon the whole, steadily to decline. He had reckoned, in starting, on a regular working day of three hours. The calculation, moderate as it appeared to be, was presently proved altogether extravagant. Only by the most careful husbanding of his energies has sustained labor been possible to him at all. Absolute inaction has often been forced upon him as the sole means of recuperating his overtaxed strength, while through many a lengthy period of sleeplessness and prostration the dictation of a paragraph or two each morning has represented the extreme reach of his productive capacity. That under such circumstances as these the majestic edifice which he had designed should have continued to rise, stone by stone, is itself a fact not easily paralleled in the history of philosophy or letters ; nor is it wonderful that, till within a short time since, most of us should have regarded the ultimate crowning of the structure as almost, if not quite, an impossibility."

MAGNITUDE OF THE "SYNTHETIC PHILOSOPHY."

Of the importance of Mr. Spencer's achievement, Professor Hudson says :

"That it is in itself the largest, most comprehensive, and most ambitious plan conceived and wrought out by any single thinker of our time is obvious to all ; nor will it be less obvious to those who concern themselves in any way with the progress of thought that, measured alike by the constructive genius manifested in, and the far-reaching influence exerted by it, the Synthetic Philosophy towers superbly above all other philosophic achievements of the age. There is no field of mental activity that Mr. Spencer has not to some extent made his own ; no line of inquiry in which his power has not been felt. Even those who differ the most radically from him are at the same time compelled to define their positions in relation to his arguments and conclusions, while his speculations constitute a common point of departure for the most curiously divergent developments of thought. To write the history of opinion in regard to his work would indeed be scarcely less than to write the history of biology psychology, sociology, ethics and political theory during the past thirty years."

Professor Hudson (whose "Introduction to the Philosophy of Herbert Spencer" is a well-known work) expands his *Popular Science* article into a very careful and able critique of Spencer, from which we should be glad to quote, did space limitations permit.

DARWIN AND SPENCER.

IN the *Fortnightly Review*, taking as his text Mr. Clodd's "Pioneers of Evolution," Mr. Grant Allen discusses the relations between the two leading scientific thinkers of the century in the following passage :

"If I were to sum up the positions of these two great thinkers, Darwin and Spencer, the experimentalist and the generalizer, the observer and the philosopher, in a single paragraph each, I should be tempted to do it in somewhat the following fashion :

"Darwin came at a moment when human thought was trembling on the verge of a new flight toward undiscovered regions. Kant and Laplace and Murchison and Lyell had already applied the evolutionary idea to the genesis of suns and systems, of continents and mountains. Lamarck had already suggested the notion that similar conceptions might be equally applied to the genesis of plant and animal species. But, as I have put it elsewhere, what was needed was a solution of the difficulty of Adaptation which should help the lame dog of Lamarckan evolutionism over the organic stile, so leaving the mind free to apply the evolutionary method to psychology, and to what Mr. Spencer has well called the super-organic sciences. For that office, Darwin presented himself at the exact right moment—a deeply-learned and well-equipped biological scholar, a minute specialist as compared with Spencer a broad generalist, as compared with the botanists, entomologists, and ornithologists of his time. He filled the gap. As regards thinkers, he gave them a key which helped them to understand Organic Evolution ; as regards the world at large, he supplied them with a codex which convinced them at once of his historical truth.

"Herbert Spencer is a philosopher of a wider range. All knowledge is his province. A believer in Organic Evolution *before* Darwin published his epoch making work, he accepted at once Darwin's

useful idea, and incorporated it as a minor part in its fitting place in his own system. But that system itself, alike in its conception and its inception, was both independent of and anterior to Darwin's first pronouncement. It certainly covered a vast world of thought which Darwin never even attempted to enter. To Herbert Spencer, Darwin was even as Kant, Laplace and Lyell—a laborer in a special field who produced results which fell at once into their proper order in his wider synthesis. As sculptors they carved out shapely stones, from which he, as architect, built his majestic fabric. The total philosophic concept of Evolution as a Cosmical Process—one and continuous, from nebula to man, from star to soul, from atom to society—we owe to Herbert Spencer himself, and to him alone, using as material the final results of innumerable preceding workers and thinkers."

THE FUTURE OF MARRIAGE.

IN a recent number of the *Nourelle Revue* Madame Schmahl has a thoughtful article on "The Future of Marriage." The subject is of such absorbing interest in this bewildered and introspective age that Madame Schmahl's paper will repay a somewhat prolonged examination. The question presents itself to Madame Schmahl, who, as an Englishwoman married to a Frenchman, has had the advantage of observing the situation of her sex in the two most highly civilized countries of the modern world, in the fashion. Will it be possible in the society of to-morrow to preserve marriage under its actual form?

PROMISCUITY IMPOSSIBLE.

There are two principal answers to this—that of the school who advocate the abolition of the old legal marriage and the substitution for it of the free union, and that of the school who desire solely to introduce justice into marriage. The free union based solely on sexual instinct may be dismissed at once as being wholly retrograde and anti-social, even if it were for a moment practicable. As the great *savant* Westermarck says, "Marriage implies life in common, the father protecting and aiding the mother in the cares of progeniture."

AN ECONOMIC QUESTION.

It is asserted that the question of the position of women in regard to marriage is almost entirely one of economics. Bebel and the socialists of his school dream of a time when woman will be independent socially and economically; she will no longer be subjected even to a semblance of authority and of exploitation; she will be placed face to face with man on a footing of absolute liberty and equality; she will be the mistress of her destiny. Madame Schmahl considers that this prospect is not only in the nature of things unrealizable, but is likely, if an attempt is made to realize it, to thrust women down to a more degrading condition of servitude than is their lot at present in the legal marriage of the present day.

HANDICAPPED BY MOTHERHOOD.

But why is Herr Bebel's prospect unrealizable? Madame Schmahl avails herself of the old but substantially true answer, that during the period when she bears children and brings them up woman must be dependent on an individual man, or on the community at large, or on a group. This is a fair generalization, though there are numerous exceptions, as may be inferred from the simple fact that in 1831 there were precisely five trades and professions open to women in England, whereas in 1891 there were more than one hundred and fifty. The great majority of working women are employed at some laborious trade and maternity deprives them of their earning power more completely and for longer periods than it does in the case of professional women who live by brain work.

WOMEN MUST BE THE WEAKER SEX.

It has been urged that woman's physical weakness is the consequence of her defective education and the neglect of reasonable bodily exercise persisted in for centuries, and it has even been prophesied that the terrors of maternity and certain other physical weaknesses will be evolved out of existence in course of time. It is difficult to argue with prophets, but there is reason to believe that this view is scientifically unsound. The truth is that most women have usually had plenty of exercise. Domestic work has exercised and does still exercise their whole muscular system, and yet has not removed those facts of physical weakness against which the leaders of the woman movement declaim in vain. In order to become equal to man in physical strength, woman would have to sacrifice certain characteristics which peculiarly fit her for the task of maternity; in that case the woman question would be solved, somewhat drastically it is true, by the complete extinction of the race. But the question of superiorty has really been decided long ago. Woman is already the equal of man by the development of her intelligence; she is superior to him on account of the importance of the organs of nutrition. It is clear then that "equality of opportunity" alone would not secure that economic independence of woman, without which a "free union" is not to be thought of.

SOME SUGGESTED REFORMS.

It remains to summarize briefly the reforms which Madame Schmahl considers necessary in order to "introduce justice into marriage." Chief among these is removal of the ignorance which most women have of the conditions of conjugal life and of maternity. She says, truly enough, that if anybody is to be ignorant, it had better be the man. Next in importance she thinks is the abolition of the "marriage for money," with its frequently de-

plorable consequences. The power of the husband over the person and property of his wife should, too, be curtailed, and she must be allowed what is called the decision of maternity. Few, perhaps, will agree with all Madame Schmahl's views, but it is impossible to dispute the intelligence and moderation with which she presents her case.

THE ALTRUISM OF ANIMALS.

Are They Better Christians than Men?

A FRENCH scientist, M. Topinard, contributes to the *Monist* for January a very fascinating paper, entitled "Science and Faith : Introduction to Man as a Member of Society." The title has nothing to do with the subject, which is a very interesting description of the evolution of social intercourse on the part of birds, beasts, fishes and reptiles. The startling conclusion at which M. Topinard arrives is that from the standpoint of what is generally regarded as practical Christianity animals have more claim to be regarded as soundly saved than the average man. M. Topinard says :

"The animal is perhaps superior to man in point of altruism ! Animal societies are less polished, but perhaps more humane, all things being equal, than our own."

This indeed is carrying the war into the enemy's camp with a vengeance, for if what M. Topinard says be true, instead of endeavoring to eliminate the animal in the cultivation of spirituality, we must go back to the animal if we would ascend in the scale of being. According to M. Topinard, we have failed to do justice to animals because we have looked at them too exclusively from our own standpoint.

"Animals, contrary to certain appearances, as well as to the preconceptions of physiology and to ideas quite widely spread, are more sociable than egoistic."

THE EVOLUTION OF ALTRUISM.

M. Topinard traces with much care the evolution of altruism, which he regards as a product of development from egoism by differentiation :

"Struggle for existence, emulation and competition—three things which hang together—are the logical consequences of egoism. The best endowed, those which know best how to take advantage of the opportunities offered, survive and increase. The acutest form of this antagonism is where one animal, to stay his hunger, is forced to devour another. A second widely spread form is *parasitism*, in which the animal takes up his abode upon or within another and partakes gradually of the latter, according to his needs. Next comes *commensalism*, in which the animal still selects its abode on the surface or in the interior of another, but confines its operations to taking advantage of its situation without doing harm to its host. Example, the little red crab of our common oyster. The following cases are of an allied order : the case of amphibena, a bird which inhabits ant hills under sufferance of the proprietors, and that of the pilot-fish and the remora who keep company with the shark.

THE DAWN OF MUTUALISM.

"Next comes the state of *unilateral mutualism*, in which one species is made use of by another and performs services for the latter but without receiving anything in exchange. The instance of the crocodile and of the bird trochilus, on the banks of the Nile, is well known. This bird performs two services for the crocodile It enters its mouth and dispatches there the worms and leeches which trouble the crocodile ; it flies rapidly away, giving vent to a peculiar cry, when the ichneumon, the enemy of the crocodile, approaches, thus apprising its companion of the ichneumon's presence. In return the crocodile shakes its tail whenever it wishes to close its mouth, thus giving the bird warning. The crocodile in no wise recompenses, but contents itself simply with respecting the person of the little animal. The service rendered is unilateral. But it is easy to understand that by the exercise of extremely little intelligence, if not unconsciously, the crocodile may be led to defend its trochilus.

EXAMPLES OF DOMESTICATION.

"The domestication of one species by another is a further instance of unilateral mutualism. A good example of this is that of certain ants who reduce other species to slavery and allow themselves to be fed by them.

"As an example of *bilateral mutualism* we shall cite the case of certain aphids and ants. The aphids secrete an abdominal fluid which distends them ; the ants are passionately fond of this secretion, suck the same from the aphids, and, finally, in order to keep this precious source of nutrition always at hand, provide them with food ; the result being that the aphids are converted into genuine milch cows which are kept and watched in stables.

"Continuing thus, we come to the cases where one animal borrows the services of another temporarily, as in the case with the serpent, who is ferried across a river by a duck, or to the cases where several animals assist one another in crossing streams of water, in lifting a large stone, in moving the trunk of a tree, in constructing a dam, in hunting, or in mutual defense.

THE ALTRUISM ORIGIN OF SOCIALITY.

"The causes of the formation of animal societies are numerous. The first is habit following upon indifference. The second is imitation. What shall we put third ?

"The true cause of the formation of more or less sedentary and of permanent societies is that altruism which we have seen to be simply the love of self through others and which subsequently becomes a native sentiment as imperious under certain circum-

stances as egoism. It is the deire, the pleasure, the need of not being alone, of having companions, of exchanging with them one's impressions, of loving and being loved."

BIRDS BETTER ALTRUISTS THAN MAMMALS.

If animals are better Christians than men, the birds deserve to take a higher place than the mammals. M. Topinard says :

"The sentiment which engenders the paternal, maternal and monogamous family in the birds is weakened and has been diverted in the mammals, where in most cases it gives rise to the paternal and polygamous family. Also the social sentiment, which most commonly engenders societies in birds, has been weakened and diverted in the majority of the mammals. As a rule, the bird is more altruistic, the mammal more egoistic."

THE SELFISHNESS OF SEX LOVE.

A very interesting part of the paper deals with the influence of sex relations upon the evolution of society. Polyandry is very rare, both in birds and beasts. Love is essentially selfish. The instinct is egoistic to excess. The male must possess his female. Before reproduction he beats her when she does not yield with alacrity to his desires ; afterward he continues to beat her to assure himself of her being absolutely his.

POLYGAMY A FACTOR IN EVOLUTION.

In this respect the animals do not seem to have much to teach us in the way of conduct. Although M. Topinard regards monogamy as the higher form of sex union he admits that "polygamy tends more strongly to the formation of animal societies than monogamy, although it is a lower form of family than the latter. A last reason tells us so. The family of three is a narrowed individuality, intermediary between the individual proper and social collectivity. The family of ten or twenty is a large and diffuse individuality, also intermediary but approaching to collectivity."

MAN AS THE DEVIL OF THE BRUTE.

It is sad to know, after reading this interesting account of the evolution of animal societies, that man, jealous probably of the superior development of the ethical and altruistic plane, has done his best to exterminate the most highly developed of his superiors. M. Topinard says :

"Man is the greatest enemy of animal societies. Prior to his time they were unquestionably very numerous. The pastures of Pikermi in the Miocene epoch, the innumerable and multifarious herds of mixed species which the first travelers in Central Africa encountered, are a confirmation of this fact. The societies of buffaloes, of beavers, of chamois, and of numerous other mammals, all dwindled and melted away on his coming. Extensive societies of birds are encountered only in regions sparsely settled by man."

THE NEW YORK HEBREW INSTITUTE.

THE manifold activities of the Hebrew Institute in New York City are described in *Peterson* by Dr. C. H. Levy.

"The amount of work accomplished in the Institute is astonishing and is made possible by the most careful division of labor and allotment of space and time. Every morning from nine to twelve the kindergarten rooms are filled with hundreds of little tots at work at the serious play of Froebel. The other class rooms are filled to overflowing with the children of the latest immigrants attending the classes of the Baron de Hirsch Trust. It will be remembered that the late Baron de Hirsch estab lished this Trust a few years ago by endowing it with a sum producing about ten thousand dollars a month, for the purpose of Americanizing the Russian immigrants by teaching them the language and trades, and assisting them in beginning life."

"In the afternoon the children who are in attendance at public schools assemble in the class rooms for moral and religious instruction, there being more than two thousand on the roll, and free sewing classes for girls are in session. Over four hundred girls attend the classes in sewing, and three hundred more have applied for admission, but cannot be accommodated at present for lack of room. Every evening classes in English are conducted by the Baron de Hirsch Trust for the benefit of adult immigrants. But it is in the evening that the greatest work along club lines is done. The activity of the free schools, the library, and the Hirsch classes are controlled altogether by these societies—but the greater part of the work is done by the Educational Alliance."

"So as to avoid the least danger of pauperizing the recipients of these bounties, small fees are charged for the class work in the evenings, and in this way those attending preserve their self respect while enjoying much that they could not obtain otherwise. The expense of conducting the building and all the work done there is very great. Superintendents, teachers and leaders must be paid, notwithstanding the number of volunteer assistants; coal must be bought and books and papers purchased. Between fifty and seventy-five thousand dollars are expended annually upon the institute for running expenses, almost all of which is derived from donations and contributions of the Jews of New York."

"The financial outlay is, however, the least part of the expenditure which the institute represents. It stands as the result of years of careful study of men and methods by the most able minds. It undertakes the noblest work known to men,—the uplifting of the unfortunate, the socializing of the unsocial, the refining of the uncultured, the Americanizing within and without of those who have fled for safety to our banner. Its sectarian character is necessitated by the thousands of Russian Jews with which it attempts to deal—and yet its civilizing influence is limited by no religious boundaries."

AN INDICTMENT OF ORGANIZED CHARITIES.

PROFESSOR GEORGE GUNTON, in the February number of his *Magazine*, criticises the system and methods of modern charity administration. In this criticism Professor Gunton ventures to question the point of view adopted by the promoters and managers of organized charities. The whole modern method of these institutions, he says, is based on a wrong principle. "It is the outgrowth of sentiment; it proceeds on the assumption that the present condition of things is inevitable, and therefore must be accepted. One deplorable consequence is that that which should be regarded as temporary, as the outcome of an abnormal social condition, is perpetuated and made even worse—in a word, that is made chronic which should be deemed transient and ultimately preventable. It is 'the point of view' of these associated charities people which is at fault, and because of this their system should be called in question.

"The problem of poor relief is essentially economic, not charitable, and thus far the dealing has been wholly with the wrong end of it. The study most imperatively called for is not how best to administer charity, but how to make charity more and more unnecessary. What is wanted is not the systematized alleviation of a confessedly bad social and industrial situation, but its absolute alteration.

"Poverty, we are told, is increasing, and well it may, for we are making no general economic effort to dry up its springs; we are not dealing with the causes of it, nor are we seriously trying to make charity superfluous. On the contrary we are, by our relief methods, seeking to make people endure what ought not to be endured, and are giving out doles to help them eke out an existence that should not, and need not, be tolerated. Ministering now and then to individuals and to families brings no permanent relief to the class to which such belong. Society cannot be essentially improved by tinkering at it in spots; and no uplift that amounts to anything can be secured except through the class, as a whole, that requires it."

THE ECONOMIC PROBLEM.

"The constant charge organized labor is making against our charities is, that they are only ameliorative, not preventive; that they do not deal with a condition which can and ought to be altered. It is the transference of emphasis from charity distribution to the prevention of conditions which seem to make it imperative, for which in good faith we plead; and one failure of the study of charitable methods is found in the fact that it has not made its advocates and helpers one whit wiser as to causes of poverty, which it is possible to alter, if not wholly eliminate. There are methods now pursued which only augment poverty, which pauperize people instead of rendering them self-respecting and self-dependent. It is not the individual case of distress that is alarming; it is when that distress attaches to a class, when it is symptomatic of a condition, that there need be alarm. The true economic procedure is to render wholesome and happy conditions general, to make it possible for the masses to live in self-dependence, and yet continually rise in the standard of living as their social needs and desires develop. Economic science concerns itself with what ought to be, and therefore it antagonizes conditions charity seeks only to alleviate."

INTEMPERANCE AND PAUPERISM.

WE are indebted to an article by the Rev. F. W. Howard in the *Catholic World* for an interesting summary of the statistics recently gathered by the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor on the relation of the liquor traffic to pauperism.

There were 3,230 cases of pauperism investigated —2,633 males and 597 females. Included in this total there were 281 children under ten years of age

The following questions, with statistics of the answers obtained, show some of the results of the investigation as analyzed by Mr. Howard:

I. Is the person's present condition of pauperism due to the use or abuse of intoxicating liquors?

Yes.	*No.*	*Not ascertained.*	*Total.*
1,274	1,427	529	3,230

II. Did the intemperate habits of one or both parents lead to the pauperism of the person considered?

Yes.	*No.*	*Not ascertained.*	*Total.*
156	2,734	340	3,230

III. Did the intemperate habits of the legal guardians of the person, other than the parents, lead to his or her state of pauperism?

Yes.	*No.*	*Not ascertained.*	*Total.*
47	2,856	340	3,230

IV. Did the intemperate habits of others, not parents or guardians, lead to the pauperism of the person considered?

Yes.	*No.*	*Not ascertained.*	*Total.*
99	2,784	347	3,230

HEREDITY AS A FACTOR.

"Elsewhere in the report we learn that 47.74 per cent. of all the 3,230 persons examined had one or both parents intemperate; 25.91 per cent. had parents who were total abstainers; and in 26.35 per cent. of cases the facts were not known. Whatever direct influence of heredity there may be is confined to the small number of 156 cases. We have no warrant from the figures, however, for saying that heredity was the cause in any of these cases. There is, therefore, according to this report, a direct relation between intemperance and pauperism established in 1,576 out of the 3,230 cases investigated. Of course statistics of this kind do not warrant final conclusions, and they need to be confirmed or disproved by collateral evidence and subsequent inquiries."

From other tables given in the Bureau's report it appears that 15.63 per cent. of the 3,230 paupers

were reported as excessive drinkers; 49.63 per cent. were addicted to drink; 26.81 per cent. were total abstainers, and of 7.93 per cent. the drinking habits were unknown. Of the whole number at least 65.26 per cent. were affected by the drink habit. The total abstainers were chiefly young persons.

Excluding from the total of cases investigated all the male paupers under 20 and all the female paupers under 30, we have 2,568 left out of the 3,230 cases. "Among these 2,568,312 were total abstainers and 227 cases were doubtful. The relation between intemperance and pauperism is found to exist among 80 per cent. of these 2,568 cases, and according to this investigation, therefore, the relation is a very close one indeed."

"The conclusion, then, is that if we root out intemperance a large amount of adult pauperism will cease, and if those who contend against intemperance do so because they wish to destroy pauperism, we have reason to say from the study of these figures that their energy has not been wasted. On the contrary, it has been well expended.

OTHER CAUSES.

"There are other causes of pauperism than drink. In its worst type pauperism is a form of degeneration, and due to physical and congenital causes. Such pauperism is found in the lowest stratum of a population; and, strange to say, we find that in such cases intemperance often is but a factor of small importance. The seven generations of the famous Jukes family, studied by Dugdale, contained many paupers but few inebriates. The tribe of Ishmael, a roving band of vagrants in the states of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, was not found to contain much intemperance. But paupers of this kind are isolated from the rest of the population. They are not and never were physically capable of rendering efficient service to society. They are usually mentally defective as well as dependent, and they tend to extinction. But pauperism allied to intemperance is usually the evidence of a life of wasted opportunity. When pauperism is caused by intemperance it means that a life of usefulness has been lost to the community. If, therefore, intemperance can be controlled, it is hardly to be expected that the most degraded type of pauperism will be destroyed, but it does mean that a grave injury to society that results in other forms of pauperism will, to a great extent, cease.

"We ought to note here the caution that pauperism should not be identified with poverty. Pauperism is a state of dependence on the bounty of others which in some cases is due to no fault of the individual, as in the cases of children, and in other cases is due to the evil habits of the person, as is doubtless the fact in many of the adult paupers described in this report. We all know the lines of the poet about 'honest poverty,' and the vast majority of those who are compelled to struggle against misfortune or a hard fate would scorn to be dependent. It might be comfortable to many who fail in social justice to believe that intemperance is the cause of all poverty; that if a man is in poor material conditions it is due to his own fault. But it is as needful to beware of the view that everything an individual may suffer is due entirely to his own fault, as it is to beware of the view that everything he suffers is due to somebody else's fault."

COMPULSORY VACCINATION.

MR. CLARK BELL gives in the *Medico-Legal Journal* a number of answers which he has recently received to the question, "Should Compulsory Vaccination be Enforced by Law?" Officers of health boards and medical authorities seem divided in their opinions. Mr. Bell summarizes his own views as follows:

"It is worth our while to consider whether in the face of the Report of the Royal Commission adverse to compulsory vaccination we should hesitate, before we decide—in the absence of any epidemic especially—to enforce by statute such an encroachment upon the personal rights of a citizen as compulsory vaccination with its attendant risks would or might entail, against and over his protest which might come from the enforcement of a compulsory statute. Again, when we consider the views of such men as Dr. Samuel Abbott, Dr. Benj. Lee, and especially criticise the careful report of Dr. Robert J. Pittfield to the Board of Health of Pennsylvania, in which he reports a careful and critical examination of a large number of the establishments engaged in the manufacture of vaccine virus, that in the major part great carelessness and negligence exists as to the purity of the product, and that no official supervision exists anywhere over this manufacture, should we not consider, in view of the imminent risk to the citizen from the use of improper and injurious virus, that some legislation should protect the citizen if the enforcement of compulsory vaccination shall be legalized from the serious consequences following the use of impure virus by the State officials?"

THE CRIMINAL "IN THE OPEN."

JOSIAH FLYNT, writing in the February *Forum*, attacks some of the favorite theories of modern criminologists, showing that the investigations on which these theories have been based have not, as a rule, been conducted on lines fitted to secure results of value in the scientific study of the criminal. The very fact that the criminal has been studied exclusively behind prison bars, after arrest, trial and conviction, is enough, in Mr. Flynt's opinion, to invalidate the conclusions drawn from all such study.

"Where," asks Mr. Flynt, "may we hope to find the criminal in his most natural state of mind and body? In confinement, a balked and disappointed

man? or in the open, faring forth on his plundering errands, seeking whom and what he may devour?" Imprisonment, says Mr. Flynt, should be considered rather as an incident in the criminal's existence than its normal sphere. Because it has not been so regarded, he thinks that our modern view of the criminal is a distorted one.

The criminologists, of course, can say in reply, that the first logical step in their science is the catching of the hare, and that they are compelled to resort to the prisons for their "material." Mr. Flynt, on the other hand, has adopted an entirely novel course in his efforts to study the criminal's characteristics at first hand; for he has attempted nothing less than to meet and associate with criminals "in their own habitat," and he believes that he has discovered striking differences between the criminal "in the open" and the criminal in prison.

Mr. Flynt, as is well known, has studied ordinary tramps and vagabonds in this way for the past ten years. He has lived on terms of intimacy with them for months at a time. It was through such associations that his acquaintance with criminals was developed, for he found that members of the latter class were constantly mingling with their less vicious fellow wanderers.

CRIME AS A PROFESSION.

Mr. Flynt is inclined to disregard, for practical purposes, Lombroso's classification of criminals as political, instinctive, occasional, habitual and professional. He considers only one class—the professional—as of any great importance. The criminals that he knows are either making a business of crime, or are experimenting with it from commercial motives. He denies that these men have become criminals because they were unable to support themselves in any other way. "The people who go into crime for this reason are far less numerous than is generally supposed. It is true that they come, as a rule, from the poverty-stricken districts of our large cities, and that the standards of life in these districts, particularly for families, is pitifully low; but a single person can live in them far more easily than the philanthropists think. The necessaries of life, for instance, can be had by simply begging; and this is the way they are found by the majority of people who are not willing to work for them. The criminal, however, wants the luxuries of life as well; he seeks gold and the most expensive pleasures that gold can buy; and to get them he preys upon those who have it. He thinks that if all goes well he may become an aristocrat; and having so little to lose, and so much to gain, he deliberately takes his chances.

RECRUITS FOR THE RANKS OF CRIME.

"I must furthermore say that those criminals who are known to me, are not, as is also popularly supposed, the scum of their environment. On the contrary, they are above their environments, and are often gifted with talents which would enable them to do well in any class, could they only be brought to realize its responsibilities and to take advantage of its opportunities. This notion that the criminal is the lowest type of his class in society arises from a false conception of that class and of the people who compose it. According to my experience, they are mainly paupers; and they have been such so long, and are so obtuse and unaccustomed to anything better, even in the United States, that they seldom make any serious effort to get out of their low condition. Indeed, I think it can be said that the majority of them are practically as happy and contented in their squalor and poverty as is the aristocrat in his palace. In Whitechapel, as well as in the worst parts of New York, for example, I have met entire families who could not be persuaded to exchange places with the rich, provided the exchange carried with it the duties and manners which wealth presupposes; they even pity the rich and express wonder at their contentment 'in such a strait jacket life.'"

But in this same class there are some born with ambitions, although not all of these are endowed with equal energy.

"Some are capable only of tramp life, which, despite its many trials and vicissitudes, is more attractive than the life they seek to escape. Those with greater energy go into crime proper; and they may be called, mentally as well as physically, the aristocracy of their class. This is my analysis of the majority of the criminal men and women I have encountered in the open; and I believe it will hold good throughout their entire class.

NATIONALITY.

"Concerning their nationalities, I must say that most of them are indigenous to the countries in which they live. In this country it is often said that foreigners are the main offenders, and a great deal has been written about Europe dumping its criminal population on American shores; but the main offenders, in the open at least, are natives, and are generally of Irish American parentage. In England, unmixed blood is a little more noticeable. Ireland is said to be the least criminal land in all Europe, and this may be the case, so far as local crime is concerned; but more criminals trace their ancestry back to that country than to any other where English is spoken. Indeed, in America, it is considered something quite out of the ordinary if the criminal cannot attach himself somehow or other to the 'Emerald Isle;' and nothing has hindered me more in my intercourse with him than the fact that my own connection with it is very slight.

"In regard to the ages of the criminals I have met, it is difficult to write definitely; but the average, I think, is between twenty-five and thirty years. The sex is predominantly masculine. For every female criminal, I have found twenty males;

and the proportion in the United States is even higher. It cannot, however, be inferred that the women of the same original environment are less ambitious than the men ; but they take to the street, instead of to crime, to satisfy their love of high living, and they hope to find there the same prizes that their brothers are seeking by plunder. It is a mistake to say that all these women are driven to the street by the pangs of hunger. A great many are, no doubt, thus impelled ; but I believe there are multitudes who are there merely to satisfy their ambitious and luxurious tastes."

The various physical and mental abnormalities portrayed by the criminologists Mr. Flynt has not found in his criminals at all. Most of these peculiarities, such as the "criminal look" and other marks, Mr. Flynt ascribes to the influence of continued imprisonment, rather than to the criminal career in itself.

As a rule, in Mr. Flynt's opinion, the "commercial" criminals—those that excel in numbers—can be held morally responsible for their wrong doing. The instinctive criminal, he holds, should be treated as we treat insane people.

YOUNG FRENCH CRIMINALS.

IN the recent January number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, M. Fouillée has an alarming article on juvenile criminality in France in relation to education and the press. He thinks that the enormous increase in juvenile crime occurring, as it has done, side by side with the very general spread of popular education, now made compulsory, is due principally to the license of the baser class of French journals. The state of affairs is undoubtedly one which must soon attract the serious attention of all patriotic Frenchmen. Education was made compulsory in 1882. Since 1881 the number of persons committed by the correctional tribunals has risen from 210,000 to about 240,000. Since 1889 murders have increased from 156 to 189, assassinations from 195 to 218, and violations and attempts on children from 539 to 651. Three fifths of the men condemned in France are condemned for this last-named class of crime, whereas in 1830 the proportion was only one tenth. The average of these crimes is in France about 700 annually, whereas in Italy, a more criminal country in general, it varies between 250 and 300.

INCREASE OF JUVENILE CRIME.

M. Fouillée does not seem to have thought that increased police activity or more strict legislation may account for this increase in crime. Still, even if all reasonable allowance is made for such possible agencies, the net increase which remains is assuredly alarming. Let us take his statistics of juvenile criminality. From 1820 to 1880, while common law offenses among adults increased threefold, the criminality of youths from sixteen to twenty-one quadrupled, and of young girls increased nearly threefold. In the second period, from 1880 to 1893, the number of child criminals increased fourfold, while adult criminals only increased by one ninth. There are 7,000,000 minors from seven to sixteen, and 20,000,000 adults in France, but the minors furnish nearly twice as many criminals as the adults. In 1880 persons under twenty-one committed thirty assassinations, thirty-nine homicides, two poisonings, one hundred and fourteen infanticides, four thousand two hundred and twelve beatings and woundings, twenty five cases of arson, one hundred and fifty-three violations, eighty attempts against chastity, four hundred and fifty-eight qualified robberies, and one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two simple robberies. Nowadays the case is still worse. The precocity of the child-criminals produces an astonishing and infinitely saddening exaggeration of ferocity and licentiousness. Child prostitution, we are told, is increasing by leaps and bounds ; child suicide, formerly extremely rare, is also growing at an alarming pace.

ENGLAND'S PIOUS EXAMPLE.

Such is M. Fouillée's picture. The moral he draws is to learn from England. The comparative infrequency of crime in England he attributes to the prevalence of reformatory and industrial schools, and to the increasing leniency of judges and magistrates. In view of the revelations in the Forest-Hill case and certain other facts, these compliments may well bring a blush of shame to the English cheek. M. Fouillée is on safer ground when he says that England has always realized the profound difference between liberty and license, and has always understood that license is another name for tyranny. That is, broadly speaking, true of the position of the press in England. M. Fouillée looks enviously across the Channel at the happy little English, Scotch and Irish children, growing up in purity, their minds uncontaminated by the loathsome suggestions of a pornographic press. A great part of the juvenile crime of France is undoubtedly due to the violent anti-clericalism which has had the effect of withdrawing from thousands of children the restraining influence of religion. Perhaps M. Fouillée somewhat exaggerates the influence of the pornographic journals, the excitatory power of the printed word. Still there can be no doubt that many sheets are widely circulated in France which a prudent government would suppress without hesitation. Yet the so called liberty of the press is such a fetish in France that we cannot expect to see any really effectual action taken for a long time.

WHICH is the happiest period of life ?—Sir Arthur Arnold, in the *Young Man* for February, expresses the opinion that the popular belief as to the happy irresponsibility of youth is a delusion. It is his opinion that "youth, instead of being the happiest period of life, is most painfully charged with responsibility."

GILBERT PARKER.

SOME of the personal traits of the author of "The Seats of the Mighty" are revealed in an article by W. J. Thorold in *Massey's Magazine.*

Mr. Parker's home is in London, "a handsome residence in Park Place, St. James', S. W., the most fashionable portion of the metropolis, not far from Marlborough House and Buckingham Palace."

This writer grows enthusiastic over Mr. Parker's simplicity of manner :

"At home, on the street, in his books, everywhere, in everything—he possesses one noticeable characteristic : lack of affectation. He is always himself and never poses for mental impressions or photographs. Eccentricity of person, manner or dress, he regards as not at all a necessary adjunct of a literary man. It is a poor reputation that can not be made or sustained without such aids. See him walking on the Strand or driving in Hyde Park and you might easily mistake him for some wealthy metropolitan lawyer or banker. With admirable taste he refrains from parading his profession by any outward insignia, to use a euphemism. Nor has prosperity spoiled him in any way, rather has success deepened his sympathies. He is constantly helping some struggling and ambitious youth to get a few rungs higher up on the ladder. There are not a few who owe much to the kindly influence of Gilbert Parker exerted for their advancement."

CANADA AS A FIELD FOR THE NOVELIST.

In the course of the interview recorded in this article the limitations of Canada as a background of modern fiction were dwelt upon. Mr. Parker expressing himself as follows : "You have, at the present day in Canada, human life, and that is immensely interesting, and to bring it out of unpicturesque surroundings and give it eminence requires not only great art, but great humanity ; therefore, we who are not great, have a hard task because we have no adventitious aids to fame. Speaking for myself, I recognized that. That is why I went where there were contrasts—to Hudson's Bay which still provided great elements of contrast. The Hudson's Bay Company is the one link that binds us to the times of King Charles the First. The House of Commons, the Church, political, commercial and social conditions have been altered, but the Hudson's Bay Company goes on unchanged with the same methods and the same policy. As civilization forces its way upward, it goes nearer the pole, and so obtains the same ground for exploration, drawing the cold robe of antiquity around it. Therefore, you have the contrast which lent itself to my prentice hand. It also is provided in Quebec, by reason of the clash of race—English and French. I tried to present that in 'The Trail of the Sword ;' developed it, I hope, to some better ends in 'The Seats of the Mighty,' because the circumstances were larger, the stake greater, the surroundings essentially picturesque. The times of Louis Quinze and the Grande Marquise were picturesque—a big moment for England and France—when the fate of two nations was decided on the heights of Abraham. The man who treats of French Canada nowadays, although he has the contrasts, has to deal with simpler, graver surroundings ; his task is infinitely more difficult artistically."

THE PROBLEM OF THE NOVEL.

ANNIE NATHAN MEYER, writing in the *Arena*, analyzes some of the tendencies of modern fiction. The novel, she says, is no longer a mere source of entertainment. Never before has it been taken so seriously, whether from the English or the French point of view.

"No novelist can succeed to-day in retaining the full vigor of his art unless he keeps constantly before him the three great sources of his power ; the power to hold our attention, the power to reach us through our emotions, and the power to make us see others as we are accustomed to see ourselves. He must fail if he attempts to wield the same power by means of his beautiful morality, or his touching pathos, or his admirable critical judgment alone."

Two classes of novels, says Mrs Meyer, now "poise themselves aloft with a fine sense of adequacy, and of having solved the problem of the modern novel."

"First, we have the novels whose real life is swallowed up in too much profundity of thought and criticism of life; second, the novels that are cheapened by a false realism and a devotion to unessentials. Further, I think I may generalize so far as to say that the English have a tendency to worship at the shrine of the first class and the Americans at the shrine of the second class.

"To take the first class, the novels whose real life is swallowed up in too much profundity of thought and criticism of life : As I have said before, we demand a great deal of the novel of to-day; there must be earnestness of purpose, critical insight, profundity of thought. We absolutely demand that, and there we stop. Only give us thought, critical insight, in whatever form you please, and we shall be satisfied. 'The world accepts what is true and excellent, however faulty in technical requirements.'

"It is easy to laugh at 'technical requirements' and to say that the neglect of them 'may disturb those that *deal in criticism,*' but that they will not disturb the seeing eye. It is all very well to laugh at those that look to *how* a thing is said, rather than to *what* is said, but nevertheless a profound thought gains much in vitality, even in impressiveness, if expressed in a thoroughly adequate literary style."

MODERN REALISM.

Turning to the novels of the second class, those that are "cheapened by a false realism and a devo-

tion to unessentials," Mrs. Meyer admits that to-day the novels of the realistic school have the greatest power of moving.

"We no longer need the language of the allegory or of the stilted old fashioned romance in order to impress a lesson upon us. Realism is to the novel what a skillful use of the pencil and brush is to the painter, or what the possession of technique is to the pianist. A pianist that has the soul and finesse to interpret a great master cannot do so unless he has absolutely mastered the technical difficulties of the runs and octaves. We lose the majesty or beauty of the theme if our ear detects false notes, or if, on the other hand, we recognize the fact that a difficult passage is being laboriously overcome. The pianist must rise above all the difficulties of the music before he can begin to make a great effect. So, to derive the full meaning of a novel, our mind should not detect any false notes—a point of unreality—nor should it be drawn away by an elaborate display of mere technique—the overloading of detail.

"The best realism is that which affords the mind the readiest hold on the real theme of the novel. We must bear in mind that the power of realism aids us in producing an impression, but our effort should never be merely to produce an impression of realism.

"This habit into which so many of us Americans have fallen, of going into rhapsodies over the absolutely photographic precision of our recent novels, is leading us into an entirely false use of the power of realism."

It is for this reason that Mrs. Meyer looks to England rather than to America for the development of the highest ideals in fiction.

"It seems to me that the English, with all their lack of repose and overloading of thought, run less danger of holding a completely false idea of the novel than we do. After all, they are on the right track; out of this mass of brilliant sayings, profundity of thought, and critical insight—out of the struggle to write it all harmoniously—will be slowly developed the great novel of the future.

"But if the Americans continue to worship a false realism, if we give up the great problems of life and accept the small teasings of everyday living in their stead, it seems to me that we are making a fatal mistake, and that it will be difficult for us to go back to the right track.

"Let us not be deceived by the false serenity of the novels of the past, for their serenity, like that of the aristocracies of Teutonic origin, comes from their never having had any ideas to trouble them. The novels of to-day certainly cannot boast of having attained that 'admirable ideal of perfection;' but neither can one say that they are untroubled by any ideas. Let us be proud of our troublesome ideas, let us be glad we have them, let us scorn to ask for a false peace, and let us await the day when we can attain that 'true grace and serenity' which come from having made order among our ideas, and harmonized them."

SOME STORIES ABOUT BROWNING.

IN the *Temple Magazine* for February, the Dean of Canterbury gossips pleasantly about the poet Browning. The article is illustrated with specimens of Browning's handwriting. There is also a reproduction of the autographs on the back of a menu card at one of Mr. Macmillan's dinners, the company including Matthew Arnold, Mr. Browning, John Morley, Frederick Greenwood and others.

"LA SAISIAZ."

Dean Farrar says:

"Unlike Tennyson, Mr. Browning did not usually speak by choice in ordinary society on the deepest subjects of thought. I have, however, heard him do so, especially on one occasion at the Athenæum—" where I very often met him—just before his publication of 'La Saisiaz.' He told me all the circumstances which had led him to write that poem, and how deeply he had been impressed with the awful suddenness of the death of the lady friend which had led him to the train of thought there expressed. 'I have there,' he said, 'given utterance to some of my deepest convictions about this life and the life to come.'

'THE GOOD NEWS FROM GHENT.'

"Mr. Browning's sense of humor was quick. I once asked him about 'The Steed which brought Good News from Ghent,' and whether the incident had any historic basis; for I told him that a friend of mine had taken very considerable trouble to search various histories and discover whether it was true or not. 'No,' he said; 'the whole poem was purely imaginary. I had had a long voyage in a sailing vessel (I think it was from Messina to Naples), and, being rather tired of the monotony, thought of a good horse of mine, and how much I should enjoy a quick ride. As I could not ride in reality, I thought that I would enjoy a ride in imagination;' and he then and there wrote that most popular of his lyrics.

'THAT GREAT MOGUL' TIBERIUS.

"He told me that during the same voyage he had asked the skipper to awake him when they sighted the island of Capri, if they should happen to pass it very early in the morning before he woke. 'Why should you care to be awakened to see Capri?' asked the skipper. In reply, Browning sketched to him some of the facts and legends of the long residence of the Emperor Tiberius in the island, to which his auditor listened in silent astonishment. As they were passing Capri he came and awoke Mr. Browning, and, pointing to the island, said laconically, to the poet's great amusement, 'There's where *that Great Mogul* used to live!'"

"BELLS AND POMEGRANATES."

On one occasion the Dean spent Sunday at Dr. Jowett's, at Oxford, in company with Mr. Browning. In the course of their conversation "he alluded without the least bitterness to the long course of years

in which his works were doomed to something like contemporary oblivion, during which very few copies indeed of them were sold, and scarcely one of them attained to a second edition. I said something about the Browning Society, which had then been recently formed, and he said that there were many who professed to laugh at it, but for his part he was grateful for this and every other indication of a dawning recognition, considering the dreary time of neglect and ignorant insult which he had been doomed to undergo. And then he told me the story, which he also, I believe, told to others, but which I narrated in the form in which he told it to me that Sunday afternoon. He said that when one of his earlier volumes came out—I think 'Bells and Pomegranates'—a copy fell into the hands of Mr. John Stuart Mill, who was then at the zenith of his fame, and whose literary opinion was accepted as oracular. Mr. J. S. Mill expressed his admiration of the poems and of the originality of the lessons they contained; and he wrote to the editor of *Tait's Magazine*, then one of the leading literary journals, asking if he might review them in the forthcoming number. The editor wrote back to say that he should always esteem it an honor and an advantage to receive a review from the pen of Mr. J. S. Mill, but unfortunately he could not insert a review of 'Bells and Pomegranates,' as it had been reviewed in the last number. Mr. Browning had the curiosity to look at the last number of the magazine, and there read the so-called review. It was as follows: '"Bells and Pomegranates," by Robert Browning: *Balderdash.*'

"'It depended, you see,' said Mr. Browning, 'on what looked like the merest accident, whether the work of a new or as yet almost unknown writer should receive a eulogistic review from the pen of the first literary and philosophic critic of his day,—a review which would have rendered him most powerful help, exactly at the time when it was most needed,—or whether he should only receive one insolent epithet from some nameless nobody. I consider,' he added, 'that this so-called "review" retarded any recognition of me by twenty years delay.'"

THE SUPREME HISTORIAN OF THE WORLD.

A Tribute to Gibbon.

THE *Quarterly Review* gives the first place to an article on "Edward Gibbon." The publication of the original text of the autobiography of Gibbon and his correspondence affords a convenient text to the reviewer, who says:

"At last Gibbon enters the public presence, not as his friends had arranged the famous little man's toilette, but in his habit as he lived, without expurgation of his too vehement phrases, or the suppression of great names, or any other treatment, literary, political, or religious, that the year 1796 appeared to demand."

The *Quarterly* is extremely eulogistic. It begins its article as follows:

"Edward Gibbon, who, after a hundred years, still reigns supreme among English and perhaps European historians, died in London, January 16, 1794. He was in the middle of his fifty-seventh year."

Of his masterpiece, it says:

"The histories which others have left us from that eighteenth century sleep undisturbed upon our shelves, but the stately moving picture of the 'Decline and Fall' we look back into with ever renewed delight, and an astonishment at its richness of color and masterly handling, such as no modern artist in words seems likely to call forth. But Gibbon was something more than the historian of Rome. He was a man of letters on a great scale, who, though he had never published a line, would have been worthy of remembrance for his enthusiastic devotion to learning, for his *idea*, to speak platonically, of the true scholar, and for the life which he led in accordance with it."

After a rapid glance over the contemporary men of letters it finds in him the closest resemblance to Montaigne.

"In the doubt, the cynicism, the curiosity, the love of repose, the toleration or *insouciance*, the good-nature, the strong common-sense, the scholar's musing upon the antique, the lively reading of dead authors, Gibbon and Montaigne agree like twin-brothers. Both are blind, deaf and dumb in the region which we know as the supernatural; to them the Divine, revealed or experienced, is literally a kind of madness; when they read of it in history, it scandalizes and shocks them; it has on their minds precisely the same effect which *their* want of decency has upon ours. Such was Gibbon, not one tormented with the thirst of divine things, but the natural man,—*l'homme moyen sensuel* is a name that suits him admirably,—but human, far from diabolic, and with many delightful qualities; affectionate, too, and generous, and capable of a lifelong friendship when once he had found, as in Lord Sheffield, a man to his liking"

The reviewer quotes from his autobiography Gibbon's familiar description of the enthusiasm with which he first set foot in the Forum, and says:

"With so magnificent a trumpet-call does the historian awaken us to the greatness that he has been destined to describe, and in doing so to surpass the Decades of Livy, to charm a wider audience than Tacitus with his stern and severe philosophy could have hoped to gain, and, in a language unforeseen by Cicero, to emblazon the proud trophies which Rome had planted from the Euphrates to the Western Ocean. The overture is worthy of the subject and the artist."

Of the book itself, to which Gibbon dedicated twenty-five years of his life, the reviewer declares that it is "at once a conquest of literature in all its provinces, and a grand alliance binding together

human thought, old and new, Latin, Greek and modern, as Alexander had dreamt of uniting Eastern custom with Hellenic progress and development."

Yet it had its limitations.

"The 'Decline and Fall,' may be revised, corrected, drawn in more minute detail; the plan remains, for it is a part of Nature and Providence. Gibbon, destitute of Biblical and other Eastern lore, did not begin far back enough in the retrospect, as he failed likewise in discerning the conclusion of the whole matter. Had he taken Augustine's view, he would have come nearer the mark; but he was first Tacitus and then Julian; by-and-by, when Islam swept like a hurricane over half the Christian world, he could not see for the sudden darkness; and even the achievements of his own day, the English conquest of India, the exploits of Russia upon the Danube, gave him no clue to that assured triumph which has more and more lifted the Cross above the Crescent, and is now rounding off a mysterious tragedy which has lasted twelve hundred and sixty years."

Who "Edited" Gibbon's Memoirs?

Mr. Frederic Harrison, in the *Forum*, raises some interesting questions concerning the original edition of the "Memoirs" published by Lord Sheffield.

Lord Sheffield himself had naïvely remarked in 1795 that these "Memoirs" has been "carefully selected and put together," but, as Mr. Harrison says, "the world never did know the method of the 'selection' or the astounding freedom with which they had been 'put together.' We did not know that quite a third of the whole had been omitted, together with some of the most brilliant pictures and many of the most piquant remarks that Gibbon ever indited.

"We never suspected that the editor had cut about the manuscript of the 'luminous historian' as if it were a schoolboy's theme; that sentences, descriptions and distinct essays had been clipped from one draft and soldered into another in the middle of a paragraph; that delicious bits of satire had been expunged, so as not to awaken prejudice or to dim the solemnity of 'history'; that much of the fun, nearly all the scandal, and most of the inner personal life had been eliminated from the 'Letters.' We now see that Gibbon's literary carcase was treated in some such way as a hog is converted into ham. But the mystery remains. If Gibbon did not compose his own autobiography, who did? Lord Sheffield, who wrote some fair, average treatises, could hardly be credited with the wonderful literary art by which these stately blocks of Roman masonry were built up into a graceful and symmetrical edifice—just as the Arch of Titus ushers in the Sacred Way up to the Capitol itself. No one can read these seven sketches of the historian without admiring the unknown literary hand which so wonderfully wove them together and reset them into one harmonious piece.

THE 'WOMAN IN THE CASE.'

"That hand, I cannot doubt, was mainly the fair hand of a young girl. I have seen an original letter of Lady Maria Holroyd, Lord Sheffield's eldest daughter, in which she says that she and her stepmother, the second wife of Lord Sheffield, 'are working busily at the Memoirs, and are excellent devils.' There are passages, she says, 'which it would be very unfit to publish'—'If the letters had fallen into the hands of a Boswell what fun the world would have had.' I have examined the original manuscripts in the British Museum; they are marked for elision, alteration and abbreviation in the handwriting of Lady Maria. This able and brilliant woman became on marriage the first Lady Stanley of Alderley, whose numerous descendants are so well known in English society and politics. Maria Holroyd's letters before her marriage have recently been published, and they bear out Gibbon's emphatic tribute to her audacity and genius. I have myself little doubt that the skill with which Gibbon's brilliant marble fragments were composed into a coherent picture, like the Mosaics which astonish and delight us at Rome, was mainly the work of this bold and remarkable woman.

A MARVELOUS CAREER.

"A second mystery remains, now that we have the authentic and complete collection of the historian's 'Letters.' They have not been treated quite so freely as the 'Memoirs,' although hardly more than a quarter of them have been previously published, and very few of these without omissions. But now that we have the intimate records of his daily life from youth to death in their original form, one wonders anew how so gigantic a work as the 'Decline and Fall' was ever completed in about sixteen years amidst all the distractions of country squires, London gaieties, Parliamentary and official duties, interminable worries about his family and property, social scandals and importunate friends. In all these six hundred letters there is not very much about his studies and his writings, but a great deal about politics, society and pecuniary cares. We are left to imagine for ourselves when the great scholar read, how he wrote, and why he never seemed to exchange a thought with any student of his own calibre of learning. One would think he was a man of fashion, a dilettante man of the world, a wit, a *bon vivant*, and a collector of high life gossip. All this makes the zest of his 'Letters,' which at times seem to recall to us the charm of a Boswell or a Horace Walpole. The world can now have all the fun, as Maria Holroyd said. But it leaves us with the puzzle even darker than before—how did Gibbon, whose whole epoch of really systematic study hardly lasted twenty-five years, acquire so stupendous a body of exact and curious learning?"

LEIGHTON AND WATTS.

Two Ideals In Art.

THE Leighton and Watts exhibitions at Burlington House and the New Gallery, respectively, have excited so much interest that one is not surprised to find the work of these artists again under discussion in the periodicals. In the *Fortnightly* for February, it is Mr. H. Heathcote Statham who makes the ideals of these two great painters a subject for comparison. In reference to Lord Leighton he says:

"One cannot but be conscious that the collection in one gallery of a number of Leighton's paintings constitutes an ordeal whereby he loses rather than gains in our estimation. Always we are conscious of the presence of style in going through the collection, but in not a few instances it seems to be style *et præterea nihil*; there is not enough interest behind it; the succession of faces all finished to a conventional smoothness of texture, suggesting color sculpture rather than living and breathing humanities and all—

'With the same cold, calm, beautiful regard.'

begins rather to pall upon us; we become conscious that Art doth not live by style alone. The collection as a whole, too, reminds one unmistakably that the author of these pictures, a great artist in his way, was not a great colorist, a shortcoming, which, of course, he shares with some still greater artists. One has only to name Raphael for one. It is, perhaps, significant of the essentially Greek quality of Leighton's genius that he succeeds in color just where one could fancy the Greeks succeeding—viz., in delicate combinations of comparatively low tones. He painted for decorative effect of line and color, expressed with perfect technical execution and balance of design and style, to attain which, as his numerous studies and models show, he spared neither time nor pains. Not a picture of his could be named which points a moral; while, on the other hand, not a careless piece of work is to be found among them."

THE FIGURE IN PAINTING.

The distinction between Mr. Watts' ideal in the use of the figure in painting and that of Leighton, Mr. Statham defines thus:

"Leighton kept his figures out of the plane of realism by employing a cold and rather hard and sculpturesque treatment, so that they seem to be more artificial, so to speak, than real life. Mr. Watts, on the contrary, seems to aim, if one may so say, at making his nudes less artificial than life; spiritualizing away the actual facts of flesh-and-blood existence; painting, not so much the nude figure, as a glorified translation of it, in which it seems to have not less but more and fuller and warmer life than belongs to the actual earthly tabernacle. In the ordinary sense, Mr. Watts does not paint 'the nude' (to use the cant phrase); he paints a visionary body which is based upon it.

"This, then, is the final aim of Mr. Watts' matured theory of art—to render a picture, if not a work of beauty in a pictorial sense, at least a means of inculcating a moral lesson; to use the figure not only as a medium of artistic expression, but as a symbol of a moral truth."

A noble aim, if the art be not sacrificed to the meaning.

The Watts Exhibition.

In the February *Magazine of Art*, Mr. M. H. Spielmann has an appreciation of Mr. Watts. The exhibition of the painter's work has made him realize more fully "how great a man is this noble artist, how superb a painter." The flesh-painting in "Fata Morgana" and "Life's Illusions" according to Mr. Spielmann alone deserve a pilgrimage all to themselves. He concludes:

"Mr. Watts is a king among painters; and if he has deliberately used his art for the expression of didactic ideas, it is ungrateful, and foolish moreover, to shut our eyes to the genius that would paint virtues as well as trees and dissections, and would rather delight our intellects and stir our consciences than confine his message to sensuous enjoyment."

AN AMERICAN PAINTER IN MUNICH.

THE work of Carl Marr, an American artist who has won recognition as one of the great living painters of Europe, is described by Mr. Edward T. Heyn in *Home and Country*.

The career of this artist, as reviewed by Mr. Heyn, has been both rapid and brilliant.

"Within little more than a decade of residence in Europe he has been chosen an honorary member and a professor of the famous Munich Academy, and has refused tempting offers of professorships in Berlin and Vienna. His pictures have won gold medals and prizes in the great competitions of Germany, and the recognition of his greatness is as universal as it is deserved."

Carl Marr was born in Milwaukee in 1848.

"He was instructed in drawing by a veteran landscape painter, Henry Vianden, who still resides in Milwaukee. After leaving school he entered the engraving establishment of his father, drawing subjects on wood, later studying the art of engraving, which he mastered in a very short time. He manifested so much talent at the age of seventeen that his father sent him to Europe to study. He first visited an art school in Weimar, but a year later went to Berlin and received the instruction of Professor Gusson. Soon after he became a pupil of Professors Seitz and Gabriel Max, at Munich. His first painting to attract the attention of the critics was 'Assuérus, the Wandering Jew,' or as it is now known, the 'Mystery of Life.' Professor Marr received a silver medal for this picture, but at that time was unable to sell it, and concluded to return to Milwaukee, his former home. New Yorkers will

remember that in 1882 this painting was presented by Mr. George I. Seney to the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

"After his arrival in this country he showed a number of sketches made during his sojourn in Munich to publishers in New York, Philadelphia and other cities, but was told there was no market for such work in America. He went to Milwaukee and opened an art school there, and he also supported himself in a precarious manner by painting crayon portraits. One day an advertisement attracted his attention in which a railroad advertised tickets to Boston for $5 and return. He borrowed a sum of money from his brother and went to that city, where he succeeded in getting some illustrating to do. Other orders followed, and after saving a few hundred dollars, he made up his mind to return to Munich. His first success there was won with the painting entitled 'An Episode of 1813,' which was purchased by the German Association of Art, and is now to be found in the royal gallery in Hanover."

"THE FLAGELLANTS."

Marr's greatest work, "The Flagellants," painted on a canvas of unusual size (11 x 30), was begun in 1885 and finished in 1889. This painting received a gold medal at the Munich exhibition of 1890, and later had a prominent place in the American art exhibit at the World's Fair of 1893. It has lately been purchased in Milwaukee, where it will have a place in the new public library building.

"The painting represents the procession of a band of religious fanatics known as the 'Flagellants,' who at various intervals between the thirteenth and sixteenth centuries overran Europe, appearing in Italy and Germany. They consisted of disorderly men, women and children, who supposed that by scourging and flagellation they could propitiate the supposed wrath of God. The scene depicted is one of dramatic and intense realism. One sees a canvas consisting of two hundred life-size figures, a band of enthusiastic zealots stripped to the waist, old and young, emaciated and bleeding, with leather thongs in their hands. The company is led by an ascetic, the monk Rainer, who bears aloft a huge metal crucifix, followed by the other penitents. At the end of the crowd are to be seen men who are actively engaged in the operation of whipping themselves in a most violent manner. The 'Flagellants' are also accompanied by a number of young children, with bright and lovely faces, who form a striking contrast compared with the other figures in the picture. Looking at the realistic scene, one seems to hear the groans and sighs and the singing of the psalms by the Flagellants, so full is it of intense and dramatic power."

THE *Primitive Methodist Quarterly* publishes an appreciative criticism of Mr. Crockett's work, which is followed by an equally admiring review of the novels of Björnstjerne Björnson.

A STUDY OF WILLIAM WATSON.

IN *Poet-Lore* Mrs. Laurence Turnbull touche son some aspects of the poetry of William Watson from the standpoint of the "poetry-lover," the only vantage ground from which is possible any "adequate interpretation of poetry." "Others seeking moods may win something—often much—the philosophy, the external grace of a poem, but never its full inner beauty and meaning."

Mrs. Turnbull finds in Watson finish, strength, loftiness of purpose and great freedom from affectation or eccentricity.

"It has been said that Watson fails in emotion; but all his finer poems seem to me as deep in feeling as perfect in art, while to the unconscious reserve of a delicate, artistic selection and that entire freedom from sensuality which is more often found with those poets who are passionate lovers of nature, the neglect of themes which are usual with less spiritual writers may have suggested this criticism. He loves to muse upon the problems of our time,—by the roar of the sea, in the heart of the forest, on the mountain's height,—with a modern's comprehension, at least, of the import of these present-day problems, with a Greek's calm acceptance of beauty as compensatory, but with a Christian's choice of the beauty which is wholly pure, and with a Christian's faith that all these mighty forces are overruled by the All-Father. In all our noblest artists there must be such fusion of Hellenism with Hebraism."

A number of interesting parallels are drawn between the poet and Sidney Lanier, by whom the writer thinks him to have been much influenced, and although there is much in the larger volume of verse published in 1892 "that we might spare," Watson has "essentially the poet's soul, as noble in aspiration as in culture." . . . . "With eyes full-visioned for beauty, and a heart open to all the influences of Nature, he catches all her joy-notes, however sad the rhythm to which his life is set."

ENGLISH MILLIONAIRES AND THEIR MONEY.

How They Spend their Income.

THERE are two very interesting articles in the February magazines on this subject. Both of them are written by persons who profess to be able to give first-hand information as to the expenditure of millionaires. Mr. Arnold White, in *Cassell's Family Magazine*, writes an article which he entitles "What a Millionaire Could Do." The title is a misnomer, because he does not describe what they could do, but what as a matter of fact they actually do. Defining the millionaire as a man who has a million sterling invested at 5 per cent., Mr. Arnold White gives us his estimate of the way in which that income of £50,000 a year would be spent. It is thus summarized:

THE MILLIONAIRE'S BUDGET.

Poor relations	£ 500
Allowances to sons and daughters	5,000
Town rent (four months' use)	3,200
Country house, 28 gardeners, 30 indoor servants (five months in the year)	14,000
Up-keep of town house (exclusive of stables and wine)	3,500
Stable expenses	3,000
Alcohol	1,400
Travel and amusement	3,000
Steam yacht (three months' commission)	5,850
Clothes	100
Tobacco	600
Philanthropy	2,000
	£42,150
Balance to cover politics, religion, insurance, *frais de chantage*, art, literature, racing, betting, losses on the Stock Exchange, wedding presents (including royalty) and crossing sweepers	7,850
	£50,000

Mr. White enters into some curious particulars as to the various items in his budget. The up-keep, for instance, of the London house is to include a dinner of from fourteen to twenty persons five nights a week for four months. Sixteen indoor servants will cost three shillings per day each for board. In the matter of horses, every horse is estimated as costing £120 a year, and as the millionaire must have nine carriage horses and five hacks, his stable bill runs up to a heavy figure. Fifteen hundred guineas is not an unusual figure for a pair of well-matched sixteen hands carriage horses. His steam yacht will cost him £1,500 a month when in commission, and £150 a month for the rest of the year, when it is laid up in harbor. His reason for putting philanthropy down at £2,000 per annum is somewhat cynically stated as follows:

"Philanthropy is now obligatory upon the rich, not merely because it is the cheapest form of advertisement, but because a non-subscribing millionaire would soon find the great ladies of his acquaintance looking at him coldly."

Mr. White's conclusion is that millionaires on the whole are not an enviable set of men, and that one drawback to the position is that they are generally in want of ready money.

The Millionaire's Extravagances.

If that should be so it is not difficult to divine the reason from Mr. White's own article; but further particulars in the *English Illustrated Magazine*, under the head of "The Extravagances of a Millionaire," remove all doubt upon that point. The writer, who calls himself "X," describes an idle millionaire of his acquaintance, a baron who took to yachting late in life. The pictures in his yacht saloon cost £30,000. One day in the Bay of Biscay he was rather badly knocked about, and in order to prevent such a discomfort in the future he spent £3,600 in chartering a vessel to act as tender, specially fitted with oil tanks and taps for her whole length, with instructions to steam to windward two or three hundred yards whenever the sea was rough, and then pour oil upon the troubled waters in order to enable the millionaire baron to avoid sea sickness. This adds to the annual expense of his yacht about £4,000. It has only been used on one occasion, but it is interesting to know the experiment was signally successful.

"X" tells another story about this idle millionaire baron. He wished to buy a well-known picture in the possession of a comparatively poor man who, until lately, was a member of the House of Commons. This picture was a magnificent specimen of the artist at his best period. If sold at Christie's it would probably have fetched between sixteen and twenty thousand pounds. The baron began negotiations by sending a blank check for the owner of the picture to fill in for whatever sum he pleased. The blank check was returned; the picture was not for sale. Then he wrote to the owner offering him £50,000 and £2,000 a year for life if he would sell the picture. The owner refused. Nothing daunted, the baron returned to the charge, and offered the owner of the picture £300,000. Even this, however, failed to secure the coveted painting, and so it remains in the possession of the ex-member of the House of Commons, who, "X" says, has now succeeded to a considerable fortune through the death of a relative.

Another capitalist whom "X" knows—for "X" seems to keep very bad company—has a mania for wearing a new pair of trousers every day of his life. His trousers bill costs £912 10s. per annum. More reasonable is the caprice of a Jewish millionaire who has built himself a country house in which there are four bedrooms specially built and decorated to correspond to the four seasons. Another plutocrat has fitted up stables in connection with his town house exactly like the dining or drawing-room of a man of taste. They are, indeed, an annex to the drawing-room, and after dinner it is an amusement of his to have the horses, carefully shod in india rubber, brought into the dining-room to pay their respects to the owner and receive a piece of sugar.

A millionaire who built himself a castle in one of the midland counties spent £80,000 in providing the castle with water from a distance of eighteen miles. There was nothing wrong with the water in the village, but a case of scarlet fever had occurred there, and he refused to avail himself of the local water supply. He is unmarried, and only occupies his country place three months in the year. His water supply, therefore, costs him 3 per cent. on outlay, 1 per cent. sinking fund, and £50 a day for all the time he occupies his castle.

Very little is said as to the extravagances of the wives of millionaires, but they live up to their husbands' standard. The elderly wife of a city magnate wore a dress when she was presented at Court costing £3,000, and this dress probably will never be worn a second time. It would be well if more particulars were published concerning these subjects.

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

SCRIBNER'S.

MR. PHILIP G. HERBERT, JR.'S paper on "The Business of a Factory" in the March *Scribner's* is noticed among the "Leading Articles."

Richard Harding Davis, one of the few "fortunate foreigners" who "found out" the Hungarian millennial celebration last year, describes that solemn swearing of allegiance to the King and Crown under the title of the "Banderium of Hungary." Mr. Davis pays a tribute to the passionate and emotional nature of the Hungarians which, combined with their reverence for centuries of traditions, causes them to don their national costumes and gravely take part in this commemoration of their kingdom's independence; but he questions the *raison d'être* of the Austrian royalties, and hints that when the time comes Hungary may possibly choose a king from among its own people. Mr. Howells, whose literary activities are most uncommonly active just at present, begins in this issue a serial called "The Story of a Play." His picture of the dramatic author, reproached by his bride for not permitting her to fully share in his work, and, in the midst of his misery, dimly analyzing the situation, "for future use," is very subtly drawn.

For the benefit of the vast multitudes who nowadays annually peregrinate in all directions, Mr. Lewis Morris Iddings describes "The Art of Travel" by land. There are numberless hints and facts as to fares, customs and officials here and abroad, but perhaps the most illuminating point made is the necessity of traveling without "trying too hard." Surely, there is no more indispensable a requisite to comfort and happiness than this, and with such flagrant sinners as ourselves it cannot be too strenuously insisted upon.

Mr. Charles Dana Gibson's London paper this time deals with "London Audiences." The most noticeable fact about these productions is the remarkable effect which a certain branch of the English school of illustrators has had upon Mr. Gibson's art. One may be pardoned for saying that the pen drawings we knew so well had become a trifle monotonous, *déjà connu*, but while there are still some of these there are other sketches, crayon and pencil, which evidence a contact with such men as Raven Hill, Dudley Hardy, etc. That the artist's powers of expression have been broadened by these innovations is pleasingly apparent.

HARPER'S.

WE have already noticed from this particularly good number of the *Harper's* "The Astronomical Progress of the Century," by Dr. Henry Smith Williams, and also Captain Mahan's "Preparedness for Naval War."

Mrs. E. A. Alexander, in an article on "Mr. Henry G. Marquand," points out the great influence of that notable collector in educating the art tastes of our people.

Mr. Marquand has for many years been a shining example to our wealthy citizens in this respect, and the superb collection of paintings bearing his name at the Metropolitan Museum is a monument at once to his æsthetic sense and his public spirited generosity.

Mr. Poultney Bigelow's fifth paper on "White Man's Africa" is devoted to an account of the once great nation of the Basutos, who, after many fierce wars with Boers and Britons, are now governed by a Resident and half a dozen English magistrates, and bid fair to civilize into a very efficient force of police and soldiery.

In the "Editor's Study" Mr. Warner suggests an ingenious parallel between "blustering March" with all the other characteristic months of the year and certain nations, hinting that in the eyes of the world the "conceit and brag and bluster" too often exhibited by our demagogues and Jingoes would probably earn for us the allotment of this same "stormy and fickle and hardly-to-be-endured month of March." While mildly deprecating that war-craving or at least war-willingness which is shown in Captain Mahan's article in the same issue, he declares there is one addition to the soldier's equipment which he would heartily welcome, and that is—the bicycle. His arguments in favor of this might cause the initiated to fancy that the veteran editor had been dallying himself with this unmanageable steed. "The bicycle is so well adapted to injure those who ride and those who do not get out of its way, that it would be a deadly engine, properly handled," proceeding to depict most entertainingly the destructive possibilities of a charge of sextuplets.

THE CENTURY.

THE *Century* for March is a notably excellent number, especially in illustration; a score or more of full-page pictures, with many score smaller ones, are in quite the highest class of magazine illustration. The number begins with an article by Mr. Clarence C. Buell, one of the editors of the *Century*, entitled "Our Fellow Citizen of the White House," in which Mr. Buell particularly describes the official cares of our presidents, and shows that only a man of businesslike methods and of the strongest physique is able to cope with even that part of the President's duty which the public scarcely ever hears of. With Mr. Cleveland there is a secret in the way he gets through his routine work with the conscientiousness for which he is distinguished among presidents. Certain portions of it he attends to in the quiet of midnight, and the *Century* shows a picture of the President and his Postmaster-General seated at a great table lit by the midnight oil, and covered with vast piles of applications from, and recommendations of, prospective postmasters. The daily mail of the chief executive is appalling. Mr. Cleveland's average during one year was fifteen hundred letters a day, but four-fifths of these are taken care of by the clerks of the cabinet officers. A large number of them make absolutely impossible demands, particularly on the President's charity. The requests for contributions have run up to $20,000 in a single day. President Cleveland inaugurated the custom of bestowing the most careful detailed consideration on each application for pardon, and this has added much to the burden of his and President Harrison's duties. Applications for pardons average nearly five a week. Of course, there are the most delicate considerations involved in deciding them; about five out of nine are granted in whole or in part.

The most important article that has yet appeared on the Congressional Library, is contributed by the Librarian of Congress, Mr. A. R. Spofford. The text is interspersed with a great number of handsome pictures that give a capital idea of the exterior and interior of "The Nation's Library." Mr. Spofford tells us that the library is already shelved for about 1,900,000 volumes, and that there are forty-four miles of these shelves already put up. There is additional space for 2,500,000 volumes, and, if necessary, the inner courts will give storage for from 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 volumes in addition. This looks as if the government had made generous provision, when it is considered that the largest library in existence contains less than 2,500,000 volumes. The floor area of the library in its first story is about 111,000 square feet, against 90,000 square feet in the British Museum. Following Mr. Spofford's article is a description of the decorations of the library by William A. Coffin, with pictures of the more notable paintings.

Captain A. T. Mahan, the famous naval authority, tells the story of "Nelson at Trafalgar," and that thrilling incident in the world's history derives additional interest and charm from the fact that such a man as Captain Mahan is reciting it. The illustrations are by Warren Shepherd, the virile Mr. Pyle, and from famous paintings of that red letter day in British affairs.

"The Art of Large Giving," is the title which Mr. George Iles gives a review of the more famous bequests which wealthy Americans have made. The large proportion of these gifts are for education, public libraries, aids to research, universities, etc., with distinctly charitable motives coming in a close second. A pleasant contribution in a more literary vein is printed over the name of Royal Cortissoz, who discusses "Some Writers of Good Letters." He selects as his favorite exponents of the epistolary art, Edward Fitzgerald, James Russell Lowell and Matthew Arnold.

McCLURE'S.

THE article on "Telegraphing Without Wires" in the March *McClure's* has already been noticed in another department.

In this number begins the American publication of Robert Louis Stevenson's last completed tale, "St. Ives," which has had the benefit of some recent advertising from sensational newspaper accounts of a "triangular quarrel" between Messrs. McClure, Astor and Scribner. It is impossible to get much idea of a serial story from the first two chapters, but the gallicism of a French prisoner in Edinburgh is certainly handled in a masterly way. It is notable that the feminine and sentimental elements, in which Stevenson assuredly did not achieve his greatest successes, seem to be prominent; but, on the other hand, the inhuman "Goguelat" affords a chance for the great author's most characteristic portrayal of purely animal man.

Mr. August F. Jaccaci contributes a sympathetic and telling appreciation of his personal friend, "Daniel Vierge, the Master Illustrator." Giant in stature but with the simplicity and modesty of a child; for two years totally paralyzed but understanding the doctors' predictions of speedy death; after a partial recovery laboriously training his left hand in the vanished cunning of his right; absolutely absorbed in his work and exhibiting a fecundity and uniformity of excellence in his artistic productions truly astonishing—Vierge is a unique and attractive figure. He is justly known as the "Father of Modern Illustration," having led pictorial art away from its stereotyped forms to reality, and now, at the age of forty-six, believes his best work to be still undone. His friends consider this inevitably the "Don Quixote" illustrations upon which he is now engaged. Mr. Howells points out the significant fact that Rudyard Kipling, "The Laureate of the Larger England," comes from the outskirts of the English Empire. If ever this empire is to perish "it will die first at the heart," but in any case Kipling stands as the poet of more than the British Empire—he sings for all those whose language is founded upon the Anglo-Saxon speech.

Dr. Conan Doyle has an interesting account of his experience as surgeon on board of a Greenland whaler. The whole crew being interested in the profits of the voyage their interest and tension never flag, and this hunting of the biggest known game is pronounced by the athletic doctor the most thrilling sport in which he has ever participated.

THE NEW ENGLAND MAGAZINE.

GEORGE WILLIS COOKE writes interestingly of "The First New England Magazine and Its Editor," Joseph T. Buckingham. Mr. Buckingham had been engaged in a number of publishing ventures before the inception of this first "popular illustrated magazine devoted to literature." First, in 1805, came the *Polyanthus*, a monthly, which lived a couple of years; then *The Ordeal;* next *The New England Galaxy and Masonic Magazine*, followed by the *Boston Courier* in 1824. He did not retire from this latter until 1848, but, meanwhile, with his son, Edwin, he entered upon the publication of *The New England Magazine.* The first number appeared in July, 1831, and among the contributors to the new venture were Edward Everett, Longfellow, Holmes, Samuel G. Howe and others, even better known at that time. Later on James G. Percival, Mrs. Tigourney, Whittier and Hawthorne swelled the list of notables. Here appeared the first draft of the "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," and also half a dozen youthful poems by the genial doctor—for which he, like other collaborators, was remunerated at the rate of one dollar per page for prose and double that amount for poetry.

Under the title of "The Cumberland Mountains and the Struggle for Freedom," the Rev. William E. Barton gives a graphic picture of the curiously mixed sentiments which obtained during the Civil War in many of the mountainous regions of Kentucky, Tennessee and North Carolina.

Frank B. Sanborn describes "The Lion of Chaeronea," that striking monument to the valiant Thebans who fell in the battle against conquering Macedon, 338 B.C. Lost to view for centuries, it was discovered by an Englishman, J. Crawford, eighty years ago, and is considered one of the finest specimens of the most perfect period of Greek art.

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

THE leading article in the March *Cosmopolitan* is Mr. Walker's argument for currency reform, from which we have quoted elsewhere.

Following this is a description of modern banking methods by ex-Postmaster-General Thomas L. James, who is now the president of one of the New York City banks, with portraits of several prominent New York bankers, and other illustrations.

The *Cosmopolitan* has a few words of kindly greeting for President-elect McKinley, with excellent pictures of Major McKinley and members of his home circle at Canton.

T. B. Connery embodies much curious information in an illustrated article on "Facts and Fancies About Violins." There is small consolation for collectors of "Strads" in this paragraph :

"A queer test was made several years ago in one of our Western cities during a musical festival, while a number of genuine old Italian violins happened to be there in the hands of some of the performers. All the Strads and Guarnerius fiddles were brought to one room to be compared with a fine violin of modern American manufacture. Accomplished experts were invited to make the tests, and were so placed that they could only hear the playing without seeing the violins or performers. In every case the American instrument received the highest marks."

Montague Stephens introduces to the *Cosmopolitan's* readers Mr. "Front Name" Dick, a cowboy character whose frontier stories none but a Remington could adequately illustrate.

MUNSEY'S.

IN the March number of *Munsey's Magazine*, Mr. James S. Metcalfe gives an interesting account of the routine operations of the New York Clearing House. The method by which the settling and delivery clerks of the sixty-five banks belonging to the Clearing House transfer the checks representing each day's business is described as follows :

"At exactly ten o'clock the settling clerks are at the desks of their respective banks, and each delivery clerk with his case of envelopes is standing before the desk of the bank he represents. He has already handed to the accountants of the clearing house a memorandum, prepared beforehand, showing the total amount of the checks he has brought with him, and should there be an error in this his bank is fined three dollars. He also carries a sheet on which, opposite the name of a bank, is placed the amount of the checks contained in each envelope.

"Just before ten, Mr. Sherer, the manager of the clearing house, or Mr. Gilpin, the assistant manager, arises at his desk in the gallery, from which he has a clear survey of the floor, and with his gavel brings the clerks to order. He then makes any announcements that are necessary. Precisely at ten he rings a gong, and then begins the march which ends when every bank has delivered its envelopes of checks to every other bank. Each delivery clerk advances one desk at a time —which step or two represents a journey to another bank—hands to the settling clerk the proper envelope of checks with its memorandum of the items and a duplicate memorandum of the total, receives the clerk's receipt on the sheet he carries with him, and then advances to the next desk to repeat the same process. This is done until he has visited each of the other sixty-five desks, and finds himself once more in front of the desk of his own bank. His leather case is empty, but he holds sixty-five receipts for its contents, and it is quickly filled with the sixty-five envelopes of checks which have been handed in to his settling clerk by the other delivery clerks. This circuit of the desks has taken about eight minutes."

LIPPINCOTT'S.

IN the *Lippincott's* Mr. George Ethelbert Walsh points out the great development of "Farming Under Glass" during the last two decades. The great southern trade in winter vegetables and the achievements of modern cold-storage by no means account for all the mid-winter delicacies with which our markets are now stocked. Market gardeners nowadays erect greenhouses by the acre and the seven to nine thousand dollars cost per acre has proven so profitable an investment that the glass houses and sash-beds have probably doubled in extent during the last six years. In the suburbs of Boston the value of the lettuce and cucumbers alone thus raised is probably a full half-million dollars. The possibilities of this creation of tropic conditions in the busy and populous Northland seem well-nigh boundless.

John E. Bennett tells of the vast extent and peculiar nature of "The Deserts of Southern California." Nearly one-fourth of the one hundred and fifty-seven thousand square miles of territory embraced in the state of California is at present desert, but the writer has optimistic views of desert capabilities and believes that with artesian wells and intelligent irrigation nearly all this could be reclaimed to most fruitful conditions, though at present the chief industry is mining—and not very profitable mining either.

D. C. Macdonald describes some of the treasures to be seen "In the Manuscript Room of the British Museum." One of the three or four signatures of Shakspere—"wm. SHAKSPA."—a French note by Queen Elizabeth and autographs of hundreds of the most famous personages in English history are to be seen here, giving the visitor a personal feeling toward these worthies hard to obtain through printed records. A peculiarly unique relic is what remains of the Magna Charta. It was partially burned in a fire in the museum a century and a half ago, and reposes in a separate case where it may be viewed only by special permit.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

MR. HANNIS TAYLOR'S article on the French Presidency is reviewed in our department of "Leading Articles of the Month." We also quote from Minister Barrett's "Cuba of the far East."

Mr. George S. Morison writes an interesting review of our industrial and commercial progress, concluding with a plea for the gold standard.

Lady Dilke, in reviewing the woman suffrage agitation in Great Britain, frankly declares that the present status of that question is simply a deadlock, with exceedingly remote prospects of a change in the situation.

Dr. Henry Smith Williams offers several suggestions relative to the qualifications of expert witnesses in homicide cases and the method of dealing with insane criminals. He urges that experts should be obtained by a system of civil service examinations, thus eliminating the pretentious pseudo-experts now so numerous. When thus secured by the state, the expert should be regarded as an advisory commissioner or referee, and should not appear as a witness in open court. Insane delinquents, by Dr. Williams' plan, would be confined in an asylum for insane criminals, from which he should be released only on complete restoration to sanity.

M. Georges Clemenceau begins a series of articles on the French navy. As to the peculiar position of France in relation to the other great powers, he says :

"On the continent she must concentrate her defensive forces against the steady danger from Germany, without, however, neglecting Italy, which is to be feared above all from the sea. Besides, on account of the position of her coast, she finds herself, so to speak, within range of England's guns, and therefore obliged to anticipate the interference of this last power, under the penalty of falling at any moment into a position almost desperate if attacked by all."

Marion L. Dawson, in reply to the question: "Will the South be Solid Again?" says that the white people have always intended to rule, and that if there were good reason *now* to believe that the negro vote would remain united, the South would continue "solid" to the end of time. He believes, however, that all danger of negro domination is past. The moral and intellectual improvement of the race, he says, has been remarkable, and the leaders are not likely to again become the tools of office-seekers.

E. Parmalee Prentice describes a class of swindling operations now very extensive in this country—speculation in claims for personal damages, especially against railroad companies.

"A Foreign Naval Officer" considers the chances of the United States in a war with Spain, and concludes that they are not very good. He thinks the United States could do little damage to a Spanish fleet in West Indian waters.

"Spain, before attempting to inflict serious damage upon places on the American coast, would certainly try to cut off the connection between the two American squadrons operating in the West Indies and to attack each separately. Should she succeed in doing this, or be able only to force the American fleet into a position where she could make an attack front and rear in the seas between Cuba and Porto Rico, I cannot see how the American fleet could escape serious injury, if not defeat."

Mr. John Hays Hammond, the American engineer, whose imprisonment in South Africa a year ago made him famous the world over, contributes an interesting account of the country, its resources, and its immediate prospects.

THE FORUM.

JOSIAH FLYNT'S article on "The Criminal in the Open," Mr. Pierra's "Present and Future of Cuba," and Frederic Harrison's review of the Memoirs of Gibbon have been noticed elsewhere.

Senator Hill, writing on "The Future of the Democratic Organization," suggests, "at this time of Democratic despondency," that the needs of the hour are "the revival of party pride, a firm and unyielding adherence to conceded right principles, the prompt abandonment of unsafe and untenable positions, more aggressiveness in the promulgation of party doctrines, more frequent consultations among leaders, the sinking of personal ambitions, complete separation from Populism, more candor and less demagogism in argument, increased activity, higher standards, and greater unity."

Assistant Secretary of State Rockhill describes certain evils in our consular system, most of which are too well understood to require much amplification, and shows that in the absence of Congressional action the executive is empowered by existing laws to take steps for the correction of these evils.

"1. It can adopt a fixed mode of admission and promotion.

"2. It can prescribe (with the exception of certain fees fixed by law) the fees to be collected by consuls.

"3. It can regulate the number of feed consulates and of commercial and consular agencies."

He further shows that great improvement has resulted from the enforcement of President Cleveland's Executive Order of September 20, 1895, applying civil service rules to small consulates, and from the recent official inspection of American consulates—the first since 1869.

Miss Alice Zimmern describes the London ladies' clubs, the rise of which she regards as a sign of the times which the social historian cannot afford to overlook.

"The division of labor between the two sexes is no longer summed up by Kingsley's line:

'Men must work, and women must weep,'

since women work, too, nowadays, and hence have less time and occasion for weeping. Then the old-fashioned pleading: 'Poor dear! he works so hard all day, he must have some amusement in the evening,' is gradually disappearing before the consciousness that women, too, have a right to a little fun when their day's work is over. So the British matron and the English girl have started clubs for themselves; and London is growing full of them."

Many of these clubs, however, are anything but frivolous in their aims. Indeed, some of them have serious missions in life—in other words, they have what Miss Zimmern terms on Object with a capital O.

Dr. McGlynn writes a highly eulogistic and congratulatory article on "The Results of Cardinal Satolli's Mission," discreetly omitting reference to those matters in connection with Cardinal Satolli's mission about which the world would like to be better informed than it is at present—the affairs of the Catholic University, for instance.

Representative Fowler of New Jersey advocates as measures of currency reform the taking of an unequivocal position in relation to the single gold standard, the retirement of the greenbacks and the enlarged use of bank currency.

Senator Peffer, as would naturally be expected, has a very different scheme of monetary reform to propose, and the space allotted to him is largely occupied in an attempted refutation of Mr. Fowler's propositions.

THE ARENA.

ELSEWHERE we have quoted at length from Annie Nathan Meyer's essay on "The Problem of the Novel."

Dr. W. T. Harris, Commissioner of Education, in an article on "The New Education," defines the objects of the movement known as the Home Congress for school extension—a plan for enabling the community, as a whole, to participate more fully in the benefits of education.

Mr. James A. Herne, the successful actor, gives his views of "Art for Truth's Sake in the Drama." Contrary to the commonly accepted opinion that the mission of the drama is to amuse, Mr. Herne holds that its chief purpose is to interest and to instruct.

"It should not *preach* objectively, but it should teach subjectively; and so I stand for truth in the drama, because it is elemental, it gets to the bottom of a question. It strikes at unequal standards and unjust systems. It is as unyielding as it is honest. It is as tender as it is

inflexible. It has supreme faith in man. It believes that that which was good in the beginning cannot be bad at the end. It sets forth clearly that the concern of one is the concern of all. It stands for the higher development and thus the individual liberty of the human race."

A very full and interesting account of the National Council of Women is contributed by the president of that organization, Mrs. Mary Lowe Dickinson.

The article on "A Court of Medicine and Surgery" in the January *Arena* aroused much interest among physicians and lawyers; in the February number a symposium is held on the same subject, in which five physicians, two lawyers and one layman take part. Many objections to the scheme proposed by Mr. Choate are urged, but there seems to be a sufficient consensus of opinion to show that some changes in the existing practice are demanded, and that Mr. Choate is not alone in seeking to bring about improvement in the direction indicated by his original article.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Paul Tyner writes on "The Civic Church," Judge J. S. Emery discusses the irrigation question; Charles Malloy interprets Emerson's "Sphinx;" Mary Sifton Pepper contributes a biographical and critical study of Giosue Carducci, the Italian poet; Lucy S. Crandall defines "Pneumatology, the Science of Spirit;" John R. Musick makes an argument for the annexation of Hawaii, and Dr. Jay W. Seaver describes "The Effects of Nicotine." Prof. Frank Parsons continues his investigation of "The Telegraph Monopoly."

The *Arena* has improved the typography of its cover.

THEOLOGICAL REVIEWS.

THE first number of the *American Journal of Theology*, edited at the University of Chicago, is an exceedingly scholarly publication. Its Americanism certainly does not lie on the surface, since four of the six contributed articles are by foreigners. In the department of "Critical Notes," however, American scholarship has free play. Those who contribute to this department are: Dr. William Hayes Ward, President Harper, Dr. Arthur C. McGiffert and Dr. E. P. Gould.

The longer articles in the January number (the *Journal* is to appear quarterly) are: "Theological Agnosticism," by the Rev. A. B. Bruce, D.D., of the Free Church College, Glasgow; "Bernhard Weiss and the New Testament," by Dr. Caspar René Gregory of the University of Leipzig; "The Scope of Theology and Its Place in the University," by Dr. Charles A. Briggs of Union Theological Seminary, New York; "The Natural History of Sacred Books," by Dr. Allan Menzies of the University of St. Andrews, Scotland; "The Life and Letters of F. J. A. Hort," by Dr. W. Sanday of Christ Church, Oxford, and "Recent Tendencies in Theological Thought," by President A. H. Strong of Rochester Theological Seminary.

The editors announce that it is their distinct purpose to occupy a field not heretofore filled by any theological journal in Europe or America. The pages of the *American Journal of Theology* will be open, they say, to every phase of theological discussion. Every school of opinion will be welcome. This is surely an ambitious undertaking.

The *Expositor* of England, for many years under the editorship of Dr. Robertson Nicoll, now appears in an American edition. This able theological monthly will be edited in the United States by the Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, who has lately been elected president of Union Theological Seminary in New York City.

Among the writers of the book reviews appearing in the first American number are Prof. George B. Stevens of Yale, Prof. Richard T. Ely of the University of Wisconsin, Prof. William Adams Brown of Union Theological Seminary, Prof. George P. Fisher of Yale, and President Hall.

Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co. are the American publishers of the *Expositor*.

The *Bibliotheca Sacra*, published at Oberlin, Ohio, is devoted not only to theological speculation and criticism, but to practical religious and sociological problems.

The *New World*, another non-sectarian quarterly, has a broadly ethical scope.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE *Contemporary Review* contains one or two notable articles.

"PLEASE, RUSSIA, PLEASE TAKE CONSTANTINOPLE!"

Sir R. K. Wilson, in a paper entitled "Shall We Invite the Russians to Constantinople?" pleads very earnestly in favor of taking this course. He admits that the Russians don't want to take it; but he thinks their coy resistance could be overcome if they were practically coerced into taking Constantinople against their will by combined Europe.

"And, on the whole, history forbids me to believe that Russian resistance to a *bonâ fide* European mandate, justified by incorrigible Turkish misgovernment, pressed in a friendly spirit on the broad ground of humanity, and clogged by no needlessly vexatious conditions, would be very obstinate. For, after all, Constantinople means much more to a Russian than to an Englishman, a Frenchman or a German."

The good baronet's paper is enough to make Lord Beaconsfield turn in his grave, but Sir Robert Wilson is very uncompromising.

"Should it turn out, when the whole correspondence comes to be published, that all proposals for effective coercion finally fell through owing to the refusal of Russia to co-operate except upon condition of having a free hand at Constantinople, and the refusal of England to agree to that condition, history will hold us, rather than Russia, responsible for any horrors that may subsequently occur."

AN APPRECIATION OF LORD ROSEBERY.

Mr. Norman Hapgood writes a brief article upon Lord Rosebery, of whom he says:

"He has the virtues of the cultivated few, and lacks the abilities that alone can reach the many."

He describes him as a statesman whose whole career has been an illustration of the futility in large action of a mind which in sport is so charming.

"What more natural than that his shrewdness and elegance should even trouble the average Englishman, should certainly be no compensation, since the average Englishman is so much that Lord Rosebery is not? The average Englishman is a man of action, of unconscious poetry in sentiment, but of little artistic feeling, positive, prejudiced and efficient. Lord Rosebery's is in an extreme degree the critical temperament, and three doubters, as some Frenchman put it, do not equal one believer. The detached, skeptical, literary tempera-

ment has, as a rule, been distrusted by the masses; and England, as a whole, although it has followed men who enjoyed artistic pursuits as side issues, has never followed anybody in whom the artistic qualities were more prominent than the moral and active ones. The people do not admire a man who hates to move until he is convinced on logical grounds, any more than they admire in their intellectual world a thinker who has only rationality."

LONDON WATER SUPPLY.

Mr. W. H. Dickinson expounds, from the point of view of the Progressive party, what policy should be adopted in dealing with the question of the water supply of London. He says:

"The only logical solution of the question is to follow the lines of precedent and general principles, and place the water supply in the hands of the proper representative bodies both inside and outside the county. Such a solution is not only possible, but is practicable and advisable, and far more likely to be successful than the establishment of a new administrative body side by side with the various authorities now in existence, which not only would have no direct or effective connection with many of those bodies, but might, indeed, often come into collision with them."

THE FATE OF MR. PATMORE'S LAST POEM.

Mr. Edmund Gosse writes a very charming paper, entitled "Coventry Patmore: A Portrait." Mr. Gosse tells the story of the fate of the last poem that he ever wrote. After laboring at it for some time and completing it to his own satisfaction, he suddenly burned it, and as no copy existed, it has been lost to the world forever. The poem was entitled "Spousa Dei," and it was destroyed because "he had come to the conclusion that, although wholly orthodox, and proceeding no further than the Bible and the Breviary permitted, the world was not ready for so mystical an interpretation of the significance of physical love in religion, and that some parts of the book were too daring to be safely placed in all hands."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Professor Gwatkin has a brief paper, entitled "Irenæus on the Fourth Gospel." Mr. Howard Evans compiles some religious statistics of England and Wales, with the following result:

	Communicants.	S. S teachers.	S. S. scholars.	Sittings.
Protestant Free Churches	1,807,723	373,685	3,103,285	7,610,003
Church of England	1,778,251	200,596	2,329,813	6,778,288

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

ELSEWHERE we have quoted from Dr. Montagu Lubbock's paper on "The Plague," in the *Nineteenth Century* for February.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD'S SIX COMMANDMENTS.

Under the title of "Urgent Questions for the Council of Defense," Lord Charles Beresford lays down his six commandments, which he summarizes himself as follows:

"(1) Imperative necessity of laying down what the numbers are which Authority considers necessary as a standing number for active service, long service ratings.

"(2) A thorough, drastic and complete reorganization of the R. N. R., both in numbers and training.

"(3) Necessity of rearming the seventeen useful old ironclads we possess.

"(4) Elimination from the list of fighting ships (*i.e.*, in commission or reserve) of all those obsolete ships which by their age, steaming power and armament must be totally lost in an engagement without any adequate recompense. New ships to be laid down to take their place.

"(5) Yearly manœuvres between the combined services at all naval bases of operation.

"(6) A definite plan of defense, and evidence that it exists by our important strategic bases, like Gibraltar, etc., being put in a proper condition to make such a plan effective."

WAS THERE A REFORMATION IN ENGLAND?

Mr. J. H. Round writes an article which is one of the most decorated with footnotes of any paper ever published in a magazine. He maintains that, contrary to the apparent contention of Mr. George R. Russell and others, there really was a Protestant Reformation in England in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. His article, which was provoked by Mr. Russell's recent paper on the same subject, is intended to prove that our ancestors under Elizabeth really intended to convert the papistical Church into a Protestant one. He says we learn from documents and records:

"(1) That the 'Mass' and its correlative, the 'altar,' were deliberately abolished and suppressed; and that Catholics, from prelates to laymen, were in no doubt whatever on the point.

"(2) That 'Communion' was substituted for 'Mass,' and 'table' for 'altar' (in practice, as in the Liturgy), the latter change being made avowedly on the ground that 'the sacrifice of the Mass' had ceased.

"(3) That the ordinal (as is now familiar) was again altered by deliberately excising the words conferring the power to 'offer sacrifice.'

"(4) That the Articles were made to harmonize precisely with these changes, not only repudiating the doctrines asserted so late as 1559 by the pre-Reformation Church of England (as, indeed, by the whole Catholic Church), but even adding (as the priest Raichoffsky cruelly observed to Mr. Palmer, from the standpoint of the Eastern Church), 'abusive language.'"

A PLEA FOR THE LONDON UNIVERSITY.

Sir Joshua Fitch explains the exact position in which the London University question stands at present, and suggests the Record Year of the Queen might be utilized for the purpose of getting the much-talked-of institution finally launched.

"The moment is opportune, and the way seems to be open at last for the settlement of this long debated question on an equitable and permanent basis. It is manifest that the present government and Parliament would derive much honor and do a signal public service if the sixtieth year of Her Majesty's memorable reign were distinguished by the establishment of a great university, on a scale worthy of its imperial position and commensurate with the intellectual needs of the metropolis."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Prince Kropotkin gives us his periodical survey of recent science. The Dean of Ripon discourses on the interminable theme of individualism and socialism. Mr. Herbert Paul reviews "Gibbon's Life and Letters," and Mr. E. M. Buxton describes a rare deer stalking, or, as he calls it, a tree creeping expedition in the spurs of the Carpathian Mountains. His crowning glory was to shoot a stag that must have been fifty years old with eighteen points to its horns, which weighed twenty

pounds eight ounces. The weight of the animal itself was thirty-six stone. These deer of the Carpathians are said to be the finest in Europe.

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE *Fortnightly* is a fairly good number. We notice the article on "Spencer and Darwin" elsewhere.

THE FUTURE OF CIVILIZATION.

Mr. H. G. Wells, in an article entitled "Morals and Civilization," maintains that "our civilization depends upon the possibility of constructing a rational code of morality to meet the complex requirements of modern life, and of efficiently organizing the forces of moral suggestion to render it operative."

If this be so, he naturally asks himself whether the time has not come for us to try to evolve a new moral code. Here is his suggestion :

"Are we not, at the present time, on a level of intellectual and moral attainment sufficiently high to permit of the formulation of a moral code, without irrelevant reference, upon which educated people can agree? The *apparatus of moral suggestion*, the people who write, preach and teach that is, needs only too evidently the discipline of a common ideal. One sees the favorite writer, alert for the coming of the boom ; the eminent preacher, facing bishopric-ward, with one eye on the government and the other on the reporters ; the distinguished teacher before the camera ; the dexterous politician, unconscious as to the sources, but precise as to the direction, of that wind of popular feeling that shall presently bear him to power. But a definite stress of effort to determine the development of public ideals is wanting."

THE CHILD IN RECENT LITERATURE.

Professor Sully, writing on some studies of child-life that have appeared in recent fiction, devotes the most space and the most censure to Mrs. Meynell's book on children. He says :

"Mrs. Meynell's book is remarkable in many ways, in none more, perhaps, than in this, that while it emphasizes the modern feeling for childhood as something good in itself, and not merely as a promise of grown-up virtue, it presents to us a type of young person which in its fine air of superiority, especially to things insular, its absolute seriousness which allows as little room for playfulness as for play, the distinct mark of precocity in its language, seems far removed from the plane of a natural and unadulterated childhood. Perhaps the child of the future is to pass into this type. Yet the perusal of Mrs. Meynell's book is fitted to set the old-fashioned child-lover praying fervently that the transformation may not be yet. To such an one there has come of late welcome evidence that a more winsome kind of child still survives. In the two delightful little volumes on child-life recently contributed by Mr. W. Canton, we are brought face to face with a perfectly sweet child-nature as it reveals itself, not in a chance and rather artificial exchange of civilities at afternoon tea, but in long unhurried hours of companionship."

The professor praises Kenneth Grahame's book, and concludes his paper with an account of Barrie's "Sentimental Tommy."

IN PRAISE OF "THE UNKNOWN EROS."

Mr. Louis Garvin devotes eleven pages to the praise of the odes of Mr. Coventry Patmore, which are published under the title of "The Unknown Eros." Mr. Garvin is not half-hearted in his enthusiasm. He says :

"The few to whom 'The Unknown Eros' came like a revelation in literature and a gift to life, must seem to speak a little extravagantly. They are acutely conscious of uttering incredible opinions when they hold 'The Unknown Eros' to be, on the whole, the most significant volume of great verse that has appeared in England since Keats's last—the loveliest and most poignant, the most purely compact of essential poetry. 'The Unknown Eros' makes a rich and singular addition to the treasure of English poetry. To those who had grotesquely misconceived the author of 'The Angel in the House' as a domestic sentimentalist, 'The Unknown Eros' revealed a personality among the most vivid and virile of our literature. The odes suggest an intellect trenchant and delicate ; an emotion wide and sensitive as the sea. 'Departure,' 'The Azalea,' 'Farewell,' 'The Toys,' 'If I Were Dead'—these utter the most penetrating cry in lyric poetry. All other sorrow seems diffuse, nerveless, trivial beside this sorrow. Compared with their strange quality, that surgery of literal expression, other styles, all styles, the very idea of style, seem artificial. They are intolerable in their simplicity and calm and great reality of utterance—fulfilled with the sense of tears in mortal things."

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE FOR THE WEST INDIES.

Sir George Baden-Powell, who has devoted considerable attention to the so-called Doom of Cane Sugar, writes somewhat hopefully as to the possibility of saving the sugar colonies from the extinction with which they are threatened from the bounty-fed beet sugar. He has five suggestions as to what should be done, which he enumerated as follows :

"1. Fiscal and administrative reform upon the lines laid down in 1884. 2. Securing at least most favored nation treatment for West India products in the United States' markets. 3. Securing closer commercial relations with the great Canadian Dominion. 4. Cheapening telegraphic communication by completing the all-British Cable. 5. Organizing a department of an Inspector of Tropical Products, to collect and disseminate the best scientific information."

THE BRITISH ENTENTE WITH FRANCE.

A contributor signing himself "Veteran" sets forth the arguments which led him to the conclusion that it would be very well for England to be off with its old love, the Triple Alliance, and on with the new love in the shape of a good understanding with France, which he thinks would be mutually advantageous :

"I can only point out that an understanding with England would, in my humble opinion, meet English requirements and be agreeable to English tastes. It would also fully re-establish the balance as between France and Russia and would thus consolidate the Dual Alliance. It would give France the independence she now lacks ; it would relieve her of the chief of her colonial anxieties ; it would reinsure her against the perils of a possible Russian *défaillance* at a critical moment, and it would much diminish the risks involved in the factious tactics of the French Parliament, inasmuch as it would reconcile to the present foreign policy of France both the Radicals and the Anglophiles of all parties."

A MAN WHO BACKED THE RIGHT HORSE.

Mr. W. B. Duffield, in an article entitled "Pitt and the Eastern Question," recalls the story of how Fox in 1791

baffled Pitt, who propsed to go to war about the fortress of Ochsakoff, very much as Mr. Gladstone baffled Lord Beaconsfield in 1876. Mr. Duffield says :

"If it be a sign of statesmanship to take long, as well as wide views, of public questions, no one, considering the state of affairs to-day, will deny to Fox the title of Statesman. In both his attitude toward Russia in particular, and toward foreign affairs in general, he is singularly at one with the sanest minds among us. Thus ignominiously ended the Russian scare of 1791. The nation had unanimously refused to be dragged into war by the most powerful Minister we have ever seen, made him reverse his policy in a few days, and broke up an alliance which had been fruitful in tributes to our national pride. It was sixty years ere we finally deserted a policy which had become traditional, and substituted for it one of hostility to Russia. The situation to-day is the outcome of the latter, by which we admitted Turkey into the comity of civilized Powers, a proceeding that would have shocked and revolted the Liberal statesmen of an earlier day. Who will say now that they were wrong and their successors right ? "

Other articles are Mr. Lilly's lecture on "The Mission of Tennyson," Mrs. Wood's review of "Lady Stanley of Alderley's Girlhood," and Mr. H. H. Statham's account of the respective ideals of Lord Leighton and Mr. Watts.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

WE have already quoted from the articles on bimetallism in Europe, and from Mr. Bear's description of "Food Crops and Famine in India," appearing in the *National Review* for February.

THE REBELLION IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

This is an out-of-the-way article which the *National Review* may be congratulated on having secured. It is written by John Foreman, F.R.G.S., who is a resident in Manilla. It is only a short paper, but it gives the reader a point of view that is novel and interesting. He says :

"The government of these islands is theocratic ; the governmental machinery is indeed secular, but the wire-pullers of the policy under which the colony is ruled are the religious corporations. No important step is taken without their assent ; no drastic reform is introduced without their acquiescence ; no functionary, from the highest to the lowest, is permitted to retain his post from the moment he ceases to be a *persona grata* in theocratic circles. What the natives rebel against is theocratic government altogether. The initial cause of this rising, like that of 1872, is their hatred of the priests. Their fundamental object is to oust the friars."

Although Mr. Foreman has little sympathy with the theocracy of the friars, or the Spanish bayonets by which it is forced upon the unwilling population, he sums up on the whole against the insurgents :

"The present struggle has now developed into a race contest in which we, like the Spaniards, are Europeans, and we wish to see no Orientals of any species in ascendency here. Moreover, British interests in these islands amount to several millions sterling. With regard to political independence in the form of a free united archipelago, the possibility of such a scheme is far too remote to merit argument. I am convinced beyond a shadow of doubt, after many years' study of the native character, that the most virulent anarchy and internecine tumult would be the only result of any such experiment."

Dr. Shadwell contributes an alarmist article concerning "The Hidden Dangers of Cycling."

His case against the bicycle is that the physical exertion requisite for propelling it bears no relation at all to the nervous exhaustion which, he maintains, is the natural and necessary result of cycling. Hence the rule that holds good in every kind of exercise, to leave off when you feel tired, cannot be invoked for the guidance of bicyclists. A bicyclist may feel quite fresh while he, or still more, she, has subjected his or her system to a nervous strain which results in ghastly organic diseases.

Here are a few examples which Dr. Shadwell would apparently have us believe are typical cases :

"In one case within my knowledge a girl developed exophthalmic goitre as the result of a rather long ride, which she supposed herself able to accomplish without difficulty. Her throat swelled at the time, never went down, and quickly developed into a well-marked case. This obscure but serious affection is said to be chiefly caused by 'mental excitement.' Another form of organic injury that I have come across is internal inflammation, of which the symptoms are much pain and a kind of chronic dysentery, extremely obstinate, and of the most lowering character.

"The first case that I noticed was that of a lady, of good constitution, active and able to hold her own at other forms of exercise. She mastered the machine with exceptional facility, almost at the first essay, and was an easy and graceful rider. But being rather timid she never rode more than a mile or two at a time, and that at the most moderate pace. Nevertheless, this trouble developed itself, and did not subside for months, to the great detriment of her health, which has not yet recovered. At first I was not sure about the cause, but the recurrence of acute symptoms so long as the bicycle was used, and their gradual subsidence when it was completely laid aside, left no doubt.

"Since then, other precisely similar cases have occurred within my knowledge. And I notice that quite recently one of the medical journals has called attention to the occurrence of appendicitis caused by bicycle riding."

These, however, Dr. Shadwell admits, are not very common. What he maintains to be very general is that the cyclists suffer from nervous maladies. The ill effects of cycling "rather resemble the effects of over-indulgence in tobacco or alcohol, and are nearly allied to that affection of nervous origin which is called sick headache."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Leslie Stephen writes "Wordsworth's Youth," taking as his text "La Jeunesse de Wordsworth," by Emile Legouis. Spenser Wilkinson cites Lord Roberts' "Forty-one Years in India" as proving what an utter failure the Afghan War was. Mr. Low, who has been appointed Washington correspondent for the *National Review*, writes a letter which is practically a *chronique* of American affairs down to January 15.

THE PROGRESSIVE REVIEW.

THE February number of the *Progressive Review* contains several articles of considerable interest. The first is devoted to a pricking of what they call "The Zollverein Bubble." The second is "The Genesis of Jingoism," written from the standpoint of a disbeliever in nationalism. "The force which will break up mere nationalism," he tells us, "are the aggregation of capital,

combinations on labor, and the conjunction of the Occident and the Orient." There is an interesting paper describing a visit paid to Walt Whitman. Another paper which may be read with advantage by those who wish to know how things are going in the New World is that on "Freedom in the American Colleges." The writer appreciates the danger which threatens freedom of thought on the part of professors in the American colleges, which are passing more and more into the bondage of the capitalist. He who pays the fiddler chooses the music, and the millionaires who endow colleges seem to imagine they have a right to fire out professors whose views on questions of monopoly, capital, and the currency do not accord with what they imagine to be their interests. The signed articles are: "The Church of Scotland and Social Reform," by Rev. J. Glasse, D.D., "Nonconformity in Relation to Labor and the Social Movement," by Richard Heath, and "The Municipal Ownership of Land," by Frederick Dolman. The last two disputants fail to come to any practical conclusion, even as to who are the people who ought to be stamped out.

THE NEW CENTURY REVIEW.

THE second number of the *New Century Review* is somewhat lighter and brighter than the first

THE FALLACY OF "DEFENSE, NOT DEFIANCE."

Sir John Colomb strenuously insists on the need of a proper system of British defense, which, he argues, must be Imperial and not insular defense. He grants that the command of the sea, which is essential to the safety of the United Kingdom, practically secures at the same time the protection of all sea-girt portions of the Empire. But in regard to the portions of the Empire which have land frontiers, notably, Canada and India, he points out that an effective passive defense of these frontiers, which almost equal in length the diameter of the globe, is impossible. The only practicable defense is a counter-attack on some vulnerable part of the enemy's territory. But for this a large and easily mobilized military force is necessary. Such a force England does not possess. Her regular army is inadequate. Her auxiliary forces are tied down to merely passive defense. The catchword "Defense, not Defiance" covers a dangerous fallacy. Defense to be effective must include possibilities of offense.

WHAT WILLIAM MORRIS MIGHT HAVE DONE.

Mr. J. C. Kenworthy in closing his "memory" of William Morris, first resents the attack made on his bequest of £55,000, and then goes on to say:

"Knowing him, knowing the people he wrought upon, it has long seemed to me that had Morris been led to abandon all, and throw himself wholly upon the hearts of men, saying: 'I was William Morris, famous and rich; now I am your brother, outcast and poor; take me to your brotherhood'—then our prophet would have become complete in his office, and the pent-up springs of human kindness of which he knew, for whose flowing he longed, would have broken out before him. All this I feel sure he saw, and strove toward; nay, has he not accomplished—who shall say how much?—something of this."

A STORY OF THE IRON DUKE.

Major Arthur Griffiths writes on "The Real Wellington," and against the common idea of the Duke's coldness, tells this story:

"In a public ball-room the duke came across an old soldier friend long lost sight of. To the kindly query whether he, the Duke of Wellington, could be of any service to this friend, who was on half-pay and unprovided with the money so necessary in those days of peace to purchase advancement, 'Yes, your Grace, you can do me a very great service,' was the prompt reply. 'If you will give me your arm across the room, and appear to take some interest in me, you will make my fortune.' The service was forthwith rendered, and explanation sought. The fact was that the officer in question was paying his addresses to a rich widow of the place, who still hesitated to accept him. But she was at the ball, and she saw with her own eyes how greatly her *pretendant* was appreciated. This settled the question; the officer was accepted, married, bought his way back to full pay, rose steadily, till he reached the highest honors."

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW.

AS usual there are some very good articles in the January *Quarterly*. We notice elsewhere "Edward Gibbon."

THE POLITICAL TRANSFORMATION OF SCOTLAND.

The political article is based nominally upon Lord Rosebery's collected speeches, and in reality is devoted to an exposition of what the reviewer believes to be the triumph of Conservatism in Scotland. He says:

"Conservatism is no longer hated by the mass of the Scottish people as an alien force, as class tyranny and privilege in a concrete form, but is now welcomed as a friend. The Conservative working man is a fact; in the west of Scotland he is the master of the political situation. The recognition of the Constitutional party as that which almost from the beginning of the century has been identified with legislation for the protection of labor is now complete and cordial. In other words, the bed-rock of the conservatism which lies at the bottom of the Scottish character—caution in action, 'canniness' in judgment, hatred of that tyranny, whether of castes or of majorities, which prevents the free play of energy—has at last been reached."

DONOTHINGISM IN EDUCATION.

The writer of the article on "Educational Fads" puts forth all his strength in order to impress upon the government the importance of doing nothing in education. He thus explains his object:

"We have endeavored to show, by glancing at the whole range of educational activity, how much there is of crude and misdirected effort, and upon how small a basis of solid foundation it rests—how little of prudent and well-directed adaptation of means to ends it contains."

And this is the practical moral which he draws:

"The task before the present Parliament in the domain of education is a very plain one: it is to rectify injustice done to a certain class of schools, and thereby to prevent the structure of national education crumbling about our ears. We trust that the government will not be tempted to enlarge that task by rashly meddling with the foundations of the edifice, or by entering upon any vague and hazardous schemes, without counting the cost, and measuring the possibility of attainment, in too ready obedience to the demands of Socialistic *doctrinaires*."

EIGHTEENTH CENTURY GOSSIP.

The article entitled "Eighteenth Century Reminiscences" is full of gossip based on the reminiscences of the two Parrys, father and son, who lived in the west of England, and were contemporaries of Lord Bathurst, to whom Pope dedicated the finest of his poetical epistles.

"His country seat was near Cirencester, and one of his nearest neighbors was the Rev. Joshua Parry, a well-to-do Nonconformist minister (1719-1776). For nearly thirty years the couple maintained a constant and unbroken intimacy, and Lord Bathurst's literary and political reminiscences found appreciative listeners in Joshua Parry, and his eldest son, Caleb Hillier (1755-1822). Peer and cleric died almost in the same year. The younger Parry migrated to Bath, where he became the fashionable physician of that then fashionable resort of jaded Londoners, and lived on terms of close friendship with many of the leading men of the day—among them the well-known scientists Herschel, Banks and Jenner, and the great sailor lords, Rodney and Howe."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Norfolk is the county selected for description this quarter, and a very pleasant county article it is. Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff's "Notes from a Diary" is made the basis for an article, entitled "Cosmopolitans in the House of Commons," apparently for no other reason than indulging in reminiscences concerning some score of eminent M. P.'s, who in the last half century interested themselves in foreign affairs in the House of Commons. There is a literary article dealing with Donne, Sterne and Keats as the fathers of literary impressionism in England.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.

WE notice the article on the financial relations between Great Britain and Ireland in another place.

THE GUNPOWDER PLOT.

Father Gerard, the Jesuit, with characteristic audacity has recently published a book in which he endeavors to prove that the Gunpowder Plot, which is annually celebrated on November 5, is as mythical as Mrs. Harris.

The conclusions at which Father Gerard arrives are: "1. That there was indeed a plot against the government; but that what the aim of the plot was, or how that aim was to be attained, is now quite unknown. 2. That the aim cannot possibly have been the received one of blowing up the House of Lords, as the story of the powder and the preparations for laying it is a tissue of falsehoods. 3. That whatever the plot was, the Earl of Salisbury was cognizant of it from the beginning, if indeed he was not the actual suggester of it."

The *Edinburgh* reviewer sets himself to prove, and in the opinion of most of his readers does prove, that Father Gerard's conclusions are baseless.

WILLIAM MORRIS' RULE OF GOOD TASTE.

The writer of the article on "William Morris, Poet and Craftsman," criticises William Morris' poems and deals at some length concerning the other side of the poet which finds expression in wall papers and in the production of beautiful books. Speaking of his teaching in the matter of household adornment, the reviewer says:

"A practical maxim, which Morris laid such stress upon that he repeats it twice in emphatic italics, is this: 'Have nothing in your houses that you do not know to be useful or believe to be beautiful.' That maxim is absolutely true and universally applicable, and its mere application would at one sweep put an end to bad taste and vulgarity in the daily surroundings of our lives. The words form a very good summary of the kind of improvement in household taste which Morris did so much to initiate and carry out."

THE FRENCH POLICY IN ALGERIA.

The writer of the article on Algeria, which is a paper full of interesting facts, comes to the same conclusion that most other writers on the subject have done—viz., that the French are unfitted for colonizing, and that Algeria is a case in point:

"Algeria is, and must for long be, a series of experiments. Those experiments, when handled by an amazing number of officials, represent at this moment an annual loss to France (that is, to the French taxpayers) of three millions of francs. Perhaps France contains few private individuals of ability and patriotism keenly desirous to succeed, and able to bear delays and reverses. Algeria is rich, and diversely rich, and it remains for Frenchmen to decide whether they are content with a decrease in the number of foreign vessels touching at Algerian ports, and with a system of nursing by the state which, after nearly half a century of peace, leaves the colony piteously unfit for self-development, and very far from being self-supporting."

LORD ROBERTS.

The first place in the article is devoted to a review and analysis of Lord Roberts' "Forty-one Years in India." The reviewer says:

"The general impression left by these reminiscences is a confident belief that they will interest a very large class of English men and women. The personal narrative of a soldier has always this advantage, that his autobiography is naturally dramatic, and action lends itself best to this kind of literature. It is the most picturesque of human documents, because a military life has the dignity of danger; and the hereditary instincts of mankind are rightly attracted by scenes and incidents of combat. The book has also its professional value; while by all who have served, or are likely to serve, in India, it ought to be carefully studied for the lessons that it offers and the examples given of the ways and methods of war, in a country which has long been the training-ground of good soldiers and administrators."

COSMOPOLIS.

THE "triglot review," *Cosmopolis*, has an elaborate discussion of "The New French Naval Programme," by H. O. Arnold-Forster, M.P. Incidentally, this writer gives answer to the question why Englishmen are accustomed to regard French naval preparations as a direct threat against Great Britain: "The answer is a simple one. The threat is made openly, deliberately, and often in terms so offensive, that, if they were used in this country of France, we should have been on the brink of war, if not over the edge, long ago."

Helen Zimmern and Alberto Manzi offer a review of "Italian Literature of To-day" in the comparatively brief space of fifteen pages.

In the French department, M. Edouard Rod reviews "*Le Mouvement des Idées en France*."

"*Politik und Krieg*" is the title of an important article in German by A. von Boguslawski.

Cosmopolis announces a monthly supplement in Russian, to be added (in Russia only) to the three ordinary sections of the review.

EUROPEAN PERIODICALS.

LA REVUE DE PARIS.

WHAT with contributions from Paul Déroulede, Pierre Loti, Vanderem, and Ibsen, the January *Revue de Paris* is largely composed of fiction and the drama. Still, the historical student will find something to interest him in the letters written to and from Alexander I. and Madame de Staël, and of which the first is dated London, April 25, 1814. The imperial friend of Madame de Krudener was also proud to count himself among the correspondents of "Corinne," and the letters have evidently been exhumed with a view to proving the vivid interest taken by Alexander I. in the France of his day, though the fact that all his theories may be summed up in one sentence: "France can only be saved by a form of British Constitution," cannot be very pleasant reading to those who combine a belief in Republican methods with practical approval of autocracy."

THE BONAPARTES.

Of the making of Napoleonic literature there seems to be no end. M. Masson, who has devoted much of his life to reconstituting the story of not only Napoleon, but of all the Bonapartes' private lives, contributes an amusing gossip on the Bonapartes as they were on the eve of the Eighteenth Brumaire, 1799. Already the future Emperor was in a position to start, not only his brothers, but his sisters and their husbands, in life, and so little were they fitted to play the *rôles* fortune had awarded to them, that his sister Pauline, who had already been married some time, could neither read nor write, and had to be sent to school with Madame Campan, in order to acquire some notions of what education meant to the French gentlewoman of that day. It is easy to see that the Bonapartes had at that time no belief in their great brother's destiny; they each and all, with the caution and rapacity so curiously united in the French peasant character, invested all moneys that came their way in land, and during Napoleon's long absences in Egypt and elsewhere they treated Josephine as of no account. At one moment she freely discussed with her friends the course which it would be wisest for her to take in case of her husband's death, for it has become clear that Napoleon's brothers, though willing to constitute themselves his legatees in the event of his death, hoped not only to become his equals, but to supersede him in the opinion of the French people. The story of the General's sudden return from Egypt is excellently told, and future historians owe M. Masson a debt of gratitude for having reconstituted so clearly, and, it may be added, so accurately, this passage in the lives of Napoleon Bonaparte and his kindred.

Under the title of "A Soudanese Conqueror," M. Daunis describes the life and adventures of Rabah, who, beginning life as a slave of an ivory merchant, may now claim to reign over a great portion of the Central Soudan.

M. Bérard continues his elaborate analysis of the policy of the Sultan, and he gives a rapid but instructive *résumé* of all that has befallen the Armenian nation since the days of Peter the Great. Even then Eastern Christians turned for help to Russia, and both Catherine II. and Nicholas I. admitted the responsibility. More latterly Russia has not always shown herself pleased with the Armenians as individuals. According to the French writer, those who may be said to be most influenced by the theories of Pobedonostzeff were as anxious to make each Armenian a loyal son of the Greek Church as was the Sultan to convert him to Mohammedanism, and it was the fashion among Russian Armenians to envy their Turkish brethren. The young Turkish Party go so far as to declare that the late massacres are the direct outcome of a better understanding between Russia and Turkey, the more so as the Turkish authorities were able to prove to their friends at St. Petersburg that the Armenians as a nation were intriguing to free themselves not only of Turkish, but also of Russian dominion, and that they wished to establish a free state—in a word, an Armenian Montenegro. It would be interesting to learn where M. Bérard has acquired his knowledge of the Eastern Question, or rather whether he speaks from inner knowledge.

"Made in Germany" has evidently become a very real terror to the French, and the *Revue de Paris* publishes a remarkable anonymous article, evidently founded on Mr. Williams' book, but adding many valuable facts as to how the strides made by commercial Germany affect the trade of the world, which the French writer attributes in a very great part to the influence exercised by the German immigrant. For, as he shrewdly points out, while becoming by law a citizen of the United States, or of any other foreign country, the Teuton never forgets his origin, and will always give a helping hand to any of his father's people.

REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

THE *Revue des Deux Mondes* provides less matter of interest than usual this month. We have noticed elsewhere M. Pierre Leroy-Beaulieu's article on the English Colonies, and M. Fouillée's article on "Juvenile Criminality in Relation to Education and the Press."

In the first January number, perhaps one of the most important articles is that by M. Goyau on "Protestantism and the Social Movement," a part of his series on the religious life of Germany. M. Goyau notes a curious double process which is going on in Germany. The Protestant churches protect Christian dogma against the disintegrating force of Protestant thought, while Protestant thought in its turn vindicates against the timidities of the churches the application of Christian morals to social life. It must always be remembered, however, that the state in Germany is so powerful that it practically dictates the attitude to be taken by the ecclesiastical authorities, and in the last analysis the action of the state is really the action of the Emperor. It follows, then, that the successive policies adopted by the Protestant churches in Germany toward social movements reflect like a succession of shadows the intellectual or governmental developments of a lay and all-powerful Demiurgus—namely, the Kaiser. M. Goyau traces the evangelical social movement in Germany, and the resistance offered to it by Court Chaplain Stöcker. After 1870 there was in Germany a sort of eclipse of religious life. The natural intoxication of the victory spread irreligion among the masses, and the Kulturkampf, exclusively directed against the Roman Church, carried with it a sort of reaction against the Protestant churches themselves. Herr Stöcker soon became prominent for the part he played in the anti-Semite movement. According to him, the social question was simply the Jew-

ish question, and his systematic hostility against the Jewish race partook of the character of a religious crusade. We go on to the agitation of Herr Naumann, who approached the social movement with sympathy, though he saw the weakness of the Marxist argument. The conception of Christ which Herr Naumann revealed was that of a man of the people, disdainful of good society, pitiless toward social abuses, and a man against whom the Christians of to-day would cry "rebel" if he appeared in the streets of Frankfort or Berlin, but at the same time a man incapable of hatred even against a Rothschild. Then came the period of Stumm. He was noted for his model schools, working-class insurance schemes, and so on. M. Goyau quotes the famous telegram from the German Emperor, dated February 28, 1896, in which he said: "Stöcker finished as I have always foretold for years. Political pastors are an absurdity. He who is Christian is also social. 'Christian-social' is a piece of nonsense which leads to personal exaltation and to intolerance, both entirely contrary to Christianity. The reverend gentlemen ought to occupy themselves with the souls of their flocks, to cultivate charity, but to leave politics out of their scope, for politics have nothing at all to do with them."

The other articles include one by Count Benedetti on the eternal Eastern Question; but as it was evidently written before the recent publication of the remarkable correspondence exhibiting the action taken by Lord Salisbury to promote the Concert of Europe, the value of the article is somewhat discounted.

Interesting from the point of view of the history of literature are a number of unpublished letters by Alfred de Vigny, the well-known author of "Cinq Mars." The letters date from September 20, 1846, to April 2, 1863.

M. Valbert contributes an interesting paper which takes the form of a review of M. Dubois' recent work on "Timbuctoo the Mysterious." M. Valbert's account is so good that it makes the reader wish to go to the book itself, which has been published already in England.

In the second January number, perhaps the most important article is one by M. Emile Ollivier, of the French Academy, on Prince Louis Napoleon, which is part of a series. In this article he deals with the ministry of the Prince President.

THE ITALIAN MAGAZINES.

THE *Rassegna Nazionale* (January 1) takes the opportunity of a New Year's greeting to its readers to emphasize once more its independent position midway between the clerical *intransigenti* on the one side and the Free Masons on the other. The watchword is Conciliation; it aims both at a United Italy and a Free Church, and it opposes equally the petty persecutions of the existing *régime*, and the restoration of the Temporal Power. The *Rassegna Nazionale* honestly tries to play the part of peacemaker, and, as usually happens to peacemakers, it only brings upon itself the kicks of both sides. In the same number Signor G. Grabinski, a very earnest student of English literature, says a last word on the Manning-Purcell-Pressensé controversy. Of de Pressensé's brilliant essays he writes in terms of the highest praise, but he takes exception to his view of Papal Infallibility as necessarily entailing a certain measure of papal absolution, which would tend to undermine the rightful authority of the bishops. He regards Manning's Ultramontanism, which he describes as excessive, as a natural reaction from the confusion of Anglicanism. He regrets, too, as many other readers have done, de Pressensé's depreciatory tone toward Cardinal Newman, as though it were necessary to lessen the greatness of one cardinal in order to emphasize that of the other.

In the mid-January number an anonymous contributor deplores the absence of intellectual life in modern Rome. That there is vast learning among the ecclesiastics of the Vatican and the various seminaries he readily admits; but he points out that political circumstances have produced a veritable chasm between the religious and the lay elements of the capital. He maintains that neither the Roman university nor the schools can compare for learning or brilliancy with those of other Italian cities; that original research of all kinds is practically non-existent, and the opportunities for self-culture among adults singularly few. Thus, to the many failures of "United Italy," it would appear necessary to add Rome itself as a centre of intellectual life.

The *Civiltà Cattolica*, as might have been expected from its treatment of Professor Mivart a couple of years ago, has made a heavy onslaught (January 16) on Dr. Zahm's "Evolution and Dogma," a work which may be said to represent the views of liberal Catholic scientists, and which makes a frank attempt to show the perfect compatibility between Catholic dogma and a belief in creation by evolutionary methods. The Jesuit organ condemns the book as "inopportune and injurious," and, professing to be inspired by an impartial zeal for science, it piles up abusive epithets on the theory of evolution, of which "a tissue of fantastic aphorisms" and "indecent subterfuges" may be taken as specimens. The writer specially deplores the "spirit of conciliation" in which this "unhappy apology for evolution" has been conceived.

On the oft-discussed relations between Louis XIV., Maria Mancini, and Cardinal Mazarin, Ernesto Masi contributes a very scholarly essay to the *Nuova Antologia* under the title "A Roman Princess of the Seventeenth Century," in which he takes a more favorable view of the lady than is usual with French historians. Signor Alongi begins a careful study of Police and Crime statistics, from which it appears that in Italy 58 per cent. of the crimes committed remain untraced and unpunished, whereas the proportion in England and in France is not higher than 25 or 30 per cent. This is partly accounted for by the fact that the proportion of police to criminals is only 1 per 1,000, whereas in the countries above named it is 4 per 1,000. But the whole penal system of Italy is subjected to a scathing criticism by the author, who protests against the popular custom of laying all failures on the shoulders of an over-worked police force.

Natura ed Arte, an illustrated magazine, contains (January 15) a sympathetic article (with portrait) on Richard Le Gallienne and his poetry.

THE GERMAN REVIEWS.

OF the German reviews the most solid is without question the *Preussische Jahrbücher*, edited by Professor Hans Delbrück. In the January number there is an article by Paul Irgen on "Pobedonostzeff's Political Testament," apropos of the book recently published by Pobedonostzeff. This book, which is divided into twenty sections, contains a large number of short essays, most of them political, a few religious. We have Church and State, the Press, Herbert Spencer, Faith, Autocracy and Democracy, etc. In addition, there are quotations from Carlyle, and an entire essay on Faith

and Unbelief, by Mr. Gladstone, is included. In short, the book seems intended as a justification of Russia's system of home policy by the chief representative of that system, while it proves emphatically the Minister's need for such an exposition of his attitude toward the religious sects in Russia in view of the opposition which that policy has called forth.

There is another article on Russia in the *Deutsche Rundschau* for January. The writer, Paul Rohrbach, discusses Russia's economic and commercial policy.

The *Deutsche Revue* seems to make a feature of German history as it is written by diplomats, and we have in the January number alone notices of the letters, journals or posthumous papers of such men as Archduke John, the administrator, and Count Anton von Prokesch-Osten; Dr. Sintenis, Anhalt Minister, who throws light on King William I. and Duke Leopold of Anhalt; and General von Stosch. In the same number L. von Kobell gives us some reminiscences of Prince Chlodwig of Hohenlohe and his late brother, the Cardinal Prince Adolf of Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst. Other articles of interest are the Art Academies by Anton von Werner; the Arctic Menelik, by P. Count Antonelli; and the *Jeannette* Expedition, 1879-1881, and Dr. Nansen's Explorations.

There are generally two or three musical articles of value. The most interesting this month (January) is, of course, that on Schumann's Love Affairs, by W. J. von Wasielewski. The author, who died while this article was in the press, is well known, not only for his writings on music, but more especially by his biography of Schumann.

In the January number of the *Neue Deutsche Rundschau* Otto Lessmann publishes Otto Nicolai's letters (1832-1848) to his father. Otto Nicolai is best known as the composer of an opera "The Merry Wives of Windsor," which first saw the light at Berlin in 1849, under the conductorship of the composer.

SOME SCANDINAVIAN MAGAZINES.

"TILSKUEREN" for January opens with an article by Otto Jespersen on Karl Verner, the eminent Danish philologist, who died on November 5 last at the age of fifty. A large portion of the article will probably prove interesting to those only who themselves take some delight in philological studies; but it is well written, and the personality of Karl Verner is sympathetically portrayed, and cannot fail to interest. He was a quiet student of Nature and humanity, and a most genial teacher, devoted to his work and to his pupils, whose labors he spared himself no pains to lighten; yet so little practical energy had he, that he could not give himself the trouble of printing and publishing the treatises he had nevertheless troubled to write and rewrite some three or four times. Though well known to almost every philologist in Europe, he was at home scarcely known outside of a very narrow circle. He could not bring himself to appear in public, and had little liking for society. His ponderous figure was perhaps best known at a fourth-rate restaurant in Frederiksbergs-gade, where he every day arrived much too late for his dinner, and where even the master-mechanics who were his companions had only the vaguest notions of the identity of the man they greeted as their equal. "In science," says Otto Jespersen, "Karl Verner was a living evidence of the fact that quality is more than quantity. And though there were many, perhaps, who had a smile and a shrug for his peculiarities, yet it was easy to see that all who knew him personally loved him, even as all philologists revere his rare genius."

A lengthy anonymous article in *Tilskueren* is the vehicle for somebody's anxiety concerning the helplessness of little Denmark in the event of some of the great Powers clashing. The article is entitled, "Should Denmark be Neutralized?" and answers its own question with a decided affirmative. The neutralization, it admits, would be of advantage to Germany—and Germany alone is to be feared, and has declared through its press, "Who that is not for us, is against us"—but it would be of ten times the benefit to Denmark itself. It may look dignified to refuse to be lackey to Germany, yet when the welfare of the country is in question, pride and sentiment must give way to reason. "Denmark," in effect, "must choose between the earnest endeavor to copy the neutrality of Switzerland and Belgium, or an outbreak of Germany's enmity even before the first shot has been fired in the next war."

LITERATURE IN ICELAND.

In *Nordisk Tidskrift* there is an interesting contribution from Vilhjálmur Jónsson on "Newer Icelandic Literature." The article gives some conscientious reviews and biographical information. Hannes Hafstein, one of the finest of Icelandic lyrical writers, resembles very much the Danish author Drachmann in that he has an intensely keen ear for music and rhythm in his words and his poems. He is first and foremost the poet of happy, sound and energetic youth. He sings of Nature and of the joy of living, of wine and love and hope and courage. The natural song of a healthy-hearted poet in the early summer of life. For Hafstein is only just turned thirty. Gestur Pálsson, Iceland's most gifted novelist, who died at the age of thirty-eight, was less fortunate, and satire and irony he dealt in largely and with stinging bitterness. In his exceeding objectiveness, as well as in much else, he was reminiscent of Kjelland; in his descriptions of Nature he reminded one of Turgenieff. His psychological insight was keen and penetrating. Always in poor circumstances, with scarce enough to keep body and soul together, he went out to seek his fortune at last in Canada, and it was there in Winnipeg he died, after a brief editorship of an Icelandic journal.

Kringsjaa (January 15) gives a long critique on Ibsen's "John Gabriel Borkman," which it considers the gloomiest of all the pieces Ibsen has written—gloomy with the gloom of a tomb—so far as its subject and situations are concerned. There is an icy coldness in it that makes one shiver. There is not one ray of love to warm it. Even Ella's constancy freezes one. And yet this piece is Ibsen's song of praise to Love, as the life of Life, and without which all is vanity and worse than vanity—death and the grave, bitterness and madness. It is a sermon on gentleness, forbearance, forgiveness and heart-warmth, preached, as seemed most natural to Ibsen, by showing what life becomes without these things.

THE NEW BOOKS.

RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Guide to the Study of American History. By Edward Channing, Ph.D., and Albert Bushnell Hart, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 487. Boston : Ginn & Co. $2.15.

This book is so packed with important materials, and the range of these materials is so wide, that one hardly knows where to begin in an attempt to outline the salient features. Professors Channing and Hart, after an experience of thirteen years in the teaching of American history in Harvard University, are exceptionally well equipped for the task of preparing such a manual, for in no other institution have methods of instruction in this department of learning been so well developed as at Harvard. The first half of the book is entirely devoted to a discussion of "Methods and Materials," and under this head are treated such topics as "Bibliography of American History," "Working Libraries," "Class Exercises," "Reading" and "Written Work." These topics suggest practical pedagogical aids, and in this respect the book is very full, but its usefulness is by no means confined to this particular purpose. For both the elementary and the special student, the pupil in school or university, and the home reader, the authors have brought together in this volume information of the most helpful kind. Then, too, these chapters of hints to students and teachers are supplemented by lists of topics and exact references of unusual completeness and value.

American Orations : Studies in American Political History. Edited by Alexander Johnston ; re-edited by James Albert Woodburn. 12mo, pp. 416. New York : G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

We mentioned last month the excellent editorial work being done on this series. The third volume has since come to hand, devoted to the continuation of the slavery controversy and to the progress of the secession movement. Speeches by Everett, Benjamin, Lincoln, Wade, Crittenden and Jefferson Davis have been added to those included in the former edition of this volume. The biographical and critical notes will prove decidedly helpful to students, we are sure.

Pennsylvania, Colony and Commonwealth. By Sydney George Fisher. 12mo, pp. 451. Philadelphia : Henry T. Coates & Co.

Pennsylvania history is little read as a rule beyond the borders of the Keystone state. Perhaps no one of the original thirteen states has been studied to so little purpose. Last year Mr. Fisher broke ground with his volume on "The Making of Pennsylvania," in which he analyzed the heterogeneous elements of the state's population, and prepared the reader for an intelligent study of her growth and progress. By far the greater portion of Mr. Fisher's new book is devoted to Pennsylvania's colonial development. Her history as a commonwealth in the Union is inadequately treated. Mr. Fisher might have confined this volume to colonial history, reserving the rest of his material for another volume to cover the period from 1783 to date. As it is, however, we have an interesting chapter on the Whiskey Rebellion, another on the pre-eminence of Philadelphia, and a very brief treatment of the relation of Pennsylvania to the Civil War. Mr. Fisher has shown that Pennsylvania has a history that is worth studying, and he owes it to the history-loving public to concentrate his future labors on the period of the "Commonwealth."

Half Moon Series of Papers on Historic New York. Edited by Maud Wilder Goodwin, Alice Carrington Royce and Ruth Putnam. "Annetje Jans' Farm." By Ruth Putnam. Paper, 12mo, pp. 38. New York : Brentano's. Five cents ; yearly subscriptions, 50 cents.

The third paper in the "Half Moon" series, to which we called our readers' attention last month, is by Miss Ruth Putnam, and is devoted to an historical study of that portion of Manhattan Island which was once known as "Annetje Jans' Farm." The numerous claimants to the Trinity Church property in New York City will indeed "learn something to their advantage" by a perusal of Miss Putnam's pamphlet—it may save them some attorney's fees.

The First Battle : A Story of the Campaign of 1896. By William J. Bryan. Octavo, pp. 629. Chicago : W. B. Conkey Company.

This volume contains all of Mr. Bryan's important speeches during the campaign, a full record of his journeyings, the principal free-silver documents, and a biographical sketch of Mr. Bryan by his wife. There is also much other biographical material, and a complete series of the portraits of the people of prominence who were identified with the Bryan cause in "our late unpleasantness" of 1896.

Historic Bubbles. By Frederic Leake. 12mo, pp. 217. Albany : Riggs Printing & Publishing Company. $2.50.

A group of very readable historical essays, the titles of which are as follows : "The Duke of Berwick," "The Captivity of Babylon," "The Second House of Burgundy," "Two Jaquelines," "Hoche," "An Interesting Ancestor of Queen Victoria," and "John Wiclif."

A Diplomat in London : Letters and Notes, 1871-1877. Translated from the French of Charles Gavard. 12mo, pp. 328. New York : Henry Holt & Co. $1.25.

Besides throwing light on the Franco-British diplomacy of 1871, the late M. Gavard's private letters give a fair idea of English customs and institutions as they appear at their best to a Frenchman. The typical French aptitude for letter-writing was shared by M. Gavard.

Eminent Persons : Biographies Reprinted from the *Times*. Vol. V., 1891-1892. 12mo, pp. 299. New York : The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

The subjects of five of the sketches in this volume were Americans—George Bancroft, the historian ; Gen. W. T. Sherman, James Russell Lowell, Walt Whitman and John G. Whittier. There are also essays on Charles Bradlaugh, Field Marshal von Moltke, Sir John Macdonald, General Boulanger, Charles Stewart Parnell, Cardinal Manning, Mr. Spurgeon, Professor Freeman, M. Renan, Lord Tennyson, and other distinguished characters whose deaths occurred during the years 1891-92.

Grover Cleveland. By James Lowry Whittle. 12mo, pp. 256. New York : Frederick Warne & Co. $1.25.

This biography in the "Public Men of To-day" Series has been written from the English point of view ; to American readers it presents few novel points, with the possible exception of a spirited defense of President Cleveland's Hawaiian policy. The Venezuelan episode raised new difficulties for Mr. Whittle, but he struggled manfully with them, and the eulogistic tone in which his book was begun was continued, with a few slight quavers, to the end.

Southern Writers. Sidney Lanier. By William Malone Baskervill. Paper, 16mo, pp. 162. Nashville, Tenn.: Barbee & Smith, Agents. 30 cents.

Professor Baskervill of Vanderbilt University has undertaken to give in a series of twelve biographical and critical studies a survey of the southern literary movement which began about 1870. The writers heretofore treated in these papers have been Joel Chandler Harris, Maurice Thompson and Irwin Russell. A triple number in the series is now devoted to the poet Sidney Lanier, who is, of course, the foremost figure in the literary period under review. Nothing could exceed in grace or delicacy this appreciation of the South's most gifted singer. It admirably fulfills the writer's cherished purpose—"to stimulate the desire for a more intimate acquaintance with this literature which is so fresh, original, and racy of the soil." Until the complete biography of Lanier shall appear, it can hardly be hoped that a more appreciative review of the poet's career will be written.

Martin Luther. By Gustav Freytag. Translated by Henry E. O. Heinemann. Octavo, pp. 130. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Co. $1.

St. Paul: His Life and Times. By James Iverach, M.A. 12mo, pp. 224. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. 75 cents.

ECONOMICS.

Monetary Systems of the World. By Maurice L. Muhleman. 12mo, pp. 233. New York: Charles H. Nicoll. $2.

We had occasion to commend Mr. Muhleman's work at the time of its first appearance. In the present revision the monetary statistics of the United States have been brought down to the close of the last fiscal year (June 30, 1896), and those of other countries as nearly as possible to that date, and a chapter on the law and history of legal tender in the United States has been added. There is also a very good "Abstract of Propositions for the Solution of the Currency Problem."

Speculation on the Stock and Produce Exchanges of the United States. By Henry Crosby Emery, Ph.D. Octavo, pp. 230. New York: Columbia University. $1.50.

Dr. Emery's treatise is a dispassionate study of the economic relations and effects of speculation. The author does not pretend to have disclosed in this monograph all the evils of stock gambling as now conducted. The tendency of his writing is to minimize certain of the bad effects commonly attributed to speculation, and to magnify some of the economic benefits to a rather unusual degree. His investigations have been carefully made, and the best authorities seem to have been faithfully consulted. The monograph is a brilliant example of the practical tendencies of the university studies of the day.

History of the Tobacco Industry in Virginia from 1860 to 1894. By B. W. Arnold, Jr., Ph.D. Paper, octavo, pp. 86. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press. 50 cents.

Dr. Arnold considers in this monograph both the production of the raw material and its manufacture. He investigates, first, the relative rank of Virginia among the tobacco states, before and since the Civil War. He then discusses the effect of low prices and trusts on the operations of planter and manufacturer, and draws certain general conclusions—*e. g.*, that low prices have caused restriction of tobacco acreage and diversification of crops, that it is no longer profitable to raise tobacco to the exclusion of other crops, that organization, both by planters and by manufacturers, has been beneficial to each class, and that the evils of unrestricted competition are as great as those of trusts.

PHILOSOPHY AND RELIGION.

Guesses at the Riddle of Existence, and Other Essays on Kindred Subjects. By Goldwin Smith, D.C.L. 12mo, pp. 244. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.25.

In this book of essays Professor Goldwin Smith enters a field of controversy in which he has not been in the past a familiar figure. Professor Smith has heretofore been known chiefly as a writer on political and historical themes; he now enters the lists of religious dogmatics. The very title of his first essay—"Guesses at the Riddle of Existence"—in which the author pays his respects to Messrs. Drummond, Kidd and Balfour, is a sort of challenge to the orthodox, and we are not surprised to find Professor Smith exulting at times in his own emergence from what he calls "the penumbra of orthodoxy." The essays are worth reading for the purpose of seeing what will be left to the Christian religion after the creed-smashers shall have done their worst; one may be very sure that no greater iconoclast than Goldwin Smith will arise to confound the faithful.

Ancient India: Its Language and Religions. By Prof. H. Oldenberg. 12mo, pp. 110. Chicago: Open Court Publishing Co. 50 cents.

Three important essays by a competent German scholar on "The Study of Sanskrit," "The Religion of the Veda" and "Buddhism." The writer reminds us that this whole science of Indian antiquities is little more than a century old, the first impulse having been given by Sir William Jones, a judge in India, in 1783.

Yoga Philosophy: Lectures delivered in New York, Winter of 1895-6, by the Swâmi Vivekânanda, on Râja Yoga, or, Conquering the Internal Nature. 12mo, pp. 245. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.

Science and the Church. By the Rev. J. A. Zahm. Ph.D., C.S.C. 12mo, pp. 299. Chicago: D. H. McBride & Co. $1.50.

Dr. Zahm's new volume is a collection of the articles which he has recently contributed to various periodicals. These articles have only added to Dr. Zahm's reputation as one of the foremost living scientists within the Roman Catholic Church. Of special interest as indicating a drift in the direction of scientific study among Catholics are the papers on "Light and Liberty in the Study of Science" and "Roman Catholics and Scientific Freedom."

The Church and Modern Society. Lectures and Addresses. By Most Reverend John Ireland. 12mo, pp. 413. Chicago: D. H. McBride & Co. $1.50.

This volume contains fourteen of the more important addresses delivered on various occasions during the past twelve years by Archbishop Ireland. Perhaps the most interesting of these addresses are those which discuss the relation of the Catholic Church to education and to intemperance, respectively. Many of the Archbishop's readers will regret the omission of any direct discussion of labor problems, but possibly a subsequent volume may be devoted to such questions. Like all of Archbishop Ireland's public utterances, the lectures which compose this book are characterized by tolerance, breadth of view and genuine humanitarianism.

The Ambassador of Christ. By James Cardinal Gibbons. 12mo, pp. 414. Baltimore: John Murphy & Co.

Cardinal Gibbons has addressed his book primarily to the priesthood of his Church. His observations are given in a somewhat discursive and popular style, and as an exposition of the modern Roman Catholic view of the duties of the Christian ministry the book is suggestive and profitable reading for the non-churchman.

Essays Miscellaneous. By Brother Azarias. With Preface by Brother Justin. 12mo, pp. 273. Chicago: D. H. McBride & Co. $1.50.

The principal essays in this volume deal with the subjects of religious education, the existing system of Catholic schools and colleges, and the relations of Church and State. Their author has been generally recognized by his coreligionists as a leader in constructive thought.

The Modern Reader's Bible; The Chronicles. Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by Richard G. Moulton, M.A. 18 mo, pp. 295. New York: The Macmillan Co. 50 cents.

The fifth and last volume of the history series in Professor Moulton's "modern literary" edition of the Bible is composed of the books of Chronicles, Ezra and Nehemiah. As in preceding volumes, Professor Moulton's introduction and notes are invaluable aids to an intelligent appreciation of the text.

LITERATURE.

History of English Literature (from the Fourteenth Century to the Death of Surrey). By Bernhard Ten Brink. Translated from the German by L. Dora Schmitz. Vol. II.—Part II. 12mo, pp. 309. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $2.

The death of Professor Ten Brink, in 1892, occurred just after the completion of the first part of the second volume of his exhaustive history. His successor in the chair of English philology at Strassburg, Dr. Alois Brandl, was appointed to edit the manuscript material left by Ten Brink for the second part of that volume, and the results of the work have now been translated into English. The period covered is that of the Renaissance, during the first half of the sixteenth century. As the translator's preface remarks, the unfinished condition of this history is the more to be regretted, since the next volume would have discussed the Elizabethan era in English letters—a subject in which Ten Brink was especially at home and to which his most famous university lectures were devoted.

A Treasury of Minor British Poetry. Selected and Arranged with Notes by J. Churton Collins, M.A. 12mo, pp. 462. New York: Edward Arnold. $2.50.

Mr. Collins has compiled an anthology of second-rate poets, from which nearly all the work of the brighter luminaries in English poetry has been rigidly excluded. He even tells us that epitaphs have been snatched from tomb-stones to do duty in his collection of mediocrities. Doubtless much very good verse has been saved from oblivion by incorporation in Mr. Collins' volume, and while the friends of some of the poets may feel aggrieved by his classification, we are sure that the general reading public will be better satisfied than if an attempt had been made to force into the first rank writers whose works have never entitled them to a place there.

The Riches of Chaucer. By Charles Cowden Clarke. 12mo, pp. 625. New York: Macmillan & Co. $2.

The fact that this expurgated and modernized revision of Chaucer's poetry has reached a fourth edition is sufficient evidence at once of the poet's popularity and of the compiler's editorial skill. The notes and memoir render the volume exceptionally useful for school purposes.

REFERENCE BOOKS.

The Cyclopedia of Practical Quotations. English, Latin, and Modern Foreign Languages. By J. K. Hoyt. Octavo, pp. 1205. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. $6.

We now have the first thorough revision of the well-known Hoyt-Ward "Cyclopedia of Practical Quotations," first issued in 1884. The new book contains over thirty thousand quotations, arranged under more than seven hundred topical headings in alphabetical order. Some improvements over the first edition have been made. For example, in the quotations from Shakespeare the line is given, as well as the act and scene. All the citations made have been carefully verified, and the compilers have availed themselves of many suggestions offered by literary workers who have used the book in the interval since its first appearance.

Dictionary of Living Thoughts of Leading Thinkers: A Cyclopedia of Quotations. By S. Pollock Linn, A.M. Octavo, pp. 460. New York: Wilbur B. Ketcham. $2.

English Synonyms and Antonyms; with Notes of the Correct Use of Prepositions. By James C. Fernald. 12mo, pp. 564. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. $1.50.

A convenient manual especially designed for the use of students, teachers, speakers and literary workers. The compiler, Mr. James C. Fernald, was the editor of synonyms, antonyms and prepositions in the Standard Dictionary. More than 7,500 synonyms and 3,700 antonyms are treated within the comparatively brief space of 375 pages. Suggestive exercises for school use are also provided, and the volume is carefully indexed. The preface contains a very good discussion of the significance of synonyms and the importance of attention to them.

New American Supplement to the Latest Edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica. Edited under the Supervision of Day Otis Kellogg, D.D. In five vols. Vol. I. Quarto, pp. 642. Chicago: The Werner Company.

Those who are fortunate enough to own a set of the Encyclopædia Britannica in either edition will be able to utilize this American Supplement to advantage. It is especially helpful in furnishing biographical sketches of living persons and in summarizing recent scientific and industrial progress. In the first volume Secretary Morton contributes the article on "Agriculture in the United States," Professor Coulter of the University of Chicago that on "Bacteriology," and Professor Simon Newcomb of Johns Hopkins that on "Astronomy;" while the subject of "Banking in the United States" is treated by Albert S. Bolles, and "Building and Loan Associations," "Benefit Societies," etc., by Col. Carroll D. Wright, U. S. Commissioner of Labor.

A Guide to Systematic Readings in the Encyclopædia Britannica. By James Baldwin, Ph.D. New and revised edition. 12mo, pp. 460. Chicago: The Werner Company.

The revision of this very useful "Guide" has been made necessary by the publication of the American Supplement to the Encyclopædia Britannica (noted above). Twelve new chapters have been added, and many additional references inserted in different portions of the book.

Catalogue of the Public Documents of the Fifty-third Congress and of all Departments of the Government of the United States for the Period from March 4, 1893, to June 30, 1895 (being the "Comprehensive Index" provided for by the Act Approved January 12, 1895); Prepared under the Supervision of the Superintendent of Documents. Quarto, pp. 638. Washington: Government Printing Office.

Mr. F. A. Crandall, the energetic and efficient Superintendent of Documents at Washington, is amply fulfilling all the promises that were made by the advocates of the new law regulating his office. He has shown that government documents, notwithstanding the confusion and unsystematic way in which they are issued, can still be catalogued promptly and scientifically. The monthly catalogue issued by Mr. Crandall's office has been found to be of great assistance to all who have occasion to make any use of Uncle Sam's publications, and the complete catalogue for the period 1893-95, in the "dictionary" or single-alphabet form, is everything that such a volume should be. It is a practical key to a mass of printed matter, much of which is of real value, and more than half of which, without such a key,

would have remained quite unknown to the persons who can make the most profitable use of it. Typographically, the catalogue is one of the most satisfactory pieces of work that the Government Printing Office has recently produced, and in every respect the book reflects credit on the judgment and good taste of the compilers and all who had to do with its progress through the press. It fixes a standard for future work in this branch of governmental publication.

Legislation by States in 1896. Seventh Annual Comparative Summary and Index (State Library Bulletin). Paper, octavo, pp. 110. Albany : University of the State of New York. 15 cents.

This annual bulletin, issued by the New York State Library, contains a mass of information not elsewhere accessible. It not only summarizes and indexes all the legislation of the year in the different states, but it now includes a valuable table of constitutional amendments, specifying those adopted or rejected by vote of the people, and also those proposed by the legislatures and not yet ratified by popular vote. The legislative librarian at Albany, Dr. E. Dana Durand, is doing a most useful work in continuing the compilation of this bulletin.

SCHOOL AND COLLEGE TEXT-BOOKS.

Shakspere's Macbeth. Edited, with Notes and Introduction, by John Matthews Manly, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 246. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 60 cents.

Edmund Burke's Speech on Conciliation with America. Edited, with Notes and Introduction, by Albert S. Cook, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 233. New York : Longmans, Green & Co. 50 cents.

Carlyle's Essay on Burns. Edited, with Notes and Introduction, by Wilson Farrand, A.M. 12mo, pp. 154. New York : Longmans, Green & Co. 50 cents.

Tennyson's The Princess. Edited, with Notes and Introduction, by George Edward Woodberry, A.B. 12mo, pp. 173. New York : Longmans, Green & Co. 60 cents.

Shakespeare's Comedies . "The Tempest," "A Midsummer Night's Dream." Edited, with Notes, by Homer B. Sprague, A.M. 12mo, pp. 147-127. Boston : Silver, Burdette & Co. 60 cents each.

A Practical Method in the Modern Greek Method. By Eugene Rizo-Rangabé. 12mo, pp. 249. Boston : Ginn & Co. $2.10.

The First Greek Book. By John Williams White, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 354. Boston : Ginn & Co.

The Strong and Weak Inflection in Greek. With a Short Appendix on Latin Inflection. By B. F. Harding, M.A. 12mo, pp. 65. Boston : Ginn & Co. 55 cents.

The Plutus of Aristophanes. With Notes in Greek, Based on the Scholia. Edited by Frank W. Nicolson, A.M. 12mo, pp. 123. Boston : Ginn & Co. 90 cents.

Select Orations of Cicero. Revised by J. B. Greenough and G. L. Kittredge. With a Special Vocabulary by J. B. Greenough. 12mo, pp. 637. Boston : Ginn & Co. $1.40.

Selections from the History of Alexander the Great by Quintus Curtius Rufus. Edited for the Use of Schools by Willard Humphreys, Ph.D. 16mo, pp. 227. Boston : Ginn & Co. 55 cents.

First Italian Readings. Selected and Edited, with Notes and Vocabulary, by Benjamin Lester Bowen, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 168. Boston : D. C. Heath & Co. 90 cents.

Cuore. By Edmondo de Amicis. Edited, with Notes, by L. Oscar Kuhns. 16mo, pp. 217. New York : Henry Holt & Co. $1.

Stories from Aulus Gellius. Edited for Sight Reading by Charles Knapp, Ph.D. Paper, 16mo, pp. 93. New York : American Book Company. 30 cents.

Little Nature Studies for Little People. From the Essays of John Burroughs. Vol. II. 12mo, pp. 103. Boston : Ginn & Co. 30 cents.

Pets and Companions : A Second Reader. By J. H. Stickney. 12mo, pp. 142. Boston : Ginn & Co. 40 cents.

All the Year Round : A Nature Reader. Part I., Autumn ; Part II., Winter. By Frances L. Strong. Octavo, pp. 102-102. Boston : Ginn & Co. 35 cents each.

The Oswego Normal Method of Teaching Geography. By Amos W. Farnham. 12mo, pp. 127. Syracuse : C. W. Bardeen. 50 cents.

Home and School Atlas. By Alex. Everett Frye. Quarto, pp. 78. Boston : Ginn & Co. $1.15.

Star Atlas : Containing Stars Visible to the Naked Eye and Clusters, etc., Visible in Small Telescopes. With an Explanatory Text. By Winslow Upton, A.M. Folio, pp. 45. Boston : Ginn & Co. $2.15.

Inorganic Chemical Preparations. By Frank Hall Thorp, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 238. Boston : Ginn & Co.

Laboratory Manual of Inorganic Chemistry : One Hundred Topics in General, Qualitative and Quantitive Chemistry. By Rufus P. Williams. 12mo, pp. 100. Boston : Ginn & Co. 35 cents.

The Questions and Answers in Drawing Given at the Uniform Examinations of the State of New York Since June, 1892. Paper, 12mo, pp. 177. Syracuse : C. W. Bardeen. 50 cents.

Primary Arithmetic : First Year. For the Use of Teachers. By William W. Speer. 12mo, pp. 154. Boston : Ginn & Co. 40 cents.

Robinson's New Higher Arithmetic for High Schools, Academies and Mercantile Colleges. 12mo, pp. 506. New York : American Book Company. $1.

A Practical Arithmetic. By G. A. Wentworth, A.M. 12mo, pp. 383. Boston : Ginn & Co. 75 cents.

Elementary and Constructional Geometry. By Edgar H. Nichols, A.B. 12mo, pp. 138. New York : Longmans, Green & Co. 75 cents.

Elements of Plane Geometry. By John Macnie, A.M. Edited by Emerson E. White, A.M. 12mo, pp. 240. New York : American Book Company. 75 cents.

Euclidean Geometry. By J. A. Gillet. 12mo, pp. 436. New York : Henry Holt & Co. $1.25.

Problems in Elementary Physics. By E. Dana Pierce. 12mo, pp. 194. New York : Henry Holt & Co. 60 cents.

Syllabus of Geometry. By G. A. Wentworth, A.M. Paper, 16mo, pp. 50. Boston : Ginn & Co. $1.

Elementary Algebra. By J. A. Gillet. 12mo, pp. 468. New York : Henry Holt & Co. $1.35.

Composite Geometrical Figures. By George A. Andrews, A.M. 12mo, pp. 57. Boston : Ginn & Co. 55 cents.

Trigonometry for Schools and Colleges. By Frederick Anderegg, A.M., and Edward Drake Roe, Jr., A.M. 12mo, pp. 108. Boston . Ginn & Co. 80 cents.

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LEADING ARTICLES IN THE MARCH MAGAZINES.

Annals of the American Academy.—Philadelphia. (Bi-monthly.) March.

In Memoriam—Francis Amasa Walker. R. P. Falkner.
The Concentration of Industry, and Machinery in the United States. E. Levasseur.
Silver Free Coinage and the Legal Tender Decisions. C. G. Tiedeman.
The Quantity Theory. Wm A. Scott.
Political and Municipal Legislation in 1896. E. Dana Durand.

Atlantic Monthly.—Boston. March.

Mr. Cleveland as President. Woodrow Wilson.
My Sixty Days in Greece. Basil L. Gildersleeve.
Venus in the Light of Recent Discoveries. Percival Lowell.
Cheerful Yesterdays. Thomas Wentworth Higginson.
The Rational Study of the Classics. Irving Babbitt
Legislative Shortcomings. Francis Q. Lowell.
The Good and the Evil of Industrial Combinations. A. T. Hadley.
The Arbitration Treaty. John Fiske.

Century Magazine.—New York. March.

Our Fellow Citizen of the White House. C. C. Buel.
The Nation's Library. A. R. Spofford.
Decorations in the New Congressional Library. W. A. Coffin.
Campaigning with Grant.—V. Horace Porter.
Inauguration Scenes and Incidents. J. R. Bishop.
Nelson at Trafalgar. Alfred T. Mahan.
The Art of Large Giving. George Iles.

The Cosmopolitan.—Irvington, N Y. March.

The First Essential for Prosperity. John Brisben Walker.
The Methods of Banking. Thomas L. James.
The New Administration.
Corfu and Its Olive Groves. Charles Edward Lloyd.
Facts and Fancies About Violins. T. B. Counery.
A Winter Trip to St. Kitts. William M. Chauvenet.

Harper's Monthly Magazine.—New York. March.

The Awakening of a Nation.—II. Charles F. Lummis.
Astronomical Progress of the Century. H. S. Williams.
Mr. Henry G. Marquand. E. A. Alexander.
Preparedness for Naval War. Alfred T. Mahan.
Decadence of the New England Deep-Sea Fisheries. J. W Collin.
White Man's Africa.—V. Poultney Bigelow.

Lippincott's Magazine.—Philadelphia. March.

Farming Under Glass. George Ethelbert Walsh.
The Origin of Pennsylvania Surnames. L. Oscar Kuhns.
The Deserts of Southeast California. John E. Bennett.
The Manuscript Room of the British Museum. Ellen Duvall.
The Contributor His Own Editor. Frederic M. Bird.

McClure's Magazine.—New York. March.

Telegraphing Without Wires. H. J. W. Dam.
Grant's Quiet Years at Northern Posts. Hamlin Garland.
Daniel Vierge, the Master Illustrator. A. F. Jaccaci.
A Night With Stanton in the War Office. Gen. John M. Thayer.
The Laureate of the Larger England. W. D. Howells.
Life on a Greenland Whaler. A. Conan Doyle.

Munsey's Magazine.—New York. March.

Types of Fair Women.
Through the Clearing House. J. S. Metcalfe.
Dancing as a Fine Art. A. Hornblow.

New England Magazine.—Boston. March.

New England in Kansas. W. H. Carruth.
Manchester, N. H. J. W. Fellows.
The Cumberland Mountains and the Struggle for Freedom. W. E. Barton.
The Lion of Cheronea. F. B. Sanborne.
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Scribner's Magazine.—New York. March

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The Master of the Lithograph, J. McNeill Whistler. Elizabeth R. Pennell.
The Story of a Play. W. D. Howells.
The Business of a Factory. Philip G. Hubert, Jr.
Soldiers of Fortune. Richard Harding Davis.
The Art of Travel.—I. Lewis Morris Iddings.
London, as seen by C. D. Gibson.—II.

THE OTHER AMERICAN AND ENGLISH PERIODICALS.

(*From the latest numbers received.*)

American Amateur Photographer.—New York. January.

The Law of Privacy. W. G. Oppenheim.
To Norway with the Camera. F. W. Scott.
Acetylene Apparatus for Portraiture and the Lantern.
Why X-Rays Cannot Help the Blind to See.
Figure Studies and Pictorial Portraiture. F. M. Brook.

American Catholic Quarterly Review.—Philadelphia. January.

Cardinal Lavigerie. Wilfrid C. Robinson.
The Chippewas and Ottawas. Richard R. Elliott.
A Glance at the Reign of St. Louis. Reuben Parsons.
Aspects of Pessimism. James Kendall.
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Hypothetics. Ernest R. Hull.
Protestants and the Principle of Authority in Religion.
The Clergy and the Social Problem. George Tyrrell.
Protest of Common Sense against Some Common Nonsense. V. D. Rossman.
The Meaning of Scriptural Numbers. J. H. Rockwell.

Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.—New York. February.

Herbert Spencer The Man and His Work. W. H. Hudson.
The Racial Geography of Europe.—I. W. Z. Ripley.
Principles of Taxation.—VI. David A. Wells.
Indian Wampum Records. Horatio Hale.
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How Plants and Animals Spend the Winter. W. S. Blatchley.
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The Scientific Work of W. D. Gunning.
The Animate World a Unity. M. Albert Gaudry.
Condemnation of Criminals not Punishment. E. F. Brush.
Plural States of Being. M. Alfred Binet.

Architectural Record.—New York. (Quarterly.) January

Modern Decoration. Jean Schopfer.
The Villas of Rome. Marcus T. Reynolds.
Sicily, the Garden of the Mediterranean. Albert M. Whitman.
Corner Houses in Paris. P. Frantz Marcou.
French Cathedrals.—IX. Barr Ferree
Henry Janeway Hardenburgh. Montgomery Schuyler.
Constructive Asymmetry in Medieval Italian Churches. W. H. Goodyear.

Atalanta.—London. February.

The Thames in Winter. Val Davis.
Princess Ludwig of Bavaria and Her Children. Laura A. Smith.

Badminton Magazine.—London. February.

From an Undergraduate's Note-Book. H. B. M. Coutts.
A Pheasant Farm. Major C. J. Boyle.
Duck Shooting in Utah. Bazil Tozer.
The Stag of Corrievean. Percy Stephens.
Racing in the South American Pampas. W. H. Voules.
The Gannets of the Bass. Horace Hutchinson.
Pig-Shooting in Albania. Barbara Hughes.

Bankers' Magazine.—London. February.

Progress of Banking in Great Britain and Ireland during 1896.
The Bank of England.
Credit and Trade.
Company Formation as it Affects Banking.
Municipal Fire Insurance.

Bankers' Magazine.—New York. January.

Cash Holdings of the Banks.
Foreign Banking and Finance.
The Bank of England.
The Comptrollers of the Currency.
The Denationalized Banking System.
Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Blackwood's Magazine.—London. February.

Some Impressions of Southern California. Beatrice Harraden.
The Celtic Renascence in Literature. Andrew Lang.
The Indian Mutiny in Fiction.
Sir John Franklin and the Arctic.
The All-British Trans-Pacific Cable.
The Chinese Oyster ; Russia, China and Great Britain. A. Michie.

Board of Trade Journal.—London. January 15.

Authorized Gas Undertakings.
Russian Trade with Constantinople.
The German Sugar Industry.
The Tobacco Monopoly of Japan.

Borderland.—London. (Quarterly.) January.

Letters from Julia.
With the Borderlanders of Paris.
Emanuel Swedenborg. With Portrait. G. H. Lock.
Psychic Pictures without the Camera.
Psychic Pictures with the Camera.
More about the Burton Messages. Mix X.
The Development of Psychic Gifts : A Year's Work at Hertford Lodge.
Some Goblin Haunted Houses.

Canadian Magazine.—Toronto. February.

The Premiers of Quebec Since 1867.
Mining Development in British Columbia.
British America's Golden Gateway to the Orient. C. H. Mackintosh.
Gold is King. W. H. Merritt.
Sir William Van Horne, K.C.M.G. Frank Yeigh.
My Contemporaries in Fiction.—III.: Stevenson. David C. Murray.
Is there a Limit to Democracy ? J. H. Vickery.

Cassell's Family Magazine —London. February.

What a Millionaire Could Do. Arnold White.
History and Romance in Hyde Park. John Ashton.
The Horses of the Countess of Warwick. Ernest M. Jessop.
The Court of the Netherlands. Mary Spencer Warren.

Cassier's Magazine.—New York. February.

The Whitehead Automobile Torpedo. R. B. Moyer.
Steamboats on Western American Rivers. William H. Bryan.
Ancient Pompeiian Boilers. W. T. Bonner.
Electric Switching Locomotives. E. H. Mullian.
The Bazin Roller Boat. Johannes H. Cuntz.
Electricity in Agriculture. John McGhie.
Electric Ship Lighting. E. G. Bernard.
Water Purification and Filtration. Albert R. Leeds.
Sebastian Ziani de Ferranti. H. Scholey.

Catholic World.—New York. February.

Dwellings of the Poor and Their Morality. George McDermot.
An Election in Ancient Rome. F. W. Pelly.
The Church as a Geographical Society. Charles H. McCarthy.
A Study in Shakespearean Chronology.—II. Appleton Morgan
Notre Dame de Fourvières. E. Endres.
A New Work on DeLamennais. John J. O'Shea.
Intemperance and Pauperism. F. W. Howard.
Mount Carmel and the Carmelites.
Anglican Answers to the Pope's Bull. Jesse A. Locke.

Chambers' Journal.—Edinburgh. February.

Historical Scottish Proverbs.
The Coming Revival of South America. Herbert H. Bassett.
Heron Hunting on the Wanks. R. W. Cater.
Lumbering in Canada. C. Fairbairn.

Church Qu rterly Review.—London. January.

The Papal Encyclical on Unity.
Lord Selborne's " Memorials."
St. Catharine of Siena.
The Papal Bull on Anglican Orders.
Life and Letters of Archbishop Magee.
Philosophy of Theism.
Memoirs of Profesor Pritchard.
Juvenile Crime, and Efforts to Diminish the Amount.

Contemporary Review.—London. February.

Russia and England : " Down the Long Avenue." H. Norman.
Secret History of the Russo-Chinese Treaty.
Coventry Patmore ; a Portrait. Edmund Gosse.
Poor Law Children. E. S. Lidgett.
Irenæus on the Fourth Gospel. Prof. G. Watkin.
Lord Rosebery. Norman Hapgood.
The Water Supply of London. W. H. Dickinson.
Elementary Education and Taxation. Francis Peek.
Shall We Invite the Russians to Constantinople ? Sir R. K. Wilson.
Religious Statistics of England and Wales. Howard Evans.
The Mussulmans of India and the Sultan. Canon MacColl.

Cornhill Magazine.—London. February.

The Wreck of the *Birkenhead*, Feb. 26, 1852. Gen. F. Maurice.
George Canning. Goldwin Smith.
Diet and Medicine in China. E. H. Parker.
Two Centuries of National Monuments. Mrs. A. Murray Smith.
Duelling in the United States. James Pemberton Grund.
A Serious View of Love.
The Youth of the Napiers. Stephen Gwynn.
The National Trust for the Preservation of Places of Historic Interest. Canon Rawnsley.

Cosmopolis.—London. February.

The Battle of the Books. Walter Raleigh.
The New French Naval Programme. H. O. Arnold Forster.
Italian Literature of To-day. Helen Zimmern and A. Manzi.
Maurus Jokai as a Novelist. R. N. Bain.
Unpublished Letters. George Sand. (In French.)
The Intellectual Movement in France. Edouard Rod. (In French.)
Shakespeare in France under the Ancient Régime. J. J. Jusseraud. (In French.)
Napoleon Bonaparte in the Siege of Toulon. A. Schuquet. (In French.)
Politics and War. A. von Boguslawski. (In German.)
Pierre Loti. Felix Poppenberg. (In German.)
The Painter's Art in Ancient Cologne. C. Aldenhoven. (In German.)
Travel in Normandy.—II. B. Ruttenauer. (In German.)

Demorest's Family Magazine.—New York. February.

The Lost Art of Indian Basketry. Olive M. Percival.
Pope Leo XIII. and the Vatican. A. B. de Guerville.
Niagara in Winter. J. H. Welch

The Dial.—Chicago. January 16.

John Gabriel Borkman. W. M. Payne.
The Great American Novel. Andrew Estrem.
The Primary Condition of Understanding Whitman. O. L. Triggs.

February 1.

Science and the National Government.
The Higher Education of Women in Germany. Hans Oertel.
Literature and Patriotism in the Schools. George Beardsley.

Dublin Review.—London. (Quarterly.) January.

The Triangular Battle for Education. Cardinal Vaughan.
The Origin of the Cope as a Vestment. E. Bishop.
Modern Faith and the Bible. Dr. J. McIntyre.
Can Christians Consistently Laugh or Smile ? Rev. T. E. Bridgett.
Notes on Catholic Hymnology. C. T. Gatty.
The Holy See and Pelagianism. Rev. Dom J. Chapman.
Anglican Orders : The Situation, 1897.

Economic Review.—London. (Quarterly.) January.

The Ethics of Gambling. Rev. and Hon. E. Lyttelton.
The Agricultural Laborer Past and Present. Margaret Phillimore
The Charity Organization System of To-Day. C. H. d'E. Leppington.
The Drapery Trade. " A Manager."
Moral Limitations of State Interference. E. F. B. Fell.

Edinburgh Review.—London. (Quarterly.) January.

Forty-One Years in India.
Ulster before the Union.
William Morris, Poet and Craftsman.
Algeria.
The " Pharsalia " of Lucan.
The Progress and Procedure of the Civil Courts of England.
What was the Gunpowder Plot ?
Rooks and Their Ways.

Newspapers, Statesman and the Public.
Financial Relations of Great Britain and Ireland.

Educational Review.—New York. February.

Child Study for Superintendents. Herman T. Lukens.
Teaching of French Language and Literature in France.
Centralizing Tendencies in State Educational Administration.—II. W. C. Webster.
Courses in Psychology for Normal Schools.—II. L. Witmer.
School Organization. E. P. Cubberley
A Rectorial Election at the Scottish Universities.

The Engineering Magazine.—New York. February.

Early American Maritime Power. Alexis de Tocqueville.
Standardizing the Testing of Iron and Steel. P. Kreuzpointer.
Some Important Mining Tunnels in Colorado. Thomas Tonge.
Relations of Street Cleaning to Good Paving. G. E. Waring, Jr.
Electric Central Stations vs. Isolated Plants. R. S. Hale.
Pioneer Locomotives in England and America. A. Mathews.
Advantages of Mechanical Stoking. A. E. Outerbridge, Jr.
Architecture of our Government Buildings. W. A. Aiken.
Examples of Successful Shop Management. Henry Roland.
Nickel Steel in Metallurgy, Mechanics and Armor. H. W. Raymond.

English Historical Review.—London. (Quarterly) January.

New Lights on the Divorce of Henry VIII. Continued. James Gairdner.
The Administration of the Navy from the Restoration to the Revolution.
D'André; A Royalist Spy During the Reign of Terror. J. H. Clapham.
Andrew Jackson and the National Bank. R. Seymour Long.

English Illustrated Magazine.—London. February.

The Extravagances of a Millionaire. X.
Lord Nelson; Our Great Naval Hero. Clark Russell.
Newstead Abbey; A Pilgrimage to Byron Land. Metcalfe Wood.
Some Newgate Episodes. J. Stephen.
Advance, Australia. W. A. Horn.
Domenico Tiburzi; The Last of the Italian Brigands.

The Expositor.—New York. February.

"The Mind of the Master." G. A. Chadwick.
Christ's Attitude to His Own Death. A. M. Fairbairn.
Christian Perfection.—I. Joseph A. Beet
Notes on Obscure Passages of the Prophets. T. K. Cheyne.
St. John's View of the Sabbath Rest.—I. G. Matheson.
The Linguistic History of the Old Testament. E. König.
The "Priest of Penitence." J. H. Wilkinson.

Fortnightly Review.—London. February.

The Position of the Government; The Handwriting on the Wall.
The New Irish Movement. Standish O'Grady
The Financial Relations of England and Ireland. Allan Innes.
How to Work at College. Professor F. Max Müller.
Coventry Patmore; The Praise of the Odes. Louis Garvin.
The Child in Recent English Literature. Professor Sully.
Reformatory and Industrial Schools. Lord Monkswell.
The Mission of Tennyson. W. S. Lilly.
Herbert Spencer and Darwin. Grant Allen.
Morals and Civilization. H. G. Wells.
The Girlhood of Maria Josepha Holroyd. Margaret L. Woods.
The Doom of Cane Sugar. Sir George Baden-Powell.
Pitt and the Eastern Question. W. B. Duffield.
An "Entente" with France. "Veteran."

The Forum.—New York. February.

Future of the Democratic Organization. David B. Hill.
The Present and Future of Cuba. Fidel G. Pierra.
Evils to be Remedied in our Consular Service. W. W. Rockhill.
Ladies' Clubs in London. Alice Zimmern.
The Results of Cardinal Satolli's Mission. Edward McGlynn.
Economy of Time in Teaching. J. M. Rice.
Speedy Financial and Currency Reform Imperative. C. N. Fowler.
The Cure for a Vicious Monetary Sytem. W. A. Peffer.
Poe's Opinion of "The Raven." Joel Benton.
The Criminal in the Open. Josiah Flynt.
The New Memoirs of Edward Gibbon. Frederic Harrison.

Free Review.—London. February.

The Blasphemy Laws. Frederick Verinder.
Balfour's "Foundations of Belief;" the Tory Religion. J. M. Robertson.
Cruelty to Animals; Inverted Humanitarianism. Geoffroy Mortimer.
The Influence of the Newspaper Press. Walter S. Sparrow.
Social Liberty. Concluded. J. Armsden.
Dr. Max Nordau's "Degeneration," etc.; Are we Insane?
Justice in England. E. R. Grain.
The English Sporting Instinct. Rosy Cross.
Imperial Federation and Imperial Policy. Arthur Cross.

Gentleman's Magazine.—London. February.

The Emperor of Annam and His Capital, Hué. Edward H. Parker.
On Journalistic Responsibility. Neil Wynn Williams.
Lugh, Somaliland. Lily Wolffsohn.
Women as Book Lovers. Continued. Rev. P. H. Ditchfield.
Frederick Lewis of Hanover. Alison Buckler.
Pickwickiana. Percy Fitzgerald.

Good Words.—London. February.

Victorian Literature. Andrew Lang.
Eccentricties in Head-Dress. N. Tuit.
St. Valentine's Day, One Hundred Years Ago. Fred. T. Jane.
The Bloodhound; Notable Dogs of the Chase. "St. Bernard."
A Night in the House of Lords. Michael MacDonagh.

Green Bag.—Boston. February.

Wills of Famous Americans.
Oaths. R. V. Rogers.
The Supreme Court of Wisconsin.—II. Edwin E. Bryant.

Gunton's Magazine.—New York. February.

Practical vs. Metaphysical Economics.
Decline of Cobdenism.
Walker's Contribution to Economics.
Indictment of Organized Charities.
American Standard of Living.
The Convict Labor Problem.
Anglo-American Arbitration Treaty.

Home and Country.—New York. February.

An American Painter in Munich. Edward T. Heyn.
Whist and Its Masters.—VII. R. F. Foster.
England as a Field for Artists. Charles Turner.

The Home Magazine.—Binghamton, N. Y. February.

Congressional Reporters.—I.
Battle Flags of the Revolution. W. R. Calver.
"The True George Washington." Dorothy Dean.

Homiletic Review.—New York. February.

The Indispensableness of Systematic Theology. B. B. Warfield.
How to Make People Familiar with Christ's Life. C. Geikie.
The Missionary Problem. E. F. Burr.
The Coming Revival—Signs of Its Coming. C. H. Payne.

Jewish Quarterly Review.—London. January.

The Mission of Judaism. Symposium.
Introduction to the Arabic Literature of the Jews. M. Steinschneider.
Unitarianism and Judaism in Their Relations to Each Other.
Art in the Synagogue. Prof. D. Kaufmann.
The Treatise on Eternal Bliss Attributed to Moses Maimûni. W. Bacher.
Another Word on the Dietary Laws. M. Hyamson.
The Sources of Josephus for the History of Syria. Adolf Bückler.

Journal of the Association of Engineering Societies.—Philadelphia. December.

Refrigeration. Alfred Siebert.
Recent Practice in Railroad Signaling. G. W. Blodgett.
The Galveston Harbor Works. W. J. Sherman.
Structural Strength of Ships. Joseph R. Oldham.
A Few Points of Engineering Interest Abroad. F. W. Blackford.

Kindergarten Magazine.—Chicago February.

Sarah B. Cooper and the Church Kindergarten. H. Butterworth.
National Congress of Mothers. Amalie Hofer.

Knowledge.—London. February.

Sixty Years of Astronomical Research. Agnes M. Clerke.
The Polar Bears at the Zoo. F. E. Beddard.
The Davy-Faraday Laboratory; a Pantheon of Science. J. Mills.
The Zodiacal Light. Lieut.-Col. E. E. Markwick.
Evidence of the Evolution of Stellar Systems. Dr. Isaac Roberts.

Leisure Hour.—London. February.

The Poetry of Coventry Patmore. With Portrait. John Dennis.
The United States Navy. Continued.
Northampton. W. J. Gordon.
Charlotte Brontë; the Life Story of a Genius. C. Kernahan.

Lend a Hand.—Boston. January.

Rates of Wages Paid under Public and Private Contract. E.
Recreation for the People. Charles F. Wingate.
Workingmen's Club and Institute Union. Hodgson Pratt.
The Indian Territory Problem.

London Quarterly Review.—London. January.

The Problem of Christian Unity.
Richard Brinsley Sheridan.
Mr. Gladstone's "Butler."
C. B. Upton's Hibbert Lectures "On the Bases of Religious Belief."
Sir Humphry Davy.
The Puritan Settlements in New England.
Earl Selborne.

Longman's Magazine.—London. February.

Northumbrian Rustics. P. Anderson Graham.
Archbishop Magee's "Life and Letters."

The Looker-On.—New York. February.

Giuseppe Verdi. William F. Apthorpe.
Outlook for the American Artist. Arthur Hoeber.
The Songs of Wales. Helen M. North.
The Picturesque in Music. Charles M. Skinner.

Lucifer.—London. January 15.

Evolution and Catholic Dogma. Dr. A. A. Wells.
The Sânkhya Philosophy. Continued. Bertram Keightley.
Among the Gnostics of the First Two Centuries. Continued. G. R. S. Mead.
St. Martin, the Unknown Philosopher. Coninued. Mrs. Cooper-Oakley.
Invisible Helpers. Concluded. C. W. Leadbeater.
Theosophy and Science. Prof. John Mackenzie.

Macmillan's Magazine.—London. February.

From Far Cathay; Malay Peninsula.
Political Parties in America.
Vanishing Paris.
The Coldstream Guards.

Manchester Quarterly.—London. January.

The Dramatic Dissensions of Ben Jonson, John Marston and Thomas Dekker.
Didactic Art in Literature. Lehmann J. Oppenheimer.
Round the Acropolis of Athens. W. V. Burgess.
Some Words on Dictionaries. Edmund Mercer.
Obscurity in Literature. Thomas Newbigging.

Menorah Monthly.—New York. February.

Ignoramus! Ignorabimus!
The Poetry of the Bible. Rudolph Grossman.

Metaphysical Magazine.—New York. February.

Duality of Man and Nature. C. S. Wake.
Intuition. B. F. Underwood.
The Kabbala and "Being."—XIX. C. H. A. Bjerregaard.
Analysis of Anger.—II. Aaron M. Crane.
Religious Science. Paul Avenel.
The Subjective and Objective Realms. L. C. Graham.
Church, Science and Natural Healing Methods.

Midland Monthly.—Des Moines, Iowa. February.

Nellie Grant Sartoris and Her Children. Juliette M. Babbitt.
John Brown and His Iowa Friends.—I. B. F. Gue.
A Sojourner's Impressions of Berlin. Adeliza Daniels.
On First Reading Christian Rossetti. Florence L. Snow.
Jamaica, the Land of Romance. Allan Eric.
The Tennessee Federation of Women's Clubs. Rose Cawood.
Grant's Life in the West. Col. J. W. Emerson.

Missionary Review of the World.—New York. February.

The Keswick Movement. Arthur T. Pierson.
The Siege of Tibet. F. B. Shaw.
China, Past, Present and Future. William Ashmore.
The Women of China—Heathen and Christian. Mrs. G. S. Hays.
Polygamous Applicants.—I. Daniel L. Gifford.
Barriers to Progress in China A. H. Smith.
European Extension of the Volunteer Movement. Donald Fraser.

National Review.—London. February.

The Overtaxation of Ireland. O'Conor Don.
Wordsworth's Youth. Leslie Stephen.
The Hidden Dangers of Cycling. Dr. Shadwell.
Bimetallism in Europe:
1. France. Edmond d'Artois.
2. Germany. Dr. Otto Arendt.
3. Great Britain. Lord Aldenham.
The Rebellion in the Philippine Islands. John Foreman.
Curates. Rev Anthony C. Deane.
Food Crops and Famine in India. W. E. Bear.
Lord Roberts in Afghanistan. Spenser Wilkinson

New Review.—London. February.

The New United Ireland. Standish O'Grady.
The Foreigner in the Farmyard. Continued. E. Williams.
The Wild Oats of Religion; the Future of the Voluntary Schools.
Ancient Bohemian Poetry. Francis Count Lützow.
Contemporary Heathen Gods in Heathen Religion. Frederick Boyle.
Barbey D'Aurevilly; Mediæval Knight. Charles Whibley.
South Africa and the Rhodes Committee. Henry Cust.
What to Do with Rhodesia. D. F. Du Toit.
German Policy in Central Africa.

Nineteenth Century.—London. February.

Urgent Questions for the Council of Defense. Lord Charles Beresford.
The Plague in India. Dr. Montagu Lubbock.
The London University Problem. Sir Joshua Fitch.
The True Nature of "Falsetto" Voice. E. Davidson Palmer.
Commercial Laundries. Mrs. Bernard Bosanquet and others.
Laundries in Religious Houses. Lady Frederick Cavendish.
Timber Creeping; Sport in the Carpathians. E. N. Buxton.
Recent Science. Prince Kropotkin.
Life in Poetry; Poetical Expression. Prof. Courthope.
Gibbon's Life and Letters. Herbert Paul.
Individualists and Socialists. Dean Freemantle.

North American Review.—New York. February.

Powers of the French President. Hannis Taylor.
The New Epoch and the Currency. George S. Morrison.
Woman Suffrage in England. Lady Dilke.
Medical Experts and the Homicide. Henry S. Williams.
The Cuba of the Far East. John Barrett.
The French Navy. M. Georges Clemenceau.
Will the South be Solid Again? Marion L. Dawson.
Speculation in Damage Claims. E. P. Prentice.
Can the United States Afford to Fight Spain?
Conservatism of the British Democracy. W. E. H. Lecky.
South Africa and Its Future. John H. Hammond.

The Open Court.—Chicago. February.

The Centenary of Theophilanthropy. M. D. Conway.
Lamarck and New-Lamarckianism. A. S. Packard.
Is There More Than One Buddhism? H. Dharmapála.
The Trinity Idea. Paul Carus.
The Mechanism of Sympathy. H. F. Rulison.

Outing.—New York. February.

The Wheel in Cuba. C. F. Sweeney.
Grouse Shooting in the Snow. R. B. Buckham.
Thro' the Land of the Marseillaise. Birge Harrison.
A Bohemian Couple A-wheeling. Alice Lee Moque.
Sportsmen's Dogs—The Setters. Ed. W. Sandys.
Recent Experiments in Infantry Bicycling Corps. J. A Moss.

The Outlook.—New York. February.

The Centenary of Franz Schubert. Kenyon West.
The Story of Gladstone's Life.—V. Justin McCarthy.
Edward Eggleston: An Interview.
Detroit: A Municipal Study. H. S. Pingree.
The General Federation of Women's Clubs. Ellen M. Henrotin.
Homes in City and Country. E. R. L. Gould.

Overland Monthly.—San Francisco. February.

King's River Cañon. Thomas Magee.
The Municipal Government of San Francisco. J. H. Stallard
The University of Idaho. W. K. Clement.
Should the California Missions Be Preserved. J. E. Bennett
The Story of an Inventor. William Walsh.
The Society of California Pioneers.—I. W. B. Farwell.
Seskiyou and Its Wealth.—II.

Pall Mall Magazine.—London. February.

Chatsworth. Rev. A. H. Malan.
Fox Hunting. Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire.
L'École de Saint Cyr. (In French.) Richard O'Monroy.
Napoleon's Invasion of Russia. H. D. Hutchinson.
King Oscar II. of Sweden. C. J. Cutcliffe Hyne.

The Photo-American.—New York. February.

Some Suggestions on Carbon Printing.
A Portable Dark Room. A. G. Robinson.
Over and Under Exposure. B. L. Donaldson.
Old Time Vignetting. R. P. Haines.
Stepping Stones to Photography. E. W. Newcomb.

Photo-Beacon.—Chicago. January.

Flash Light Portraiture.—IV. F. Dundas Todd.
Copyright and Reproduction. Walter Sprange.

Portraiture and Figure Studies.
Artistic Lighting.—IX.

Photographic Times.—New York. February.

Autobiographical Sketches. H. P. Robinson.
The Science of Photography. Chapman Jones.
Comparison of Orthochromatic Plates. S. H. Horgan.
Pure Black Tones on Collodion Paper. T. Von Norath.
Facts About Lenses. W. E. Henry.
Naturalistic Photography.—III. P. H. Emerson.

Presbyterian Quarterly.—Richmond, Va. January.

Regeneration Real, not Figurative. J. W. Primrose.
Matt. XXIV. and Prof. Milligan's Exegesis. Luther Link.
The Civil Sabbath. W. L. Nourse.
Literature and Worship of the Early Aryans. Dunlop Moore.
The Presbyteries and the Standard of Ministerial Education.
Aims and Conditions of Seminary Life. W. T. Hall.
The Elder in His Ecclestical Relations. R. E. Prime.

Quarterly Review.—London. January.

Edward Gibbon.
The Lord's Day.
The Sayings of Epicurus.
Eighteenth Century Reminiscences of Joshua and Caleb Parry.
Norfolk.
Cosmopolitans in the House of Commons.
Fathers of Literary Impressionism in England.
Modern Rifle Shooting.
Abraham Lincoln's War Policy.
Educational Fads.
The Political Transformation of Scotland.

Review of Reviews.—New York. February.

General Francis A. Walker: A Character Sketch. J. J. Spencer.
Francis A. Walker as a Public Man. Davis R. Dewey.
A Sketch of Rudyard Kipling. Charles D. Lanier.
Browning and the Larger Public
Significance of Browning's Message. F. W. Farrar.
Browning as a Poet of the Plain People. F. Herbert Stead.
A Plea for the Protection of Useful Men.
Government and Banking in Australasia.

Rosary Magazine.—New York. February.

Gerald Griffin as a Christian Brother. J. M. Harrington.
The Rosary and the Holy Eucharist. J. M. L. Monsabre.
Our Lady of Boulogne.—I. Lillian A. B. Taylor.
The President and the Rights of Christendom. William G. Dix.
John Dryden. Richard M. Johnston.

The Sanitarian.—New York. February.

Hygiene and Its Accessories. A. Jacobi.
The National Museum of Hygiene.
The Cistern—A Substitute for the Country Well. H. A. Bashore.
Water Supply and Sewage. C. O. Arey.
Milk Poisoning. Charles Douglas.
Myopia as the Result of Defective Light in School Rooms.
Consumptives Must Spit.
The Oriental Plague.

The School Review.—Chicago. February.

Natural Science in German High Schools.—II. J. E. Russell.
Tendency of Students to Omit College Course. A. F. Nightingale.
History of Secondary Education in the United States.—I.
The Michigan Schoolmaster's Club.

The Stenographer.—Philadelphia. February.

Shorthand in Newspaper Work. David Wolfe Brown.
Law Reporting. H. W. Thorne.
Talks on Teaching—VII. John Watson.

Strand Magazine.—London. January 15.

Life on a Greenland Whaler. Dr. A. Conan Doyle.
Lightning. J. Broome.
The Black Side of Animal Life.
A Child's Memories of Gad's Hill. Mary Angela Dickens.
Beer-Markers. G. Dollar.

Students' Journal.—New York. February.

Isaac Pitman, Deceased.

Sunday at Home.—London. February.

El-Azhar University; the Splendid Mosque. Mrs. Isabella F. Mayo.
The Till-El-Amarna Tablets. Sir E. Maunde Thompson.
Philip Melanchthon. Rev. G. Wilson.

Sunday Magazine.—London. February.

William Quarrier's Homes for Orphans in Scotland.
District Visiting in Old Cairo. Dora H. Cunnington.
Sunday Schools; the Nurseries of the Churches.
The Red Indians: Pagan and Christian. Dr. James Wells.
A Sunday at Sandringham. Arthur H. Beavan
The Club Doctor. Margaretta Byrde.

Temple Bar.—London. February.

Thomas Hood.
Swaledale.
The Dome in Architecture and Its Wanderings. J. C. Paget.
A Personal Experience of a Hurricane in Mauritius.
Oliver Goldsmith's Country in Ireland. Jane A. Leeper.

The United Service.—Philadelphia. January.

Society in Washington. Livingston Hunt.
Ball's Bluff. William R. Hamilton.
Rear-Admiral James Edward Jouett.
Some Experiences with the Cheyennes. G. A. Woodward.
The World Beneath the Ocean. Archer P. Crouch.

United Service Magazine.—London. February.

Queen Victoria's Influence Upon Foreign Affairs. J. Castell Hopkins.
The Retreat from Moscow and the Passage of the Beresina, 1812.
The Madagascar War. Col. C. R. St. Leger Shervinton.
The Growth of Napoleon. Major-Gen. Maurice.
Another Weak Point in Naval Administration. Charles M. Johnson.
Artillery Organization: For Reform. Major-Gen. T. B. Strange.
Artillery Reform. H.
The English Merchant Service as a Naval Reserve. P. E. Le Couteur.
Universal Service; Its Medical Aspects. Lieut.-Colonel Hill-Climo.
Infantry Inspections.
Our Comrades of Greater Britain. Colonel E. T. H. Hutton.
The Recruiting Problem. Vinculum.

Westminster Review.—London. February.

William Morris, Poet and Revolutionist. D. F. Harmigan.
Nationalizing the Lifeboat Service. E. H. Bayley.
A Study in Burns and Highland Mariology. Robert M. Lockhart.
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Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in the Index.

AP.	American Amateur Photographer.	Ed.	Education.	MI.	Monthly Illustrator.
AHReg.	American Historical Register.	EdRL.	Educational Review. (London).	MM.	Munsey's Magazine.
AHR.	American Historical Review.	EdRNY.	Educational Review. (New York).	Mus.	Music.
AMC.	American Magazine of Civics.	EngM.	Engineering Magazine.	NatM.	National Magazine.
AAPS.	Annals of the Am. Academy of Political Science.	EI.	English Illustrated Magazine.	NatR.	National Review.
AJS.	American Journal of Sociology.	Exp.	Expositor.	NEM.	New England Magazine.
AMon.	American Monthly.	FR.	Fortnightly Review.	NewR.	New Review.
APS.	Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.	F.	Forum.	NW.	New World.
ARec.	Architectual Record.	FreeR.	Free Review.	NC.	Nineteenth Century.
A.	Arena.	FrL.	Frank Leslie's Monthly	NAR.	North American Review.
AA.	Art Amateur.	GM.	Gentleman's Magazine.	OD.	Our Day.
AI.	Art Interchange.	G.	Godey's.	O.	Outing.
Ata.	Atalanta.	GBag.	Green Bag.	OM.	Overland Monthly.
AM.	Atlantic Monthly.	GMag.	Gunton's Magazine.	PMM.	Pall Mall Magazine.
BA.	Bachelor of Arts.	Harp.	Harper's Magazine.	PRev.	Philosophical Review.
BankL.	Bankers' Magazine. (London).	HomR.	Homiletic Review.	PA.	Photo-American.
BankNY.	Bankers' Magazine. (New York.)	IJE.	Internat'l Journal of Ethics.	PB.	Photo-Beacon.
BW.	Biblical World.	IA.	Irrigation Age.	PT.	Photographic Times.
BSac.	Bibliotheca Sacra.	JAES.	Journal of the Ass'n of Engineering Societies.	PL.	Poet-Lore.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.	JMSI.	Journal of the Military Service Institution.	PRR.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review.
BTJ.	Board of Trade Journal.	JPEcon.	Journal of Political Economy.	PQ.	Presbyterian Quarterly.
BRec.	Bond Record.	K.	Knowledge.	QJEcon.	Quarterly Journal of Economics.
Bkman.	Bookman. (New York).	LHJ.	Ladies' Home Journal.	QR.	Quarterly Review.
CanM.	Canadian Magazine.	LAH.	Lend a Hand.	RR.	Review of Reviews.
CFM.	Cassell's Family Magazine.	LH.	Leisure Hour.	R.	Rosary.
CasM.	Cassier's Magazine.	Lipp.	Lippincott's Magazine.	San.	Sanitarian.
CW.	Catholic World.	Long.	Longman's Magazine.	SRev.	School Review.
CM.	Century Magazine.	LQ.	London Quarterly Review.	Scots.	Scots Magazine.
CJ.	Chambers's Journal.	LuthQ.	Lutheran Quarterly.	Scrib.	Scribner's Magazine.
CRev.	Charities Review.	McCl.	McClure's Magazine.	Sten.	Stenographer.
Chaut.	Chautauquan.	Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine.	Str.	Strand Magazine.
CR.	Contemporary Review.	Men.	Menorah Monthly.	SJ.	Students' Journal.
C.	Cornhill.	MetM.	Metaphysical Magazine.	SunH.	Sunday at Home.
Cosmop.	Cosmopolis.	MR.	Methodist Review.	SunM.	Sunday Magazine.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan.	MidM.	Midland Monthly.	TB.	Temple Bar.
Dem.	Demorest's Family Magazine.	MisH.	Missionary Herald.	US.	United Service.
D	Dial.	MisR.	Missionary Review of World.	USM.	United Service Magazine.
DR.	Dublin Review.	Mon.	Monist.	WR.	Westminster Review.
ER.	Edinburgh Review.	M.	Month.	WPM.	Wilson's Photographic Magazine.
				YR.	Yale Review.

[It has been found necessary to restrict this Index to periodicals published in the English language. All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS, EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW.

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Photographed by flashlight in the Cabinet Room, at the White House, by C. M. Bell.

William McKinley. Lyman J. Gage. Joseph J. McKenna. John Sherman. John D. Long. James Wilson. Russell A. Alger. Cornelius N. Bliss. James A. Gary.

PRESIDENT McKINLEY AND HIS CABINET.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

VOL. XV. NEW YORK, APRIL, 1897. No. 4.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

An Era of Good Feeling

Never since the days of Madison and Monroe has a President of the United States entered upon the duties of his office in such an atmosphere of good-will and confidence as that which surrounds Mr. McKinley. Everybody seems to wish him well. Even those who were arrayed against him in the recent campaign are disposed to have it understood that they shall make no captious criticisms, and shall oppose him only in so far as they must for the sake of conscience and principle. We are not aware that there is an important newspaper in Boston, New York, Chicago or San Francisco that has adopted toward the new administration a tone of aggressive hostility. Further than that, indeed, we do not know of a single important newspaper published in any city—north, south, east or west—that is showing bitterness or spite in its discussion of the new *régime* at Washington. Nor is there even very much of that kind of mild and negative hostility which consists of disparagement by means of faint praise and skeptical suggestion. The country seems, indeed, to have entered upon a veritable era of good feeling. President McKinley's personal qualities give him a singular fitness for precisely such an era. Throughout his congressional career, those qualities secured for him the esteem alike of Republican and Democratic members of the House. Mr. McKinley is tactful, considerate, genuinely frank and sympathetic, always approachable, even-tempered, with a genius for seeing the best side of people and things, and most happily free from any trace of morbid egotism or self consciousness. There are men so constituted that they can go about the work of life with a cheery forgetfulness of self, their minds being fixed upon the work itself. The new President seems to be a man of that kind of temperament.

Two Extreme Types.

In personal traits and disposition, Mr. McKinley and his predecessor represent abso lute extremes. Mr. Cleveland grew more and more conservative, unapproachable, sensitive and self conscious. In every message, document and public utterance of Mr. Cleveland, there was always revealed that somewhat painful sense of his own personal responsibility. The Executive had become constantly more hedged in and mysterious. The old public path across the White House grounds was barred up. Extra policemen, unwonted sentries, and undreamed of contingents of secret service men and detectives were requisitioned to keep the person of the President the better guarded against the intrusion of his fellow-citizens. Mr. Thurber, as private secretary, seemed for four years to be chiefly occupied in mystifying reporters and correspondents as to Mr. Cleveland's comings and goings, and in excluding callers from his presence,—senators and representatives being excluded along with the unofficial herd. The process was successful; for at length the public ceased to intrude, and the callers,—including the senators and congressmen,—kept scrupulously away from the White House. Every President must work out his own method for himself; and all reasonable people are ready to believe that Mr. Cleveland's method was, in his judgment, the one which enabled him best to do his duty and serve the country. Mr. McKinley's method, to be successful, must of course be natural to the man. An assumed affability for the sake of popularity will not in the end strengthen the hand or hold of any President. But Mr. McKinley's affability seems to be a part of his nature; and its indulgence does not apparently exhaust his vitality. Instead of interposing all sorts of obstacles between the public and himself as Mr. Cleveland did, Mr. McKinley has adopted precisely the opposite plan. Perhaps he reasons that the great human tide flowing toward the White House must have some eventual metes and bounds, and that the most logical plan will be to remove every barrier in order that the flow may the sooner spend itself. Furthermore, the President gives himself the pleasure and benefit of a long walk through the public streets every afternoon. His face thus becomes familiar, and the public will the sooner learn to understand that in those hours when he is not visible he has a right to deal uninterruptedly with affairs of state. He has already shown that he can systematize his work, keep certain hours for certain duties, assign tasks to his advisers, and make good use of the services of other men. It is, there-

fore, not rash to predict, from the beginning already made, that Mr. McKinley will prove an efficient administrator, while keeping in touch with the public, and retaining that remarkable popularity which belongs to a man of his wholesome and normal personality, with his apparent forgetfulness of himself.

Inauguration Courtesies.

The good-will which all men instinctively entertain toward Mr. McKinley was not lacking on the part of his predecessor. A more courteous transfer of the reins of executive authority has never been witnessed in any country. The whole process was exceedingly creditable to the men concerned, and also to our institutions and our people. There was the ring of genuineness in Mr. Cleveland's cordial reception of Mr. McKinley, while every member of the new Cabinet would unquestionably bear the strongest testimony to the fine spirit and practical helpfulness with which the retiring Cabinet officers made over their portfolios. There was no emptiness or sham in the courteous expressions of mutual respect that passed between the members of the old and the new administration. The outgoing Cabinet heads had nothing to conceal or gloss over. Every man had performed his duty with fidelity and could give a good account of his stewardship. Furthermore, every one of these retiring ministers perceived that he was making way for a man of calibre and of character. Everything possible was done to make the transition pleasant and easy. Mr. Carlisle could not have been more helpful and courteous if Mr. Gage had been his own personal choice for a place from which he was voluntarily retiring. Mr. Olney in like manner placed his valuable services wholly at the convenience of Mr. Sherman. Secretary Lamont's welcome to General Alger was hospitality itself. Mr. Wilson personally inducted Mr. Gary into the mysteries of the Postal service, and thus without exception each one of the eight new Cabinet officers was without jar or friction brought into relationship with the great, smoothly-running machine of national administration.

A Gentle Transition.

It is highly interesting to note the fact that the Republican administration superseded the Democratic by the change of only ten men—namely, the President, the President's Secretary and the eight Cabinet officers. Furthermore, it was perfectly evident to all observers that the whole machinery of administration could have been carried on for an indefinite time without any further appointments, except as vacancies were created by death or by voluntary withdrawal from the public service. It is proper enough that a considerable number of places should change with the incoming of a new administration; but, under circumstances like those existing this year, the public service requires no haste in appointing new men to office. Any one intimate with the tone of party discussion during the past twenty-four years must recognize certain great advances that have come about in our public life. For example, in no quarter has there been any serious doubt thrown upon the honesty and general efficiency of public administration during recent years. There has been no talk of "turning the rascals out." Mr. McKinley's Cabinet will not have to search the books for evidence that Democratic administration under Mr. Cleveland was not honest and decent. It is an immense relief to have lived through that whole period, and to feel that in the United States, as in England, while there may be great and vital differences of opinion about topics of legislation and matters of large policy, there is no question seriously raised about the common honesty and good faith of either great party in carrying on the ordinary business of the country. There was some attempt to make scandal about the placing of loans by Mr. Cleveland and his Secretary of the Treasury; but the great public never believed for a moment that the Cleveland administration was purposely sacrificing public to private ends. We had an honest government under President Harrison, and we had an honest government under Mr. Cleveland. Everybody of normal intelligence believes that we shall have an honest government under Mr. McKinley. In fact we have always had honest and upright men in the presidential chair, but there have been times when party feeling and prejudice have gone to such lengths that public confidence has been sadly shaken.

"Spoils" and Party Spirit.

In our opinion the spoils system, more than anything else, was responsible for those excesses of partisanship. Next to the spoils system, was the survival of sectional prejudice, and the existence of various questions and issues growing out of the Civil War. Recent tendencies are steadily making for the disappearance of the old sectional line of cleavage, and partisanship is fast disappearing from the domain of the public service. The thing which in other days made the large postmasterships, collectorships, pension agencies, and internal-revenue posts so much scrambled for by politicians, was the patronage that they carried with them. For in those halcyon days of looting and plunder, the postmaster of New York might turn out not only all the office force, but also all the letter-carriers, in order to make room for perhaps two thousand political adherents of his own or of his faction, while the collector of the port had a like authority. But those times are gone forever; and with the disappearance of political henchmen from the rank and file, there seems more and more an incongruity in having mere patronage-disbursing politicians at the top. If there is anything perfectly clear at the present moment in the United States, it is the overwhelming character of that public opinion which would have Mr. McKinley make his appointments on the ground of conspicuous fitness for the duties of the places to be filled. Mere partisanship at the present moment happens to be

Photo by Bell, Washington.

Mr. Lamont. Mr. Olney. Mr. Cleveland. Mr. Carlisle. Mr. Harmon.
Mr. Francis. Mr. Wilson. Mr. Herbert. Mr. Morton.

THE LATEST PICTURE OF MR. CLEVELAND AND THE RETIRING CABINET.

at a very low ebb, while genuine patriotism is a strong and pervasive sentiment.

Now for Steps Forward.

It is therefore a most auspicious moment for the exercise of great forbearance on the part of the new administration in the matter of removals from office, and for the perfecting of the administrative machinery for business purposes. A better Cabinet than Mr. McKinley's for just such a task has not been appointed by any president. It is a group of men remarkably familiar with large affairs and transactions, and thoroughly accustomed to the carrying on of business under the most efficient systems. In the whole history of the country, no man ever took the helm of the Treasury Department who was so well trained in the management of great financial matters as Mr. Gage. In like manner Mr. Bliss, Mr. Gary, and Mr. Alger are business men accustomed to the organization and administration of large enterprises. The Cabinet as a whole carries with it an immense prestige and influence, not derived from politics but from personal success and standing in the community. This, then, is the psychological moment for readjustment of public policies along safe, conservative and patriotic lines, in a spirit free from all the ugliness and bitterness of party feeling. It is a time for the revision of the revenues, and above all is it a time for the correction of the most serious faults in the currency system. The administration has the confidence of the country, it has courage, it has capacity, and it has no fanatical partisan or sectional feeling whatsoever. It ought therefore to be the instrument for great improvements in our administrative work and in our general economic conditions. If the Senate will but work with the Cabinet, ceasing to obstruct and defy and destroy, and giving itself for a time to the promotion of constructive and useful policies, we ought within a year to enter upon a period of business prosperity and of regained international prestige.

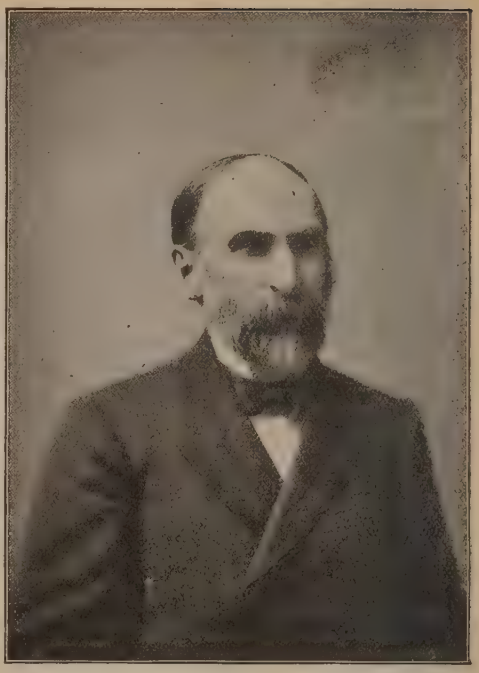
The Extra Session and the Tariff.

It was well understood that the condition of the revenues would, in Mr. McKinley's judgment, require an immediate session of the new Congress. In his inaugural address the President removed all doubt on that score by declaring March 15 to be the date fixed upon for the special session. The re election of Mr. Reed as Speaker for another congressional term was a foregone conclusion. Since the leading Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee of the

expiring Congress had been re-elected, it was also well understood that the make-up of that important committee would not be essentially altered, and that Mr. Dingley, having preferred not to go into the Cabinet, would keep his place as Chairman. In anticipation, therefore, of the extra session of the new Fifty fifth Congress, Mr. Dingley and his Republican colleagues of the Ways and Means Committee had been steadily working upon a new tariff measure. They had allowed various interests to appear before the committee at public hearings, and had worked industriously in private sessions. The new bill was ready for presentation to the House as soon as it was convened. This method, evidently, had saved a great deal of time. Four months had elapsed since Mr. McKinley's election, and there had been abundant opportunity for consultation with him upon the main features of the new tariff bill. It was obviously desirable that the new measure should provide fifty or sixty million dollars a year more than the Wilson-Gorman tariff now in force. It was also deemed desirable that the reciprocity features of the McKinley tariff of 1890—which had begun to operate so advantageously, and which were so ruthlessly abandoned by the Wilson bill,—should, so far as possible, be revived. The abrogation of those features was not merely a matter of domestic policy. It seemed, indeed, a rather ill-mannered and wholly unnecessary breach of essential good faith toward the countries which had entered into treaty relations with us in pursuance of the reciprocity plan. Those nations had to a greater or less extent readjusted their domestic revenue laws and arrangements to meet the results of the reciprocity treaties; and the manner in which the policy was abandoned by this country seemed a cheap display of mere party antagonism. It will be quite possible to resuscitate the system.

The Dingley Measure.

The very last thing that a long suffering country wants is the principle of party retaliation in a tariff bill. There has been quite too much of that, in times past, on both sides. The greatest care ought to be taken this year to avoid extremes that would provoke reaction. What the business community asks for is the prompt passage of a moderate bill, and then a long period of freedom from tariff agitation. We are not yet prepared to express a set of definite opinions about the new Dingley bill ; for its provisions in detail are not to be mastered without considerable study. It is believed by Republican tariff experts that this bill, from their point of view, is the most scientific and the best co-ordinated that the country has ever been asked to adopt. It considerably increases the tariff on sugar, with a view to adding thereby twenty or thirty million dollars to the revenue, while also affording protection for the farmers and capitalists who want to try thoroughly the experiment of developing a great American beet-sugar industry. The bounty system is not to be tried again.



MR. DINGLEY, CHIEF AUTHOR OF THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

The Question of Wool.

The fiercest storm of discussion will rage about the wool and woollen schedules. Four distinct interests are concerned—namely, the producers of wool, the manufacturers of woollen goods, the importers of woollen goods, and the great public that simply asks how the price of clothing is to be affected. Under the present Wilson tariff, the foreign mills and the New York importers have prospered hugely. The farmers who raise sheep complain loudly of the disastrous effects of free wool. The American manufacturers of woollen goods usually secure favorable treatment under all tariffs. The whole question of wool is the most complicated and difficult that the tariff-framers ever have to deal with. The Dingley schedules may be modified, but undoubtedly wool will be taken from the free list.

The Bill in General.

The new measure contains some irritating clauses that its framers can hardly expect to enact into law. For instance, public opinion will not consent to the unqualified re-establishment of a high duty upon works of art. There have been serious abuses,—best understood by the custom-house officials,—of the present free-art clause ; but surely some line can be drawn that will correct abuses and mollify the indignant friends of American æsthetic progress. The country had no reason to expect from the present Ways

and Means Committee anything but a frankly Republican protective tariff. As such, this bill would seem in the main to be well drawn ; although discretion would doubtless call for a somewhat lower average of duties. It has been the effort of the committee to substitute specific for ad valorem rates wherever possible. The measure accords to the President a large discretion in the making of reciprocity treaties. It was expected that the House

MR. BAILEY OF TEXAS, NEW LEADER OF THE DEMOCRATIC OPPOSITION IN THE HOUSE.

would complete its debate on the Dingley bill and take a final vote on the measure at three o'clock on Wednesday, March 31. Thus the bill would reach the Senate on the first day of April.

What Will the Senate Do?

The Senate would give the country a most agreeable surprise if, in the matter of this new tariff legislation, it should forego its interminable debating and act in a prompt and business-like fashion. The country is clamoring for the adoption by the Senate of a new set of rules to provide for limitation of debates, do away with filibustering and obstruction, and restore the dignity and high reputation that the Sen ate once enjoyed. Vice-President Hobart, as the presiding officer of the Senate, can do something, perhaps, to facilitate the transaction of business. It is believed that there will be a working majority in the Senate in favor of some kind of a Republican tariff bill, although the difficulty of bringing the business to a conclusion within a reasonable length of time is fully recognized. The Senate affects to be quite aghast over the robustness of the protec tionism that pervades the Dingley bill, and is proposing to amend it with drastic thoroughness and with no particular eagerness to reach a conclusion. It happens, however, that the country has a higher opinion of the disinterestedness and wisdom of the House than of the Senate. The Wilson bill was a logical measure when it left the House, but it was a mangled and meaningless hodge-podge when it came back from the Senate with six hundred amendments attached to it. Of late years, the lobbyists and selfish interests rely upon the Senate rather than upon the House. One month should be quite long enough for consideration of the Dingley bill in the Senate. Unfortunately there is reason to fear that the debate will run on for three months.

The Balance of Parties in the Senate.

It remains to be seen who will permanently fill senatorial seats to succeed Mr. Call of Florida, Mr. Blackburn of Kentucky, and Mr. Mitchell of Oregon. The complexion of the Senate as respects a Republican tariff policy is now thought to be about 48 in favor of it and 42 against it. On a future consideration of currency questions, the Republican and sound-money strength is expected to be almost exactly half of the Senate. Senator Kyle of South Dakota, who has secured re election mainly by virtue of Republican votes in the Legislature, is expected to act in the main with the Republicans,—that is to say, to favor a Republican tariff policy and to abstain from obstructive tactics. He will, it may be assumed, act independently on questions which involve his views of currency, coinage, and bank ing. It is possible that his attitude will be taken by several other Senators from the west who would consider themselves Republicans but for the money question. Undoubtedly Mr. Hanna, who has by virtue of appointment of the governor of Ohio stepped into the senatorial seat left vacant by Mr, Sherman, has deemed it a prime object in seeking a place in the Senate to use his great organizing talent in helping to bring the Upper House into general conformity with the policies of the new administration. The Vice-President, Mr. Hobart, in his capacity as president of the Senate, is also evidently hoping to be able to exert some influence in favor of business-like methods, and of the orthodox Republican programmes.

The National Balance-Sheet.

The legislative record of the last Congress is not an important one. It did not even succeed in its closing session in completing the appropriation bills. Several of these were left over to an extra session of the new Congress. They were, however, nearly enough completed to make it proper to state that the last Congress intended to vote $527,500,000, for the ex-

penditures of the coming year. The appropriation made for the previous year was $516,000,000. One of the largest appropriation bills sent in the last days of Congress to Mr. Cleveland for his signature was the Sundry Civil bill, providing for the expenditure of some $53,000,000. This included a large amount for rivers and harbors, and an immense variety of appropriations for all sorts of things. Mr. Cleveland failed to sign this, and two other regular appropriation bills. The government's income, on the average, during the Cleveland administration was not far from $450,000,000 a year, while the ordinary expenditure was $500,000,000 a year. The total shortage of the four years was nearly $200,000,000. This has been paid out of the money which Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Carlisle secured by the sale of bonds and the increase of the permanent interest bearing debt. The total amount of money obtained from the sale of bonds was nearly $300,000,000. A great part of the bonds were sold to a New York and European syndicate for about seven per cent. premium. If the government should replenish its revenues, and then use the surplus in the Treasury to buy and cancel those same bonds which were so recently sold for 1.07, it would have to pay probably not a point less than 1.25. Indeed, with the establishment of confidence in the purpose of the United States to maintain the gold standard, those bonds would command even a higher price in the market. They were sold at an exceedingly unfortunate time. There is reason to believe that if Mr. Cleveland had vetoed the Wilson-Gorman tariff, with its income-tax appendage and its subserviency to the sugar trust and other special influences, there would never have been any occasion for the sale of bonds in this time of peace. In his attitude toward the Sundry Civil and other appropriation bills, Mr. Cleveland would seem to have reflected upon the action of Congress in voting so much money. But Mr. Cannon, as Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, has called pointed attention to the fact that the appropriations made by Congress fell many million dollars short of the amounts submitted to Congress, and asked for in the estimates which Mr. Cleveland allowed his own executive departments to prepare and present. In other words, we have the spectacle of the Executive department asking the Legislature to grant certain large sums of money for specified purposes, and then solemnly vetoing the grants with an implied rebuke for extravagance. Mr. Cannon's presentation of the facts may not be entirely impartial, but it has a certain measure of undeniable truth.

The Immigration Bill Again.

In general legislation, apart from the regular appropriations, the two matters of most sweeping importance that were before the last Congress were the National Bankruptcy bill and the bill providing for an educational restriction upon foreign immigration. The Bankruptcy bill did not reach final action in the Senate, and the Immigration bill, which had passed both Houses in the form finally agreed upon by conference committees, was vetoed by Mr. Cleveland on grounds which struck not merely at details of the bill but assailed every principle upon which it was constructed. He regarded the bill as a tissue of absurdities in the methods it provided for the enforcement of an educational test. But still further, he denied emphatically the value of the educational test in any form, as a principle upon which to sift immigrants. The measure has been promptly reintroduced without change in both Houses, and it is well understood in Washington that it will receive Mr. McKinley's signature and become a law. It is true that the measure would be a very difficult one to enforce if its provisions should be seriously tested in great numbers of instances. But this will hardly be necessary, inasmuch as the chief effect of the bill will be preventive. Its terms will speedily become known to intending immigrants in Europe, and the steamship companies will not be likely to make trouble and expense for themselves by bringing doubtful cases across the sea. Naturally, where doubt exists, they will reject. This being the case, the law ought to work quite smoothly at our own ports of entry. At least, it is worth trying.

Senator Nelson's Bankruptcy Bill.

The extra session, besides passing the appropriation bills, which failed of completion at the hands of the expiring Congress, and besides taking up the tariff question, opened the flood-gates at once to new bills and general legislation. If any great matter, next to the tariff bill, deserves prompt handling, it is the subject of a national bankruptcy law. A number

SENATOR NELSON OF MINNESOTA.

of bankruptcy bills are pending, and it is not easy for the laymen to understand all their provisions. The Torrey bill, which has been under discussion for so long, would seem to have as its underlying motive the benefit of the creditor as against the debtor; and its firmest support comes from New England and the Atlantic seaboard. Senator Knute Nelson of Minnesota has presented a bankruptcy bill which is avowedly intended not to provide further or additional machinery for the collection of debts, but rather to help thousands of active and energetic business men, particularly in the West and South, to obtain a discharge from the debts they are unable to pay, in order that they may take a fresh start. Senator Nelson has as high a sense of honor and integrity as any man in the country; and there is no suspicion in his bill of an attempt to aid rascals to avoid the payment of just debts. But, as Mr. Nelson points out, the very men to whose vigor and enterprise the West has owed its prosperity in the past are the ones most deeply involved in the frightful business reaction against which no ordinary prudence could have guarded, and for the results of which these men cannot be held blameworthy. As matters stand, they can neither pay their debts on the one hand, nor can they on the other hand proceed to do business with their undischarged obligations hanging over their heads. Mr. Nelson declares that in the end the creditors of these men would gain most by their immediate liquidation and relief from old obligations. In some form, a bankruptcy law should be enacted. It would be an important factor in the restoration of good times.

Pohto by Bell.

SENATOR DAVIS OF MINNESOTA.

The Amended Arbitration Treaty.

All pending measures in either House of Congress lose status and have to be taken up anew when one congressional period succeeds another. Thus the general arbitration treaty with England, which was in the hands of the Senate, had to be considered *de novo* by the Committee on Foreign Relations, and once more reported back to the chamber. Mr. Sherman having gone into the Cabinet, Senator Davis of Minnesota succeeds to the chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations. He has reported the treaty, with amendments which do not affect its scope, but which greatly alter what are termed its administrative features. Mr. Davis has defended the amendments in a speech of marked ability. The changes require that the approval of the Senate should be obtained whenever, under the treaty, the President proposes to submit a particular question to arbitration. In designating the arbitrators, the President will not be limited to the membership of the Supreme Court, but may select other jurists of repute. The name of King Oscar is omitted, on the ground that there is no necessity for naming an umpire in advance, any more than for naming the arbitrators. We can see no serious objection to any of these amendments, although, on the other hand, none of them seems to us to be necessary. Mr. Davis' practical point was that about nine-tenths of the senators would have opposed the treaty unless the Senate were to share with the President the responsibility for applying the treaty's provisions to particular cases. After all, it must be remembered that the British prime minister could never, on his part, make application of the treaty, without the full moral support of Parliament. For the prime minister holds executive authority from one day to another only by virtue of parliamentary approval. As the treaty was originally drawn, the American President had a far more complete and isolated power bestowed upon him than could ever be exercised by the prime minister of Great Britain. The amendments proposed by Senator Davis to some extent equalize the situation. The President of the United States will act in conjunction with his Cabinet by the advice and consent of the Senate. The Prime Minister of England will act in concurrence with his Cabinet, and of necessity, as always, with the approval and consent of the House of Commons. The friends of arbitration need not consider that the treaty has been spoiled or emasculated. Its ratification as amended will be eminently satisfactory.

Cincinnatus Back to His Plow.

President Cleveland's new home is at Princeton, New Jersey, where he distinguished himself so greatly at the sesquicentennial celebration. It is understood that he will to some extent occupy himself with legal practice. Mr. Olney was invited by President Eliot to fill the chair of International Law in Harvard University, but he preferred to return to his large law practice in Boston. The retiring Postmaster General, the Hon. William L. Wilson, has, however, accepted an educational appointment, and will at the end of the present college year assume the duties of the Presidency of the Washington and Lee University at Lexington, Virginia. This venerable institution secured the late General Robert E. Lee as its president after the war. Mr. Lamont returns to his business connections in New York; Mr. Harmon resumes law practice in Cincinnati; Mr.

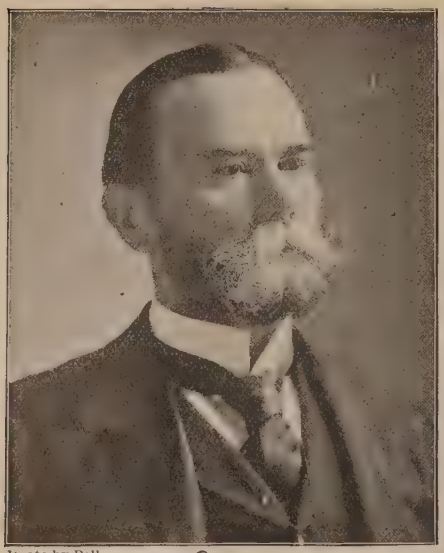


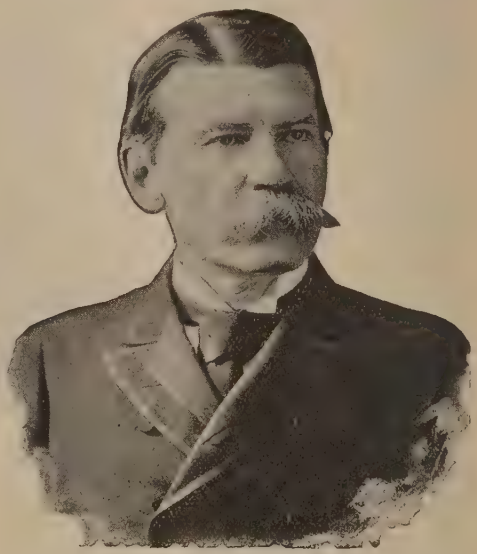
Photo by Bell.
COL. JOHN HAY, AMBASSADOR TO LONDON.

Francis returns to St. Louis; Mr. Herbert, it is reported, will practice law, and Mr. Morton, Secretary of Agriculture, will retreat to his Nebraska home, Arbor Lodge. Thus a group of extemporized statesmen who, only a month ago, were engaged in administering the affairs of the foremost nation of the world, have all become plain private citizens once more, and have taken up the ordinary tasks of life as if they had never held exalted stations.

Appointments at Washington.

Of the completion of Mr. McKinley's Cabinet we have treated at length in another part of this number of the REVIEW. The Cabinet selections were promptly and unanimously approved by the Senate, and they have met with very favorable comment from the public at large. It is evidently Mr. McKinley's intention to proceed slowly with other appointments. Apparently, he is determined not to gratify representatives and senators by finding places for their importunate constituents who have flocked to Washington, until the law-makers have passed the Tariff bill and replenished the public treasury. Early in the month there were great numbers of office seekers at Washington, but their ranks have steadily thinned. A majority of them had no comprehension of the extent to which the Civil Service rules had superseded the old patronage system. It may be suspected that this new Cabinet, which is by no means friendly to the spoils system, finds itself at some points considerably embarrassed and hampered by the effects of Mr. Cleveland s sweeping order of last May. It is doubtless believed that a little more

Photo by Bell.
GEN. DRAPER OF MASSACHUSETTS,
Proposed for Italian Mission.

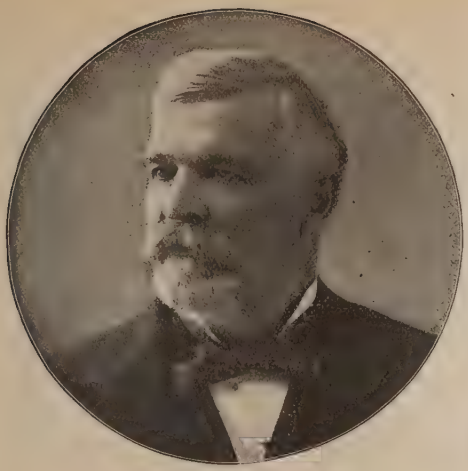


GEN. HORACE PORTER, AMBASSADOR TO PARIS.

freedom and latitude would make for efficiency. But any criticisms they might pass would apply only to a few limited spots in the public service. They have no disposition to bring back the bad old times of head-chopping and patronage. They will be content in the meantime to administer the departments with the men they find already at work. Even such political and discretionary officials as the Assistant Secretaries are not being changed with rapidity.

The Diplomatic Posts.

The narrowing chance for appointment to a good place in the public service at home has naturally had the effect to increase the number of office seekers who would like to go abroad as consuls, or even in a higher capacity. But the President seems to be in no great haste to fit out a brand new diplomatic service. The lower posts in the consular service are now protected under a merit system which the State Department has adopted on its own account; but the more lucrative consulates are available for patronage. The best of these places is the Consul-general-



GEN. WM. M'KINLEY OSBORNE.

ship at London, and this office is always treated as a political plum. It goes to the Honorable William McKinley Osborne, secretary of the National Campaign Committee, who is a cousin of the President, was his boyhood playmate, went into the army in the same regiment, and has been intimately associated with Mr. McKinley throughout their subsequent careers. The post of Consul-general at Paris is another desirable one, and this good gift has been assigned to the Hon. J. K. Gowdy of Indiana, a well-known politician. The designation of Col. John Hay to be Mr. Bayard's successor as Ambassador at London has been well received at home, and very greatly lauded in the English press. His portraits were published in the illustrated papers of London as the coming Ambassador before it was known here at home that he was to have the place. Col. Hay was one of the private secretaries of President Lincoln, and with Mr. Nicolay, another of Mr. Lincoln's secretaries, he wrote the *Century's* elaborate history of Lincoln and the war period. He is best known in England by his dialect poems. He is a man of culture and ability and will represent the United States in the most creditable manner. After the war he lived abroad for some years, filling subordinate diplomatic positions. He is originally from Indiana, but has lived in Washington for many years. Several citizens of New York were aspirants for the London post; but New York is sufficiently recognized in the choice of Gen. Horace Porter for the Ambassadorship at Paris. Gen. Por-

PROFESSOR MANATT,
Proposed for Greek Mission.

(Drawn by De Lipman for the N. Y. *Journal*.)

OFFICE-SEEKERS WAITING AT THE WHITE HOUSE TO SEE MR. M'KINLEY.

PRINCE GEORGE OF GREECE.

ter's qualifications are too obvious to need mention. He has of late been a conspicuous figure in the public eye, and the approaching ceremonies to commemorate the completion of the tomb of Gen. Grant will have brought him further honor and recognition. For Gen. Porter, who was a member of the staff of Gen. Grant, and whose valuable reminiscences of that great commander are now appearing in the *Century Magazine*, was chiefly instrumental in securing the funds with which to erect the magnificent mausoleum on the Riverside Drive. Gen. Draper of Massachusetts is named by rumor for the Italian post, although no announcement has been made as these pages go to the press. The mission to Greece has some special interest by reason of the present crisis in that corner of Europe, and Professor Manatt of Brown University is prominently named for the place. Professor Manatt, who was Consul at Athens during the Harrison administration, is a distinguished classical and archæological scholar, who has all the other desirable qualifications. In our book notes, by the way, will be found a notice of his new work on the "Mycenæan Age," a beautiful volume on old Greek life and art, from the press of Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

The Greco-Cretan Situation.

Since our record closed last month the war-clouds have grown steadily more ominous over the Greco-Cretan centre of disturbance, although the threatened war storm has not yet burst. The chief incidents day by day will be found briefly chronicled in our "Record of Current Events." The six great powers of Europe have managed to appear in the main unanimous, although behind the scenes there has been much jealousy and discord. Although the powers had instructed the Greeks not to land in Crete the troops which were embarked at Athens under the command of Colonel Vassos, and which were transported with the escort of Prince George's little navy, the mandate of Europe was disregarded, and the troops duly took possession of Crete on February 15. These Greek troops, reinforcing the fierce fighting bands of the Christian Cretan insurgents, quickly had the island under their control; and the Mohammedan rulers, with the garrisons of Turkish troops, were driven behind the fortications of three or four coast towns, where they were besieged by large bodies of insurgents. The Greeks proceeded rapidly to reorganize local government throughout the island under Christian officials, and thus the Cretan rescue seemed practically accomplished in a twinkling. The great majority of the Cretan people are of the same race, language, and religion as the people of Greece. Historically, geographically, and by virtue of all the essential facts, Crete is a Greek territory and ought normally to be joined to the country of the Hellenes. The logic of events has made Crete a worse than useless possession for the Sultan of Turkey, and in any case he can never hope again to exercise actual authority there or to derive any benefit from the island. He is dispossessed forever.

COL. VASSOS,
Greek Commander in Crete.

The Attitude of the Powers.

But the great powers have set themselves up to maintain, in the face of all the facts of political evolution in southeastern Europe, the outworn legal fiction of the integrity of the Ottoman empire. They therefore informed Greece that her fleet must at once retire from Cretan waters, and that her troops must without delay evacuate Cretan soil. Greece replied that she was willing to withdraw her fleet, but that she could

(From *London Graphic.*)

FLAGS OF THE GREAT POWERS ON THE BATTLEMENTS AT CANEA.

not leave the Christians of Crete at the mercy of the Mohammedan fanatics and soldiers, in view of recent massacres and disorders. The powers thereupon formulated an absurd plan for bringing a battalion of troops from each one of the different countries represented in the concert of Europe, as a police force to maintain order in Crete. The Greek government was firm, however, and the troops held their ground under their gallant leader, Colonel Vassos. At length the foreign ministers of the great powers, finding their negotiations too cumbrous for the quick movement of events in detail, made over the Cretan situation to the admirals of the great fleets of war ships assembled in the waters between Crete and Greece. Marines were landed, and the principal seaport towns were taken in hand by the admirals.

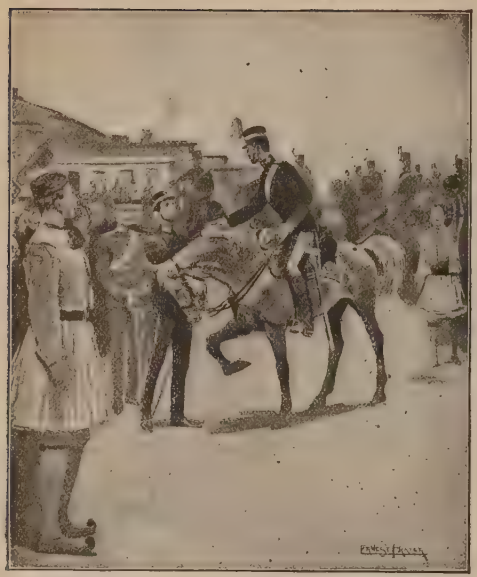
Firing on the Christian Patriots.

On February 21, to give Greece a warning that Europe's will must be obeyed, the war ships of the powers fired some forty or fifty shots into the camp of the insurgents on the outskirts of Canea. Thus England, with the great Christian powers of the continent, had put herself in the position of actively making war upon Christian people whose sole offense was that they were trying to defend their lives and homes and the honor of their wives and daughters from the Turk. For the Turk had been doing in Crete what he had done and is continuing to do in Armenia. Meanwhile, the great powers left themselves without excuse; inasmuch as they had fully promised that the people of Crete should no longer be actually ruled by Turkey, but should have a system of autonomous government. Greece very pertinently replied that she had no disposition to force the sovereignty of King George and the Greek government upon Crete, and that in accordance with essential principles of autonomy she was entirely ready to leave it to a vote of the Cretan people whether they would prefer to come under the protection and authority of the government at Athens, or would rather have some form of self-government under guarantee of Europe, or with nominal suzerainty vested in the Sultan at Constantinople. The English government seemed inclined to think this proposition fair and reasonable, but Germany and Russia absolutely repudiated it. As for the Cretans, they have not the slightest doubt what they prefer. They wish to become united with the people and government of Greece.

The Reasonable Solution.

King George and his government have declared their entire willingness to assume the task of practical government in Crete, while allowing the Sultan to retain his nominal suzerainty over the island. Such an arrangement would have nothing anomalous about it, for it would follow the analogy of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which for nearly twenty years have been

WAR SHIPS OF THE POWERS BOMBARDING INSURGENTS' CAMP NEAR CANEA.



PRINCE NICHOLAS TAKING LEAVE OF CROWN-PRINCE CONSTANTINE AT ATHENS, TO JOIN THE ARMY.

governed by Austria while nominally belonging to Turkey. Cyprus also has been in the possession of England since the treaty of Berlin, but is comprised, theoretically, in that fictitious entity known as the Turkish empire. Egypt years ago was placed under the full government of the Khedive, with nominal allegiance to the Sultan at Constantinople ; and now Egypt is practically governed by England, which acknowledges the authority of the Khedive as a legal fiction, who in turn acknowledges as a second legal fiction the authority of the Sultan. Bulgaria, although in fact a self-governing, popularly-ruled principality, is in theory a part of the dominions of the Sultan. Thus the precedents for the plan proposed by Greece are numerous. The natural and right way to settle the Cretan question for all time is to give the island into the keeping of Greece.

What Constrains Europe?

Why, then, are the six great Christian governments of Europe, that could secure Turkey's assent, in the twinkling of an eye, to this natural and righteous solution, making so stubborn an opposition? The answer to this query would require a whole volume of discussion on the conflicting interests of the great powers in the Eastern question. If Greece is to be permitted to make a raid into Crete and thereby obtain a new province, when, where and by whom would the next grab be made for some coveted portion of disintegrating Turkey? The future disposition of the 61,000 square miles that remain of Turkey in Europe, is a question that awakens intense anxiety. At least six different governments have ambitions and intentions of their own, affecting the future parceling out of that coveted region. Greece on her part, remembering the extent of her ancient northern provinces, proposes to push her boundary line as far up as she can. The Bulgarians believe that the region south of their territory, all the way to the Ægean Sea, should fall to them. Servia expects to secure new territory enough to double the size of her little kingdom. Austro-Hungary, as against the pretensions of Servia and Bulgaria, hopes to advance by way of Bosnia, which she now holds, and acquire the port of Salonica. Montenegro, diminutive but warlike and plucky,—subsidized regularly by the St. Petersburg government and under the influence and patronage of the Czar,—expects to acquire a large part of the Albanian coast lying between her present territory and that of Greece. As for Russia, her ambition is greater than that of all these other governments put together, and it is her scheming that blocks the plans of Greece.

Russia's Waiting Game.

Sooner or later Russia expects to acquire Constantinople and the Bosphorus; and, if not to annex the little principalities of the Balkans, she expects at least to hold them all under the sort of moral subjection in which she now holds Montenegro. Russia's is a waiting game. Her agents are scattered everywhere throughout the Balkan states and provinces, and her influence is gradually but surely obtaining control over the des-

MALEKOS,
The Fighting Priest of Crete.

MANDEKOS,
The Cretan Chieftain.

tinies of the whole Turkish empire. It is the Russian theory that the longer the nominal integrity of the Ottoman empire can be maintained, the larger will be Russia's share when the sham structure goes to pieces. In the attitude of the great powers, German, Russian and Austrian influence has been most unmistakably against Greece, while the English, French and Italian governments have acted with the three arbitrary Kaisers with evident reluctance and misgivings. It is to be remembered that in England, France and Italy, governments rest upon public opinion. Mr. Gladstone and the Liberals upset Disraeli's government in 1876 on the question of the Turkish atrocities in Bulgaria. The Italian government was not very long ago overthrown on the issues involved in the Abyssinian campaign.

(From *Illustrated London News*)
A BAND OF CRETAN INSURGENTS.

The French chambers are sensitive to the opinion of the country, and the ministry cannot survive strong disapproval. But Russia, Germany and Austria are governed differently. In matters of foreign policy the three Emperors and their immediate advisers acknowledge no popular or parliamentary control. Germany is the more ostentatiously supporting the Czar, because of the embarrassment in which France is placed. There is an immense public opinion in France that loves liberty, feels a sentimental attachment for the cause of the Greeks, and sympathizes with the utterances of Mr. Gladstone and the views of the English and Italian Liberals. But on the other hand France clings to the outward appearance of a strong alliance with Russia. Germany, which would like to be on good terms with Russia,—to annoy France if for no other reason,—has no troublesome scruples about liberty and the Hellenic cause, and is only too eager to abet the plans of St. Petersburg.

OSMAN PASHA,
Generalissimo of the Turkish Armies.

The Blockade of Crete.

Thus, led by the Kaisers, the great European concert of Christian nations began the blockade of Crete on Sunday, March 21. This blockade was simply directed against little Greece ; and its only practical object is the prevention of the landing of provisions and supplies from Athens for the use of Colonel Vassos and his troops. That officer, meanwhile, has taken a strong position in the hills of the interior, and it would be no easy task even for a large body of European troops to dislodge him. He will, of course, be able, with the enthusiastic assistance of the Christian population, to live off the country. The Cretan chieftains have no intention of accepting the vague promises of autonomy made by those European emperors who allow their own people so little influence in their home governments.

On the Greek Frontier.

But for the hesitancy of the British government, the blockade of Greece would have begun at the same time with the blockade of Crete. In anticipation of a probable blockade of the Piræus and the other seaports of Greece, King George and the Greek cabinet have been making all due preparations. They have sta-

tioned the fleet at points where it can best serve to support the army which has been massed upon the northern frontier. It is not unlikely that before these pages are in the hands of our readers the storm will have burst on the boundary between Greece and the Turkish provinces of Macedonia and Albania. For some weeks past, Turkey has been massing troops along the frontier, while Greece with nervous eagerness has been calling out all her reserves, marching men northward, and transporting both soldiers and supplies by water along both coasts of the peninsula. Turkey, in defiance of treaty stipulations to the contrary, has been fortifying her side of the little Gulf of Arta, which lies between the Greek and Turkish territories on the West coast. It is not unlikely that hostilities may begin at that very point. Single-handed, the Greeks could hardly hope for victory in a war against Turkey. Turkish troops are proverbial good fighters, and the Turkish empire, when compared with little Greece, has an overwhelming population to draw upon. But Greece has some reason, under certain contingencies, to expect assistance from Servia and Bulgaria. Those ambitious young states have been taking constant counsel with one another for some time past, and have been making prodigious efforts to improve their military situation. Bulgaria when on war footing has a formidable army of 200,000 men. Servia also could put as many into the field. These forces, marching from the north, while the Greek forces advance from the south, might entrap and annihilate the Turkish army, in accordance with a plan of campaign that is said to have been already carefully worked out. It is to be presumed that Bulgaria and Servia have come to some informal understanding as to their respective aspirations for Macedonian territory. Inasmuch as no man can tell what a day may bring forth, it would be idle folly to make any predictions. The powers may even yet suppress the Greeks without any fighting; although in that case King George would probably be obliged to abdicate. On the other hand, it is not impossible that the situation on the frontiers of Thessaly and Macedonia may involve some of the great powers in warfare.

A Burning Question in England.

At last, the Greek situation has been made a party question in England. Mr. Gladstone, from his winter retreat in the south of France, has sent forth a ringing denunciation of the policy of the great powers, and has stirred Liberal England to its very depths. Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet and its effects show that this venerable statesman, at the age of eighty-seven, who was supposed to be out of politics and ending his days in literary pastimes, continues to dominate the mind and the conscience of the great Liberal party. He cuts loose entirely from the old English policy of protection to the Sultan, repudiates the integrity of the Ottoman empire as a useless and wornout fiction, denounces the two young despots who rule Germany and Russia, appeals to the spirit

Ο ΑΓΩΝ ΤΗΣ ΚΡΗΤΗΣ

Η ΑΠΟΒΑΣΙΣ ΤΟΥ ΚΟΡΑΚΑ

ΝΕΟΣ ΑΡΜΟΣΤΗΣ ΤΗΣ ΚΡΗΤΗΣ

4 ΗΜΕΡΑΙ ΕΙΣ ΤΟΝ ΣΤΡΑΤΟΝ ΤΗΣ ΚΑΤΟΧΗΣ

Ο ΚΟΡΑΚΑΣ ΑΠΕΒΙΒΑΣΘΗ

ΑΙ ΠΡΟΚΗΡΥΞΕΙΣ

Ἤδη ὧν χθὲς ἀσφαλεῖς εἴδησεις περὶ τῆς εὐτυχοῦς ἀποβιβάσεως τοῦ ὑπὸ τὸν λοχαγὸν τοῦ Μηχανικοῦ κ. Ἀρ. Κόρακα σώματος εἰς Φόβελε. Ὁ κ. Κόρακας ἅμα ἀποβιβασθεὶς ἐξέδωκε δύο προκηρύξεις μίαν πρὸς τὸν Ἑλληνικὸν καὶ ἄλλην πρὸς τὸν Μουσουλμανικὸν πληθυσμόν, ὑπὸ τὴν αὐτὴν σχεδὸν, ὑφ' ἣν καὶ ὁ ἀρχηγὸς κ. Βάσος ἔννοιαν, ἀπέστειλε δὲ καὶ πρὸς τὸν ἐπίσκοπον Ἡρακλείου ἔγγραφον ἐν ᾧ ἀναπτύσσων τὸν σκοπὸν τῆς ἀποστολῆς του ἀνακοινοῖ αὐτῷ, ὅτι κατῆλθεν εἰς Κρήτην τῇ διαταγῇ τοῦ Βασιλέως καὶ θέλει ἀγωνισθῇ, ὅπως ἡ πατρὶς του ἐπανακτήσῃ τάξιν καὶ εὐνομίαν.

ΑΡΜΟΣΤΗΣ ΤΗΣ ΚΡΗΤΗΣ

(Ἐθνικὸν Πρακτορεῖον)

ΚΩΝΣΤΑΝΤΙΝΟΥΠΟΛΙΣ, 6 Φεβρουαρίου.—Ὁ Καραϊσκάκης παρὰ τῆς Πύλης διωρίσθη ἀρμοστὴς ἐν Κρήτῃ.

ΠΑΡΙΣΙΟΙ, 6 Φεβρουαρίου.—Πιθανὸν ἐφημερίδες θεωροῦσι τὸν διορισμὸν τοῦ Καραϊσκάκη παρὰ εἰς τὴν θέσιν τοῦ ἀνωτάτου αὐτοκρατορικοῦ ἐπιτρόπου ἐν Κρήτῃ ὡς προανάκρουσμα τῆς πλήρους αὐτονομίας τῆς νήσου.

Η ΔΙΑΚΟΙΝΩΣΙΣ ΤΟΥ ΙΤΑΛΟΥ ΝΑΥΑΡΧΟΥ

Η ΡΕΘΥΜΝΟΣ ΥΠΟ ΤΗΝ ΠΡΟΣΤΑΣΙΑΝ ΤΩΝ ΔΥΝΑΜΕΩΝ

(Ἐθνικὸν Πρακτορεῖον)

ΧΑΝΙΑ, 5 Φεβρουαρίου. — Ὁ ἰταλὸς ναύαρχος ἀνεκοίνωσεν εἰς τὸν προξενον τῆς Ἑλλάδος ὅτι πᾶν κίνημα ἐκ μέρους τῶν τούρκων ἢ τῶν ἑλληνικῶν στρατευμάτων κατὰ τῶν πόλεων τῶν Χανίων, τῆς Ρεθύμνης καὶ τοῦ Ἡρακλείου θὰ ἀποκρουσθῇ ὑπὸ τῶν διεθνῶν δυνάμεων καὶ ὅτι ὁ σκοπὸς τῆς κατοχῆς τῶν πόλεων τούτων ὑπὸ τῶν Δυνάμεων εἶνε νὰ λυθῇ τὸ Κρητικὸν ζήτημα ἄνευ αἱματοχυσίας. Αἱ σημαῖαι τῶν Δυνάμεων κυματίζουσιν ἐπὶ τῶν ἱπάλξεων τῶν τριῶν πόλεων.

ΡΕΘΥΜΝΟΝ, 5 Φεβρουαρίου. — Ὁ κυβερνήτης τοῦ πλοίου «Δίκη» ἀνεκοίνωσεν εἰς τοὺς προξένους ὅτι ἡ πόλις διατελεῖ ὑπὸ τὴν προστασίαν τῶν Δυνάμεων. Γάλλος ἀξιωματικὸς διοικεῖ τὰ ἀποβιβασθέντα καὶ φρουροῦντα τὴν πόλιν ἀγήματα.

Σ. Ε. Ἀμφοτέρας ταύτας τὰς εἰδήσεις ἐδημοσιεύσαμεν ἐν τῷ χθεσινῷ ἡμῶν φύλλῳ.

Ο ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΣ ΣΤΡΑΤΟΣ ΕΙΣ ΣΙΤΕΙΑΝ

Η ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΣΗΜΑΙΑ ΝΑ ΚΑΤΑΒΙΒΑΣΘΗ

[*Ἐθνικὸν Πρακτορεῖον*]

ΧΑΝΙΑ, 6 Φεβρουαρίου. — Ἑλληνικὰ στρατεύματα κατέλαβον τὴν Ἐπαρχίαν καὶ τὴν πόλιν Σιτείας. Οἱ πρόξενοι τῶν Μεγάλων Δυνάμεων μετὰ συνεννόησιν πρὸς τοὺς κυβερνήτας τῶν πολεμικῶν πλοίων προσεκάλεσαν τὸν πρόξενον τῆς Ἑλλάδος νὰ καταβιβάσῃ τὴν σημαίαν του.

Σ. Ε. Ἐκ τῶν εἰδήσεων τούτων ἡ μὲν πρώτη εἶνε ὅλως ἀπίθανος, διότι ὁ Ἑλληνικὸς στρατὸς εὑρίσκεται εἰς τὸ ἀντίθετον ἄκρον τῆς νήσου ἡ δὲ δευτέρα, ἤτις ἤδη τὴν πρωΐαν ἐδημοσιεύθη ὑπὸ τῆς «Ἀκροπόλεως», εἶνε ὅλως ἀνεξήγητος, διότι δὲν ἐννοοῦμεν τίνα λόγον εἶχεν ἡ καταβίβασις τῆς ἑλληνικῆς σημαίας ἐκ τοῦ καταστήματος τοῦ προξενείου καὶ ἐν τίνι δικαιώματι ἡ πρὸς τίνα σκοπὸν θὰ ἐλάμβανον αἱ Δυνάμεις τὸ μέτρον τοῦτο.

ΑΙ ΠΡΩΤΑΙ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΕΡΑΙ ΕΡΧΟΝΤΑΙ ΕΚ ΠΛΑΤΑΝΙΑ

Σήμερον ἐφθασαν εἰς τοὺς ἐν Ρεὺφ στρατῶνας τοῦ Μηχανικοῦ αἱ δύο πρῶται ταχυδρομικαὶ ἐξ ἐκείνων τὰς ὁποίας εἶχε παραλάβει μεθ' ἑαυτοῦ τὸ μετὰ τοῦ ὑπὸ τὸν κ. Βάσσον στρατεῦσαν ἀπελθὸν τάγμα τοῦ μηχανικοῦ. Αἱ δύο αὗται περιστεραί, αἵτινες ὡς εἴπομεν εἶνε καὶ αἱ πρῶται ἐλθοῦσαι διότι ἀνακριβῶς ἀνηγγέλθη ὑπὸ συναδέλφων, ὅτι ἤδη εἶχον φθάσει τριάδες — φέρουσι τοὺς ἀριθμοὺς

THE ABOVE IS A SPECIMEN, CONSIDERABLY REDUCED BY PHOTOGRAPHY, OF THE DAILY WAR NEWS AND COMMENT IN THE ATHENS "EPHEMERIS."

(See also our cartoon department.)

of modern democracy and the force of sound public opinion, praises the action of Greece with passion and eloquence, and gives the Liberal leaders in England a party cry and a rallying point. A more magnificent utterance had not in his whole public career, which began more than sixty years ago, fallen from the lips or the pen of England's grand old man. Lord Kimberly, the Liberal leader in the House of Lords, and Sir William Harcourt, the Liberal leader in the House of Commons, promptly supported Mr. Gladstone's view and declared it the policy and doctrine of the Liberal party. They have met, respectively, Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour, with sharp and unqualified rebuke of the present Tory government. Sir William Harcourt has risen to the height of splendid leadership, and has earned the right to the full allegiance of the party. Lord Rosebery may well be allowed, for a time, to amuse himself with his horse racing and his dilettante pursuits. For a time of controversy Sir William is the proper leader; and his masterly qualities as a debater and a parliamentarian make Mr. Balfour, who leads the Tory forces, seem a very slight and trivial figure in comparison. Lord Rosebery's brief period of leadership was a bad day for the Liberal party.

Famine and Plague in India.

The Mansion House Fund, under the charge of the Lord Mayor of London, for the relief of the Indian famine has grown to more than £400,000. The London *Times* says that "the Queen, having reason to believe that the distress arising from the famine is likely to be more widespread than at first anticipated, has forwarded a further donation of £500." Meanwhile, it should be remarked, the people of England are preparing to spend millions of pounds in celebration of the completion of the Queen's sixtieth year on the throne. The number of famine sufferers being relieved was reported in the London *Times* for March 12, as 3,126,000. The plague has been continuing its ravages in Bombay, the number of deaths in the early part of the month averaging about one hundred a day.

England in Africa.

President Kruger of the Transvaal has promptly expended the $2,000,000 or more that he collected by way of fines from the leaders of the Uitlanders' conspiracy at Pretoria, in the purchase of Krupp guns and other munitions of war. He has sent England a bill of some $5,000,000, which he asks the British government to pay on its own account, or to compel the South Africa Company to pay, as damages for the Jameson raid. Meanwhile England has done a very wise thing in sending Sir Alfred Milner to Cape Town as British High Commissioner. Mr. Milner was some years ago a brilliant young journalist in London. His rise has been very rapid. He spent several years in Egypt in an official capacity in connection with the British occupation, and has written a very instructive work upon the nature and results of England's beneficent *régime* in the land of the Khedive. Sir Alfred Milner is energetic, intelligent, courteous, and tactful, and possesses an exceptional knowledge of the whole African situation. England has been trying to make up for lost time by sending a diplomatic visitor to Abyssinia in the person of Mr. Rennell Rodd. Mr. Rodd goes to visit Menelek with an imposing retinue, and will do what he can to counteract in Abyssinia the powerful influence recently gained there by Russia and France. The West African expedition of Sir George Goldie has been prospering greatly, and the slavery trade in Nigerland will accordingly be reduced to small dimensions in the early future.

English Home Politics.

In English domestic politics the Liberal party has been scoring some decided advances. A number of recent parliamentary by-elections have shown most remarkable gains for the Liberals as compared with the last general election. The question of Greece is also strengthening the hands of the Liberal opposition, who are fighting the policy of the present Tory government. The Tory majority is so strong in the House of Commons that there is no immediate prospect of an upset of the ministry. If, however, an appeal should be taken to the country under present circumstances, the Liberals would stand a very good show of coming into power again. In matters of English legislation, the most important event has been the progress of Mr. Balfour's Education bill, which is nothing more nor less than a measure to disburse about $3,000,000 a year out of the national treasury to private and voluntary denominational schools. The friends of the public schools, or "board schools" as they are called in England, have been fighting the measure to no avail. The Irish home-rule members, being Catholics almost to a man, are in favor of a grant in aid of the parochial schools. On this question, therefore, they vote with the Tories, who are for the most part members of the English Established Church. The majority in the House of Commons on the second reading of the bill was 205.

Affairs in Canada.

Our Canadian neighbors have been taking much interest in the proposed new tariff at Washington, and are anxious for an equitable reciprocity arrangement. They have been subscribing liberally toward the London Mansion House Fund for the relief of the famine sufferers in India. The Canadian government has wisely gotten around the difficulties that are involved in liquor legislation by agreeing to submit the prohibition question to a popular vote of the whole Dominion. The bitter religious controversies involved in the action of the Catholic bishops in Quebec towards the newspapers and politicians supporting Mr. Laurier's solution of the Manitoba school question, will be thoroughly investigated by a papal ablegate, Mgr.

Merry del Val ; and the Pope instructs the Canadian bishops to take no further action until they receive instructions from Rome. The legislature of the province of Quebec has been dissolved, and on the 11th day of May a new election will be held. The Canadians are much stirred up against that passage in Senator Lodge's bill for the restriction of immigration which is intended to prevent Canadian workingmen from passing back and forth across the line and holding emloyment on the American side. If the law should be passed without modification on that point, retaliatory measures would be promptly enforced.

In South America.

Looking towards South America, one discovers no news contradicting the earlier statements that the Venezuelan Congress would ratify the arbitration treaty. It is pleasant to note that after ten years of suspension, diplomatic relations between England and Venezuela have been restored. Señor Pietri, who has been the Venezuelan minister at Berlin, has been transferred to London. There has been a rather formidable revolution in progress in the small state of Uruguay. Our advices have not been very definite, but it seems that the rebellion is in the way of being suppressed. There was a general election in Chili on Sunday, March 7, which seems to have been conducted in an orderly way, and the results of which do not greatly interest us. In Central America there is much interest manifested in the possible outcome of diplomatic negotiations over the question of an inter-oceanic waterway ; but the novel affair of the moment is the opening of the Guatemalan Exhibition, at Guatemala City, which was to take place on Tuesday, March 30, and to continue for six months. Anything that can promote industrial activity in Central America, and tend to relegate revolutions to a secondary place, ought to be welcomed by the whole world.

The Cuban Question.

The last days of Mr. Cleveland's administration were rendered more or less exciting by the constant rumor that Consul-General Lee had sent in his resignation from Havana, because his policy for the protection of imprisoned Americans in Cuba was not supported by the State Department at Washington. Doubtless there was some foundation for the report. It is said at Washington that the Spanish authorities in Cuba have shown a much greater caution in dealing with American citizens since March 4 than before that date. One of the appointments Mr. McKinley has been considering most carefully is that of the successor of General Fitzhugh Lee. Among other suggestions, it has been proposed with much apparent favor that Mr. Herbert Bowen, who has for a long time been United States Consul at Barcelona, Spain, should be transferred to Havana. Mr. Bowen has the advantage of knowing the language well, and of understanding fully the conditions prevailing in Spain. It is quite possible that an appointment may have been announced before these pages make their appearance. There have been many rumors to the effect that General Weyler is about to be recalled. It is certain that his conduct has given grave dissatisfaction at Madrid. General Gomez, as leader of the Cuban insurgents, has been maintaining his policy of masterly inactivity. After all, time is his best ally. The insurgents, having nothing to lose, can afford to wait ; but the immense Spanish army in Cuba, supported by supplies brought all the way from Europe, is taxing the resources of Spain to the utmost. The rainy season will soon arrive, and the insurgents will spend half a year in recuperation, while Spain must go on paying enormous bills, while her soldiery suffer from fever and pestilence. It is not likely that President McKinley will be called upon to deal with the question of Cuban belligerency before next winter.

Domestic Questions in Europe.

Although from this distance the international complications of the great European powers are the ones that attract most attention, there has been no lack of interest on the European continent in pending domestic and social questions. The Austrian parliamentary elections, which were held early in March, resulted in the city of Vienna in tremendous victory for the "Christian Socialist" candidates. They polled 117,000 votes, as against 88,000 votes which were cast for the "Social Democrats." The Christian Socialists are under the lead of the anti-Semitic agitator, Dr. Lueger, who was returned so many times for burgomaster of Vienna. The Social Democrats, as against the Christian Socialists, secured the support of many of the German Liberals, whose attitude heretofore has been moderate, but who considered Social Democracy decidedly the lesser of two evils. France continues to be greatly concerned over the stationary condition of her population, and M. Bertillon has been pushing a project to exempt from direct tax all families having as many as three children. There have been great discussions in the Chamber of Deputies on the relief of the unemployed.

The Obituary Record.

The obituary record this month includes the name of Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher, whose intellectual activity had continued almost to the time of her death at the advanced age of eighty-five. Professor Henry Drummond, the distinguished Scotch scientist and popular religious leader and writer, has passed away in the midst of his usefulness at the age of forty-nine. Among the public men in our list occurs the name of Ex Senator Dolph of Oregon. The religious world will regret the loss of the able and widely known editor of the *Churchman*, the Rev. Dr. George S. Mallory, who passed away after a considerable period of ill health at the age of fifty-nine.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

(From February 16 to March 20, 1897.)

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

February 16.—The Senate begins consideration of the bankruptcy bill....The House transacts miscellaneous business and sustains President Cleveland's veto of a private pension bill.

February 17.—The Senate adopts the final conference report on the Immigration Restriction bill by a vote of 34 to 31....The House adopts the conference report on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill.

February 18.—The Senate passes a bill providing for a new postal card system. The arbitration treaty with England is considered in executive session, without action....The House decides the contested election case of Hopkins against Kendall of the Tenth Kentucky district in favor of Hopkins (Rep.).

February 19.—A motion in the Senate to postpone further consideration of the arbitration treaty bill after March 4 is defeated....The House begins consideration of the general deficiency appropriation bill.

February 20.—The Senate passes a resolution of sympathy with Greece in her struggle to secure the independence of Crete....The House devotes the day to discussion of the general deficiency appropriation bill.

February 22.—The Senate considers the Indian appropriation bill....The House passes the general deficiency appropriation bill.

February 23.—The Senate adopts a resolution calling for information concerning the death of Dr. Ruiz in Cuba....The House passes the naval appropriation bill ($32,165,234), and a bill giving the Governors of Territories power to remove certain officers.

February 24.—The Senate continues debate on the Indian appropriation bill....The House considers District of Columbia bills.

February 25.—The Senate debates the resolution demanding the release of Julio Sanguily from prison in Cuba....The House passes a bill permitting national banks to take out circulation to the par value of their bonds. A resolution calling on President Cleveland for information in regard to the treatment of American citizens in Cuba is adopted.

February 26.—The Senate passes the Indian appropriation bill, with amendments providing for the opening of the Uncompahgre reservation in Utah to settlement and substituting United States courts for Indian courts in Indian Territory....The House passes the international monetary conference bill and the bill providing for the conciliation and arbitration of labor troubles between carriers of interstate commerce and their employees.

February 27.—The Senate passes the Post Office appropriation bill....The House passes the bill amending the Interstate Commerce law by forbidding the sale of railroad tickets by any other than an agent of the company issuing the tickets.

February 28.—The Senate only in session; the sundry civil appropriation bill is passed with amendments appropriating $1,085,156 to pay sugar bounty claims, and making many other additions to the sums appropriated in the House; one of the amendments provides for opening to settlement the lands recently set apart as forestry reservations by President Cleveland's proclamations.

March 1.—The Senate passes the District of Columbia and naval appropriation bills; the amendment to the latter appropriating $1,000,000 for a government armor-plate plant is defeated by a vote of 26 to 30; an amendment to reduce the maximum cost of armor-plate from $400 to $300 a ton is also defeated....The House disagrees to Senate amendments of the sundry civil appropriation bill.

March 2.—The Senate passes the fortifications ($9,717,141) and the general deficiency ($10,334,939) appropriation bills, and concurs in House amendments to the monetary conference bill....The House agrees only partially to the conference report on the sundry civil appropriation bill.

March 3.—The Senate agrees to conference reports on the Indian and sundry civil appropriation bills....The House passes the immigration restriction bill over President Cleveland's veto....Total appropriations of the last session, Fifty-fourth Congress, amount to $527,591,823; the Indian, agricultural, sundry civil, and general deficiency appropriation bills fail to become laws.

March 4.—Expiration of the Fifty-fourth Congress....Newly elected Senators are sworn in.

March 5-10.—The Senate meets in special session and confirms President McKinley's nominations of cabinet officers. Marcus A. Hanna (Rep., O.) is sworn in as Mr. Sherman's successor. The arbitration treaty with England is sent back to the Foreign Relations Committee.

FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS—EXTRAORDINARY SESSION.

March 15.—Both branches meet, and listen to the reading of President McKinley's message urging the passage of a tariff bill....In the House, Speaker Reed and the other officers are re-elected, and the Ways and Means, Mileage and Rules Committees are appointed. The tariff bill is introduced.

March 16.—The Senate only in session; nominations are received from President McKinley; many bills of the last Congress are reintroduced.

March 18.—The Senate begins debate of the arbitration treaty with Great Britain....The House takes an adjournment to await report on the tariff bill.

March 19.—The Senate confirms nominations made by President McKinley, and discusses the arbitration treaty. ....The House passes the sundry civil and general deficiency appropriation bills which failed in the last Congress, and adopts an order for taking final vote on tariff bill March 31.

March 20.—The House of Representatives only in session; the agricultural and Indian appropriation bills which failed in the last Congress are passed.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN.

February 16.—The Delaware Constitutional Convention, by a vote of 17 to 7, declines to strike out the word "male" from the clause in the new constitution prescribing the qualifications of voters.

JUDGE JAMES H. EARLE,
New Senator from South Carolina.

GEN. POWELL CLAYTON,
Appointed Minister to Mexico.

THE MARQUIS OF APEZTEGUIA,
Chief of the Constitutional Union party in Cuba.

February 17.—The Silver Republicans, Silver Democrats and Populists of Michigan effect a fusion and nominate a state ticket to be voted on at the coming election; the "middle of-the-road" Populists nominate a separate ticket.

February 18.—The South Dakota legislature re-elects United States Senator James H. Kyle (Pop.).

February 19.—The Greater New York charter is forwarded by the commissioners to Albany for action by the legislature.

February 21.—Governor Bushnell of Ohio announces that he will appoint Marcus A. Hanna to succeed Senator Sherman.

February 22.—President Cleveland issues orders establishing thirteen additional forest reservations containing 21,379,840 acres.

February 23.—Silver Republicans in Congress issue an address proposing the formation of a new party....Carter H. Harrison is nominated for Mayor of Chicago by the People's party....Michigan Republicans reaffirm the principles of the St. Louis platform....A movement is announced in New York City to promote the separation of municipal from national and state politics.

February 24.—Charges against the New York City Chief of Police are defeated in the Board of Police Commissioners.

February 25.—The committee of the New York legislature on trusts ends its sessions.

February 26.—Chicago Republicans nominate Judge Nathaniel C. Sears for Mayor.

February 27.—Cincinnati Republicans nominate Levi C. Goodale for Mayor.

March 2.—President Cleveland vetoes the immigration restriction bill passed by Congress.

March 3.—Gold standard Democrats of Michigan nominate a state ticket and adopt resolutions reaffirming the Indianapolis platform.

March 4.—William McKinley is inaugurated President of the United States at Washington, and Garret A. Hobart takes the oath as Vice-President.

March 5.—President McKinley nominates the following cabinet officers: Secretary of State, John Sherman of Ohio; Secretary of the Treasury, Lyman J. Gage of Illinois; Secretary of the Interior, Cornelius N. Bliss of New York; Secretary of War, Russell A. Alger of Michigan; Secretary of the Navy, John D. Long of Massachusetts; Secretary of Agriculture, James Wilson of Iowa; Postmaster-General, James A. Gary of Maryland; Attorney-General Joseph McKenna, of California. The nominations are confirmed by the Senate without delay....Governor Bradley of Kentucky appoints Major A. T. Wood United States Senator till the legislature can fill the vacancy.

March 6.—President McKinley issues a proclamation calling an extra session of Congress to meet on March 15....The members of the new cabinet take the oath of office.

March 9.—The committee of the New York legislature on trusts makes its report.

March 10.—Rhode Island Democrats nominate Daniel T. Church for Governor.

March 11.—The Republican majority of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives adopts the McKinley tariff schedule on wools and woolens, with certain changes in classification....Chicago Democrats nominate Carter H. Harrison for Mayor.

March 12.—Hon. Washington Hesing, postmaster of Chicago, is nominated for Mayor on a municipal reform platform.

March 13.—Republican Representatives in Congress renominate Speaker Reed; the Democratic caucus nominates Representative Bailey of Texas for Speaker....The Kentucky Legislature meets in extra session; a caucus of Republican members nominates W. Godfrey Hunter for United States Senator.

March 16.—Rhode Island Republicans nominate Elisha Dyer for Governor.

March 17.—Mayor Strong of New York City removes from office Police Commissioner Andrew D. Parker, on charges, subject to the approval of Governor Black.

March 18.—The Chicago City Council votes to increase the Mayor's salary from $7,000 to $10,000 a year, and the Comptroller's from $5,000 to $6,000.

March 19.—The Michigan Supreme Court decides that Governor Pingree cannot hold the office of Mayor of Detroit; a special election for Mayor is ordered.... President McKinley nominates Charles U. Gordon for Postmaster at Chicago.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN.

February 16.—The education bill passes second reading in the British House of Commons by a vote of 355 to 150....Cecil Rhodes is examined as the first witness by the South African Committee in London.

February 23.—Mr. Rennell Rodd, C.M.G., appointed Her Majesty's special envoy to King Menelik.....Mr. G. H. Murray appointed Chairman of the British Board of Inland Revenue.

February 25.—A law subordinating the High Court of the South African Republic to the Volksraad is passed at Pretoria.

March 4.—The Italian Chamber of Deputies is dissolved; it is announced that elections for members of the new Chamber will be held on March 21, and that the new Chamber will meet on April 5.

March 5.—President Krüger warns the High Court of the South African Republic to conform to the law passed by the Volksraad defining jurisdiction.

March 8.—The President of Uruguay receives dictatorial powers to suppress the rebellion in that republic.

March 10.—A decree is issued for the abolition of slavery in the Niger country, to go into effect on the anniversary of the completion of the sixtieth year of Queen Victoria's reign.

March 11.—The House of Representatives of the Japanese Diet adopts the government's bill providing for a gold standard and the cessation of free silver coinage after October 1, 1897....The Queen of Madagascar is exiled by the French....General Primo de Rêvere is appointed to succeed General Polavieja as Spanish Governor of the Philippines.

March 13.—The budget committee of the German Reichstag refuses the naval credits asked by the government.

March 15.—The budget committee of the German Reichstag votes 1,000,000 marks toward the construction of a dry dock at Kiel, and a like sum for strengthening the harbor defenses there.

March 17.—Emperor William of Germany refuses to accept the resignation of Vice-Admiral Hollmann of the Imperial Admiralty.

March 20.—The German Reichstag refuses the naval credits demanded by the government.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

February 18.—France and Brazil sign a protocol referring their boundary dispute to arbitration, with the President of the Swiss Confederation as referee.

February 19.—Greek troops attack the Turks at Platania.

February 20.—British, French and Italian marines occupy the town of Sitia in Crete.

February 21.—Insurgents near Canea, Crete, are bombarded by the foreign squadron.

February 24.—The American, Scott, is released by the Spanish authorities from confinement *incommunicado* in a Cuban jail, at the demand of Consul-General Lee.

February 26.—Julio Sanguily, a naturalized American citizen, is released from prison by the Spanish authorities in Havana.

February 28.—Ambassadors of the six powers draw up a collective note to be sent to the Porte regarding the Cretan settlement.

Lord Salisbury. Mr. Bayard.

Reproduced from the *Graphic* (London.)

AMBASSADOR BAYARD'S FAREWELL.

(Lord Mayor of London receiving guests at the Mansion House dinner to Mr. Bayard.)

March 1.—An opinion of the United States Supreme Court defines neutrality, in connection with a judgment declaring the filibustering steamer *Three Friends* subject to seizure.

March 2.—Diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Venezuela are resumed, Dr. Juan Pietrie, Venezuelan Minister to Germany and Spain, having been appointed Minister to England....Great Britain selects Chief Justice Hannen at Shanghai as arbitrator in the Cheek claims case between the United States and Siam.

March 3.—The Norwegian Legislative Assembly decides to appoint a committee of nine members to consider and report a plan of arbitration treaties with foreign countries.

March 8.—Greece replies to the ultimatum of the powers to the effect that the withdrawal of her troops from Crete is impossible.

March 15.—The French Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 356 to 142, approves the government's policy of co-operation with the powers in regard to Crete.

March 16.—President McKinley nominates John Hay and Horace Porter to be Ambassadors to England and France, respectively.

March 17.—The foreign admirals engaged in the blockade of the ports of Crete announce the conditions of the proposed autonomous government of the island.

March 18.—England is stirred by the publication of Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet attacking the attitude of the powers on the Cretan q estion....The blockade of Crete by the fleets of the powers is announced officially to begin March 21 ; a Greek transport, unarmed, in Cretan waters, is fired on and sunk by an Austrian warship. ....President McKinley nominates Powell Clayton for Minister to Mexico, and William M. Osborne and John K. Gowdy for Consuls-General to London and Paris, respectively.

INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL DOINGS.

February 16.—The Merchants' National Bank of Jacksonville, Fla., with a capital of $100,000 and deposits of $200,000, closes its doors because of inability to make collections....The consolidation of the Wakefield Rattan Company and the firm of Heywood Brothers & Co., chair manufacturers, with a combined capital of $6,000,000, is announced in Boston.

February 19.—The Carnegie Steel Company receives an order for 11,000 tons of steel rails from the Japanese government.

February 20.—A large quantity of armor plate for a Russian battle-ship is forwarded from the works at Bethlehem, Pa.

February 22.—The United States District Court holds the Texas anti-trust law unconstitutional.

February 23.—The smiths and engineers are called out from the English shipyards in the northeast coast strike.

February 26.—Negotiations are opened between the Northeastern Railroad Company of England and the striking employees.

February 27.—Many of the Northeastern Railway strikers return to work....The London Chamber of Commerce recommends tariff clauses in all contracts for future delivery in the United States....The Mullanphy Savings Bank of St. Louis, Mo., fails.

March 1.—More than 5,000 garment workers emplodye in the east side shops of New York City go on strike for an increase of wages.

March 2.—The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway executes a mortgage to secure its 3½ per cent. gold bonds, the entire issue of which (limited to $50,000,000) is taken by a syndicate at 102½.

March 5.—The Chicago Building Trades Council orders a strike of the 4,000 union hod-carriers of that city.

March 9.—Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co. secure control of the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

March 10.—The Le Roi gold mine, at Rossland, B. C., is sold to British capitalists for $5,000,000.

March 11.—The National Building and Loan Association of Milwaukee, Wis., which was incorporated in 1887

THE LATE MRS. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

with a capital of $5,000,000, passes into the hands of a receiver.

March 15.—The United States Circuit Court, at Boston, orders the public sale of the Atlas Tack Corporation, known as the tack trust, now in the hands of a receiver....The rubber trust cuts prices from 12 to 16 per cent.

March 19.—The legality of the Joint Traffic Association is upheld by a decision of the Appellate Division of the United States Supreme Court.

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH.

February 16.—The Spanish troops kill many insurgents at Manila in the Philippines....The International Sanitary Conference is opened at Venice.

February 17.—The National Congress of Mothers begins its sessions at Washington, D. C.

February 22.—News is received of the capture of Benin by the British expedition....Ohio River floods cause much damage.

February 23.—Nineteen lives are lost in the Ohio River floods.

February 24.—Six workmen are killed by an explosion in the Nobel explosive works, Scotland.

February 27.—Special agents of the United States Treasury Department at San Francisco seize opium valued at nearly $400,000, said to have been illegally imported by a Chinese merchant.

March 1.—A portion of the famous Monastery of St. Bernard, in Switzerland, is demolished by an avalanche.

March 2.—Many lives are lost in severe gales off the British Isles.

March 5.—A grain elevator is burned at Peoria, Ill., causing a loss of $500,000.

March 6.—Great damage is done by floods in the Ohio and Mississippi valleys.

March 7.—A terrible storm rages along the Atlantic coast of the United States; the steamship *Ville de St. Nazaire*, of the French Line, founders off Cape Hatteras, and all but four of the 82 persons on board are believed to have perished.

March 11.—Commencement exercises are held at the Carlisle Indian School ...A mass-meeting in favor of the Anglo-American arbitration treaty is held in New York City.

March 12.—Prof. Simon Newcomb, the astronomer, is placed on the retired list of the United States Navy.

March 13.—A judicial decision in England does away with bookmaking and ring-betting.....The British steamer *Normand*, and her crew are lost in the Bay of Biscay.

March 15.—Fire in Mandalay, Burmah, destroys 1,500 houses, rendering 7,000 persons homeless; the loss is estimated at $2,000,000....A gun explosion on a Russian warship near Canea, Crete, during practice-firing, kills two officers and thirteen men, and fatally injures thirteen others.

March 18.—The death of the Crown Prince of Japan is announced.

March 20.—The clipper ship *T. F. Oakes* reaches the port of New York after a passage of 259 days from Hong Kong....Admiral John G. Walker, U. S. N., is placed on the retired list.

OBITUARY.

February 17.—Gen. Alfred Pleasanton, a distinguished cavalry officer in the Civil War, 73.

February 18.—Gen. John Cleveland Robinson, a veteran of the Mexican and Civil Wars and ex-Lieutenant-Governor of New York, 80.

February 19.—Chief Justice Mercer Beasley of New Jersey, 82....Prof. William Wallace, Oxford.

February 20.—Rev. Dr. Alexander McWhorter Beebee, a professor in Colgate University since 1850, 76....Rev. Dr. George Richard Crooks, professor in Drew Theological Seminary, 75.

February 21.—Dr. S. Gratz Moses, a well-known St. Louis physician, 85.

February 22.—M. Philippe Élie Le Royer, French statesman, 81....Count Edouard Lefebvre de Behaine, formerly French Ambassador to the Vatican, 68....Jean François Gravelé, better known as "Blondin," the celebrated tight-rope walker, 74.

February 23.—David L. Proudfit, poet and writer of New York City, 54....Luther H. Tucker, editor of the *Country Gentleman*, Albany, N. Y., 62.

February 24.—George Irvine, Judge of the Admiralty Court, Quebec, 70.

February 26.—Father Hudon, formerly Superior General of the Jesuits of Canada, 74.

February 27.—M. Demetrius Ghika, President Roumanian Senate, 81.

February 28.—Sherman S. Jewett, a well-known Buffalo banker, 82.....Prof. Edward Thomson Nelson of Ohio Wesleyan University.

March 1.—Ex-Premier De Burlet of Belgium.

March 2.—Rev. Dr. George Scovill Mallory, editor of the *Churchman*, New York City, 59.

March 3.—Guillermo Prieto, a popular Mexican poet. ....Nelson Wheatcroft, the actor, 48.... William Blake, Superintendent of Outdoor Poor in the New York City Department of Charities, 60.

March 4.—Rev. Dr. Charles Frederick Hoffman of New York City, 66.

March 5.—Prince Louis de Bourbon, Comte d'Aquila, formerly an admiral in the Brazilian Navy, 73.

March 6.—Rev. Dr. E. Cobham Brewer, a well-known English author, 87.

March 8.—Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher, 85.

March 10.—Ex-United States Senator Joseph N. Dolph of Oregon, 61.

March 11.—Prof. Henry Drummond, the well-known writer on religious and scientific subjects, 46....Rear Admiral Valion (retired) of the French Navy, 71.

March 13.—William Halsey Wood, eminent architect.

March 15.—Prof. J. J. Sylvester, English mathematician.

March 17.—Col. Alexander Macomb Mason, who achieved distinction in the Egyptian Army, 56....Sir Edward Ebenezer Kay, British Lord Justice of Appeal, 75....Signor Grimaldi, Italian statesman....John King, a well-known American railroad man, 65.

ALEXANDER SKOUZES,
Greek Minister of Foreign Affair.

THE LATE HON. J. N. DOLPH,
Formerly U. S. Senator from Oregon.

THE LATE DR. GEORGE S. MALLORY,
Editor of the *Churchman*.

CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.

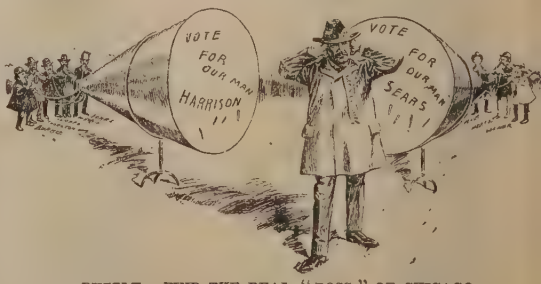
THE caricature of public men is doubtless at times carried beyond the bounds of propriety. Nevertheless, caricature has become so recognized a weapon in political controversy in all countries, that the public knows how to make allowances; while the persons caricatured most frequently and most atrociously, never seem to wince. A member of the Legislature of the state of New York, Senator Timothy Ellsworth by name, has come forward with a stern determination to suppress all publication of portraits and of personal caricatures in the newspapers and periodicals published in New York, except as written consent is obtained to use the picture. Thus, if Mr. Ellsworth's bill should prevail,—and he declares that it will pass both houses and receive the Governor's signature,—we should not even be allowed to print caricatures of Abdul, the Turkish Sultan, without getting his written consent from the Yildiz Kiosk. The fact is, Mr. Ellsworth's bill is an

"WHY, TIMMY, WE DIDN'T KNOW YOU TOOK IT SO MUCH TO HEART."—From the *Telegram* (New York).

absurdity. It interferes with the reasonable use of illustration, while attempting to suppress what the libel laws already sufficiently provide against. Neither Mr. Hanna nor Mr. Platt has ever complained, so far as we are aware, of the cartoonists' seemingly vicious pencils; and if they can stand it, the Hon. Timothy Ellsworth ought not to care very much. Mr. Bush of the New York *Telegram*, in the cartoon which we reproduce, represents Mr. Platt, Mr. Croker, Mr. D. B. Hill, the Tammany Tiger, and the Republican Elephant, all five of whom figure so often in the work of the caricaturists, as laughing in a group at the serious Mr. Ellsworth. There is never any malice intended in the make-up of this department of the REVIEW, which aims to show how the caricaturists of the world are recording history; and we do not believe Mr. Ellsworth would be justified in obliging us to eliminate this popular feature from our magazine. We can hardly believe that he will do so.

DISAPPOINTED OFFICE SEEKERS: "Why, Cleveland gave away all the apples."—From the *Record* (Chicago).

The second cartoon on this page would be legitimate even under the Ellsworth bill, because it portrays no one in particular. It merely represents the disappointment of many office-seekers at Washington this past month who found the "government apple-barrel" empty, thanks to the civil-service reformers. Mr. Hamilton of *Judge*, who has taken delight for some years in exaggerating the obesity of the Hon. Grover Cleveland, relented at the last moment, and bade our worthy ex-President a kindly farewell. The contrast

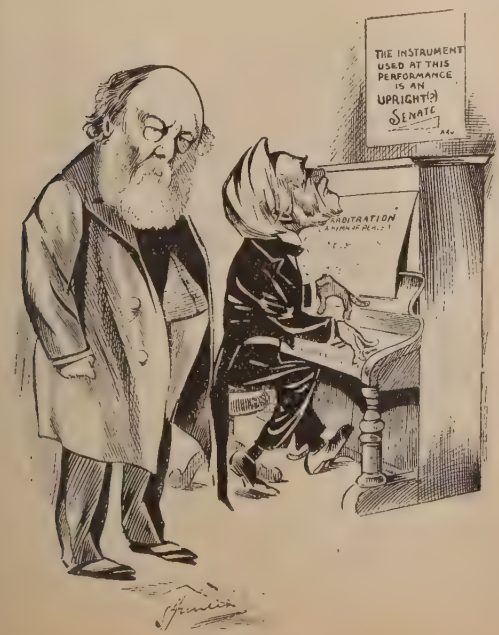


PUZZLE.—FIND THE REAL "BOSS" OF CHICAGO.
The Independent voter between two municipal machines.
From the *Times-Herald* (Chicago).

GOOD-BYE AND GOOD LUCK.

JUDGE, TO GROVER.—"Here's to the health of you and your family. May you live long and prosperous."—From *Judge* (New York).

"HE'S OFF."—From *Judge* (New York).



THE BROKEN MELODY.

SALISBURY (as Signor Sherman tries it on the piano): "What a beautiful thing that would be if that rattletrap instrument

La paz de Europa.

SALISBURY AND CLEVELAND AS TWIN ANGELS OF PEACE

that his two dismissals of Mr. Cleveland present (both of them published in March) is somewhat startling.

The arbitration treaty has continued to provide a subject for the cartoonists, as several subjoined instances will show. Mr. Hunter, in the *Canadian Magazine*, and Mr. Bush in the *Herald*, pay their respects to the Senate for its obstructive tactics. Our amusing contemporary, *El Ahuizote* of Mexico, presents Salisbury and Cleveland as a pair of twin angels of peace hovering over militant Europe.

UNCLE SAM: "My Hands are Tied, John."
From the *Herald* (New York).

Looking farther from home, the situation in Greece and Crete is the great theme for the European cartoonists, and the specimens which we reproduce are self-explanatory and need no comment. It may be well to remark, however, that we have taken two small cartoons in outline from the daily paper *Akropolis*, published in Athens, and in reproducing them have included some of the reading matter that was adjacent, in order to give a better notion of the typographical appearance of a modern Greek newspaper.

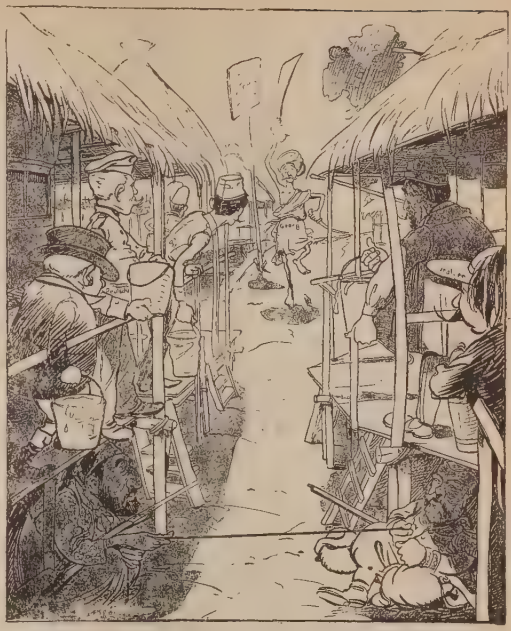
THE ATTITUDE OF THE GREAT CHRISTIAN POWERS.
From *Akropolis* (Athens).

THE PHILANTHROPY OF THE CHRISTIAN POWERS.
From *Akropolis* (Athens).

INCONSISTENCY.

THE GREAT EXPONENT OF CHRISTIANITY (to little Greece): "One step further an' I knocks yer bloomin' 'ead off!"
UNCLE SAM: "Is this the same man who wishes me to sign a treaty of peace, as an example for the rest of the world?"
From *Judge* (New York).

From a design by Walter Crane in the *Daily Chronicle* (London).



GREECE RUNS AMUCK.—From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

THE BONE OF CONTENTION.

DAME EUROPA: "Good doggie! Good doggie! Give it up. Let missis have it!!"—From *Punch* (London).

"INDIS-CRETE."—From *Fun* (London).

SIR ALFRED MILNER, THE NEW COMMISSIONER AT CAPE TOWN

Steering between the South African Scylla (President Kruger) and Charybdis (Mr. Cecil Rhodes).—From the *South African Star*.

A GERMAN VIEW OF AFFAIRS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

OOM PAUL: "Just try it! You would never think how delightfully one can defend oneself against the vermin of English Uitlanders with the tail of a Cape lion."—From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

A FRENCH VIEW OF ENGLISH PHILANTHROPY.

JOHN BULL (in a moment of generosity): "Don't throw those crumbs away, Kitty . . . they will do for the Indian famine sufferers."—From *Le Figaro* (Paris).

AN INDIAN VIEW OF ENGLISH PHILANTHROPY.

"Britannia to the rescue."—From Hindi *Punch* (Bombay).

From a drawing for the *World*.

THE PRESIDENT READING HIS INAUGURAL ADDRESS IN FRONT OF THE CAPITOL.

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION AT WASHINGTON.

BY ALBERT SHAW.

I. AN EASY TRANSITION.

WHILE there is much in our American political conditions that would seem to call for improvement, and that might well give thoughtful men solicitude, it remains true that there is much which may give us reason for encouragement and congratulation. In France, as Mr. Lowell remarks in his notable work on "Government and Parties in Continental Europe," the situation has been such that never for a hundred years has there been a transfer of governmental authority from one party to another, except as the result of a revolution. There have been more changes of ministry than yearly revolutions of the planet in its orbit, since the present French republic began; but the same general grouping of party elements may be said to have kept its dominance. In the United States we have within the past month witnessed a transfer of executive authority from one great party to another, with no appreciable degree of public disturbance or apprehension of disaster. A change of administration, even where—as in the period from 1861 to 1885—one party continued in power, was never before so smoothly effected. This in large part is due to that radical improvement in our governmental machinery which we call civil service reform, and which simply means that the technical, professional, detailed, and routine work of the systematized branches of public administration has been placed upon a business basis, and that sensible men of all parties have agreed not to know or care about the politics of a letter-carrier, or the party preferences of a lighthouse keeper who does his duty.

ABSENCE OF "SPOILS."

Heretofore, we had in this country considered that "working for the government" ought somehow to be a transient and casual occupation, and that public places ought to fall as perquisites to men who made politics a trade and sought in politics to gain a livelihood. In its very nature, such a system must have been inefficient, and must have grown corrupt. Self-respecting men seek permanence of occupation, and rely upon the intrinsic merit of their service for secure tenure and fair pay. The adoption of a non-partisan plan, which recognizes and protects merit, has wrought striking transformations in the public

Drawn by De Lipman for the New York *Journal*.

THE PRESIDENT TAKING THE OATH OF OFFICE.

offices, and the whole country is a gainer by the elimination of the drones, spoilsmen, ignoramuses and corruptionists. The civil-service acts, beside what they included, made it discretionary with the President to extend the merit system over other wide fields of employment. President Cleveland, in his last year, rendered the country a great service in exercising this discretion in a bold and sweeping manner. Some Republicans are claiming that Mr. Cleveland only invoked the protection of the merit system for certain services after he had filled those services with Democratic employees. But it must be remembered that the civil service enactments at the outset were distinctly favorable to the Republican employees, who held a great majority of the positions then protected. There must be a beginning somewhere, and no one believes that Mr. Cleveland himself cared in the least for any consideration except downright efficiency in the performance of public work.

A PROCESS NOT QUITE COMPLETED.

The change of administration, therefore, does not mean this year anything like the stupendous and disgraceful scrambling for office that in other times was the most conspicuous accompaniment of a new executive *régime* at Washington. The largest field in which politics continues to rule public employment is that of the postmasterships. We have now in the United States about seventy thousand post-offices. Something like four thousand of these are important enough to be termed presidential offices, and President McKinley will have the authority to name postmasters for all those places,—nearly one hundred postmasters, on the average, for every state in the union. The remaining sixty-six thousand postmasters will be appointed by authority of the Postmaster-General and his department. It will be one of the greatest triumphs of Mr. McKinley's administration if within the coming four years some plan can be agreed upon for taking the postmasterships entirely out of politics and treating them as purely business or neighborhood matters.

This great transforming process that has done so much to improve political life and governmental efficiency in the United States, has found in Mr. McKinley not only a friend but a champion; and in his career in Congress he made himself a part of the history of the movement, favoring as he did the civil service acts and subsequently supporting the annual appropriations for the maintenance of the Civil Service Bureau. Moreover, Mr. McKinley's Cabinet is made up of men who, so far as we are aware, without exception, are cordial believers in the reform so far as it has proceeded, and in its further gradual development.

OFFICES AND PARTIES IN FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

The ups and downs of factional politics in the French Parliament, which result in the overthrow and reconstruction of cabinets more often on the average than every year, would, of course, be absolutely unendurable if they involved any disturbance of the great public services. No changes in office are made except in the political headships. Not a postmaster is disturbed, nor a revenue officer, nor any clerk in a department bureau. Neither does the change of French administration involve necessarily any new appointments nor any transfers in the diplomatic service. All told, a change of ministry in France affects not more than a handful of offices. The French President, not being in fact the administrative or executive head of the government, does not appoint or remove officials on his own initiative, the Prime Minister of the day holding the reins of actual government, and naming his colleagues.

In England, a change of party affects only the ministerial offices,—these positions, as in France, being held by members of Parliament belonging to the dominant party or coalition. Thus when Lord Salisbury came into power, the only changes in office that took place as an immediate consequence were those considered as having a political character, and they were less than sixty in number, being assigned to members of one House or the other of Parliament.

II. BRITISH AND AMERICAN CABINET SYSTEMS COMPARED.

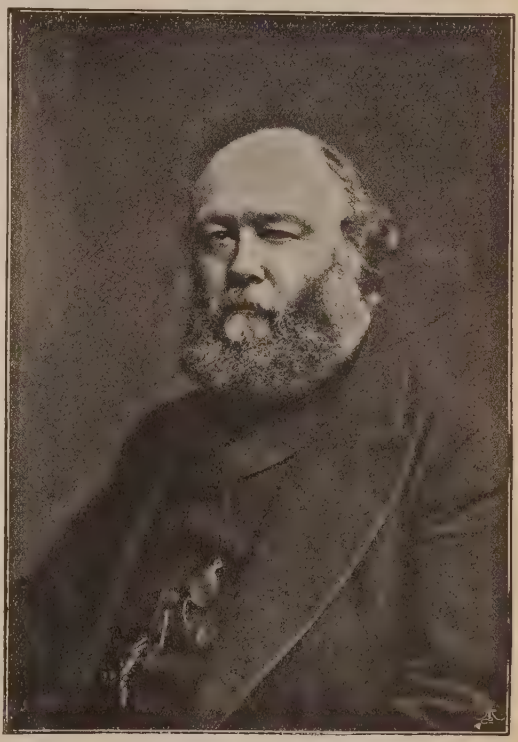
Under the English system of Parliamentary government, the Prime Minister is the recognized and acknowledged leader of that party which for the time being is in the majority in the House of Commons. If the Prime Minister is a member of the House of Commons, he will also be the leader of the House. If he is a member of the House of Lords, some other member of the Ministry who is a member of the Commons will be assigned the leadership of the governmental forces in that House. Thus Lord Salisbury is now Prime Minister and leader of the House of Lords, with his nephew, Mr. Arthur Balfour, as a very prominent member of the Cabinet and leader of the House of Commons.

ENGLISH CABINET OFFICES.

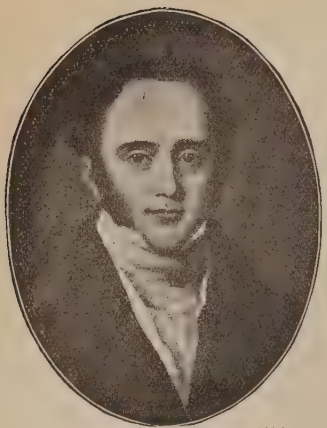
American readers do not always understand the distinction between the English Ministry and Cabinet. The one term is much more inclusive than the other. Included in the Ministry are from fifty to sixty officers; while the Cabinet is a much smaller group, and is made up of the most important of the Ministers. It is practically a matter of option with the Prime Minister whether for the time being he will or will not include in the Cabinet the men who hold certain ministerial positions. There are about ten offices which always carry with them the full Cabinet rank. The men who hold these ten offices are distinguished as the First Lord of the Treasury, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord President of the Council, the Home Secretary, Foreign Secretary, Colonial Secretary, War Secretary, Secretary for India, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and First Lord of the Admiralty. Mr. Gladstone's last Cabinet included six other Ministers—namely, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, the Secretary for Scotland, the Postmaster-General, the President of the Board of Trade, the President of the Board of Agriculture, and the First Commissioner of Works. Portfolios are sometimes grouped, Mr. Gladstone himself holding two and his Secretary for India being also at the same time Lord President of the Council. It is sufficient to say that in his Cabinet there were sixteen men, while his Ministry included twenty-five additional officials, making a total of forty-one. Beside these there are some salaried honorary positions (non-ministerial) in connection with the management of the royal household which need not be discussed in this connection.

THE PRESENT SALISBURY CABINET.

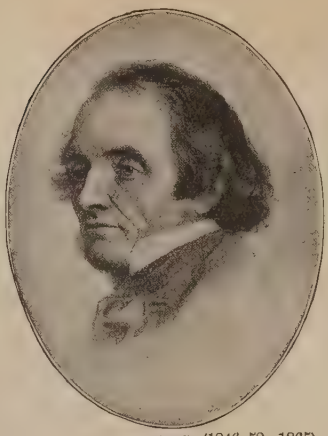
As against Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet of sixteen, one finds in Lord Salisbury's present Cabinet a list of nineteen men, about half of whom are in the House of Commons and about half in the House of Lords. For purposes of comparison it may be instructive to note what portfolios are assigned to the members of the present Cabinet. They are, (1) Prime Minister and Secretary for Foreign Affairs (Lord Salisbury), (2) Lord High Chancellor (Lord Halsbury), (3) Lord President of the Council (the Duke of Devonshire), (4) Lord Privy Seal (Viscount Cadogan), (5) Chancellor of the Exchequer (Sir Michael Hicks-Beach), (6) Secretary for the Home Department (Sir Matthew White Ridley), (7) Secretary for Colonial Department (Mr. Joseph Chamberlain), (8) Secretary for War Department (Marquis of Lansdowne), (9) Secretary for India (Lord George Francis Hamilton), (10) Secretary for Navy, known as First Lord of the Admiralty (Mr. George J. Goschen), (11) First Lord of the Treasury and Government Leader in the House of Commons (Mr. Arthur J. Balfour), (12) Lord Chancellor of Ireland (Lord Ashbourne), (13) Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Earl Cadogan), (14) President of the Board of Trade (Mr. Charles T. Ritchie), (15) President of the Board of Agriculture (Mr. Walter Hume Long), (16) Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster (Lord James), (17) President of the Local Government Board (Mr. Henry Chaplin), (18) Secretary for Scotland (Lord Balfour of Burleigh), and (19) Commissioner of Works and Public Buildings (Mr. Akers Douglas). There are between thirty-five and forty other offices (held by men most of them



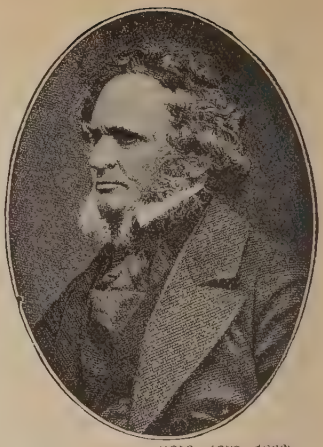
THE PRESENT BRITISH PRIME MINISTER.



LORD PALMERSTON (1855, 1859).



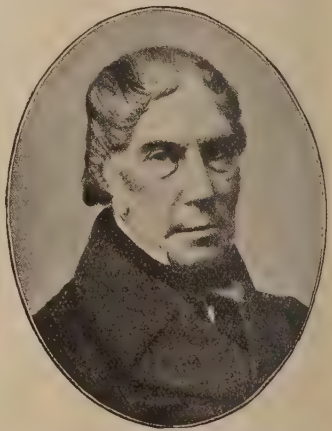
LORD JOHN RUSSELL (1846–52, 1865).



LORD DERBY (1852, 1858, 1866).

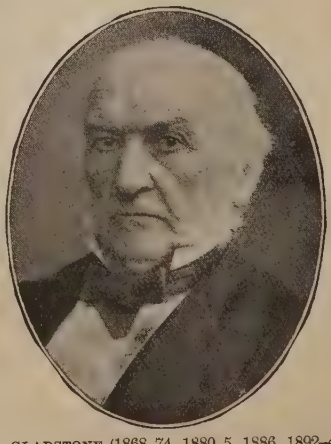
SIR ROBERT PEEL (1841–6).

LORD MELBOURNE (1835–41).

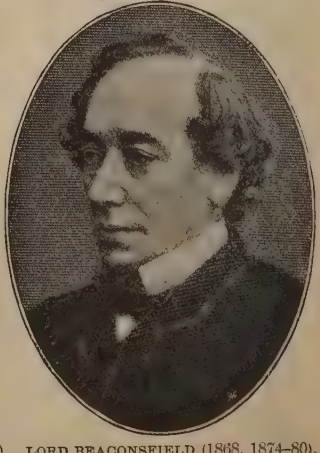


LORD ABERDEEN (1852–5).

LORD ROSEBERY (1894–5).



MR. GLADSTONE (1868–74, 1880–5, 1886, 1892–4).



LORD BEACONSFIELD (1868, 1874–80).

QUEEN VICTORIA'S PRIME MINISTERS.

younger in political and administrative life) included in the Ministry, but not included at present in the Cabinet. Thus it is Lord Salisbury's policy to distribute the Ministerial portfolios to a larger number of men than were included in Mr. Gladstone's Ministry.

CABINET AND MINISTRY.

As an illustration of the discretion exercised by the Prime Minister in assigning the Cabinet rank, it may be noted that Mr. Arthur Balfour when first made Chief Secretary for Ireland was not included in the Cabinet. Afterwards, while holding the same office, he was given Cabinet rank. At present his brother Mr. Gerald Balfour holds that office and is excluded from the Cabinet. The Postmaster-General was a member of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet, but is not in Lord Salisbury's Cabinet. Thus at present the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland is in the Cabinet, and the Chief Secretary for Ireland is not. But both Mr. Gladstone and Lord Salisbury have, more than once, included and excluded alternately the incumbents of both of those positions. Taking a series of recent administrations in England, there have been three Postmasters-General included in the Cabinet, and four left out. The Ministerial places never included in the Cabinet are the three Junior Lords of the Treasury,—usually promising young party men in the House of Commons ; the Financial Secretary and the Patronage Secretary to the Treasury ; about a dozen under-secretaries to various departments ; the Attorney-General and the Solicitor-General, and various others.

MINISTERIAL SALARIES.

In their capacity as members of Parliament, of course these gentlemen are without salary. But when appointed to Ministerial offices they come into the enjoyment of ample emoluments. The principal secretaries, such for example as the Chancellor of the Exchequer (corresponding to our Secretary of the Treasury), the Home Secretary (corresponding to our Secretary of the Interior), the Foreign, Colonial and War secretaries, all receive salaries of five thousand pounds, or about twenty five thousand dollars a year. The Attorney-General and Solicitor-General, though not in the Cabinet, are members of the Ministry, and receive still higher pay. Then comes a group of Ministers (who may or may not be included in the Cabinet) who receive about two thousand pounds each These are the Vice-President of the Council (who is in fact the Minister of Education), the President of the Board of Agriculture (who is a ministerial secretary for agriculture), president of the Local Government Board (who supervises the whole *régime* of municipal and local administration throughout the country), the President of the Board of Trade (who is really a minister of commerce), the Postmaster-General and the First Commissioner of Works (who has actual oversight of public buildings and other public works). The group of under-secretaries to the various administrative departments as a rule receive salaries of about fifteen hundred pounds, or seventy five hundred dollars a year.

THE BEST MEN ATTAIN OFFICE.

The English system has at least one great and self-evident advantage. Almost without fail it gives the country the benefit in executive office of the very best complement of talent that the party in power affords. For in England if men are in public life at all they are either members of the House of Lords or else they are members of the House of Commons. And inasmuch as the acceptance of executive office, far from imperiling their seats in Parliament, only makes their parliamentary position the more certainly assured,—while also giving them large salaries as against nothing at all,—there is every possible inducement to strive for the honor of a place in the Ministerial group ; and such places can only come through demonstrated ability, capacity and character. As I have remarked, Lord Salisbury manages to make about sixty such places available for his Parliamentary followers.

Inasmuch as Lord Salisbury obviously owes his position as head of the Conservative party, and therefore as Prime Minister, to the general recognition of his right to lead, he is under no embarrassing obligations to reward personal supporters and adherents with fat places. Undoubtedly, in the distribution of Cabinet and Ministerial offices a Prime Minister like Mr. Gladstone or Lord Salisbury is somewhat influenced by personal preference and sentiments of private friendship. But such feelings do not carry an English Prime Minister beyond the point where there would be danger of seriously offending party or public opinion.

PERMANENT UNDER-SECRETARIES.

But beside the Cabinet and Ministerial chiefs, and those Ministerial Under-Secretaries to whom I have alluded, the English system also provides for all the departments a set of permanent, non-ministerial Under-Secretaries, who serve to break the violence of transition when the government changes from one party to the other. These non-ministerial Under-Secretaries are simply the high officials of the permanent civil service. They supply the balance-wheel that keeps the detailed work of the government from suffering through changes of policy proposed by their ministerial superiors. These officials are the repositories and sources of knowledge, and they see that the great machine of government moves at a fairly regular rate while the party chieftains come and go. It is the same sort of thing, of course, that one finds in France, with differences which belong to the country.

A SIXTY-YEARS' RETROSPECT.

Since Queen Victoria acceded to the throne sixty years ago, there have been fourteen Parliaments, twenty successive Ministries and ten different individuals holding the office of Prime Minister. Parliaments have averaged a little over four years,

Cabinets have averaged three years, and Prime Ministers have averaged two terms. In the same period of sixty years, we have had in the United States fifteen presidential terms, with sixteen different men holding the office of President. The number of different men holding Cabinet posts in the United States in this period has been far greater relatively than the number of men holding a like number of posts in England, for reasons growing out of the very different systems of the two governments. If our system were assimilated to the English, the party leaders would all be members of one House or the other of Congress. The head of the executive government would be the man most generally recognized as the Congressional leader of the party in power,—Mr. Reed, for example. And the Cabinet places, and other important executive offices, would be assigned to the class of men who now obtain the principal chairmanships of Congressional committees,—these men meanwhile retaining their places in Congress.

CONGRESSMEN AND THE CABINET.

It has usually been expected that the President of the United States would offer at least some of the Cabinet positions and other appointive posts to prominent senators and congressmen of his own party. But where such men have for a long time made public life their career, they naturally hesitate about accepting a Cabinet office because of the danger under our system that after four years they may find themselves retired to private life. When men who have for a long time held seats in the Senate resign and enter the Cabinet, they are aware that their political future is subject to all sorts of unforeseen contingencies. They have little reason to expect that a chance will be afforded for them to return to the Senate. In the closing days of an administration they may obtain a judiciary appointment. But public opinion rightly holds that high judgeships should be filled, as a rule, by direct promotion from lower places in the federal judiciary, or from the judiciary of the states.

"CABINET TIMBER" IN THIS COUNTRY AND ENGLAND.

Every President, therefore, in making up his Cabinet is confronted by the fact that leading Senators usually cling to their senatorial seats; while it sometimes happens also that members of the other House prefer Congressional life. The very fact, however, that public life affords an uncertain career in the United States, has given us an uncommonly large contingent of fairly qualified men now in private life, who are capable on short notice of assuming public responsibilities. Furthermore, we have our forty-five state governments giving opportunity for training in legislative work and in public administration; so that the number of men who have in some capacity demonstrated their fitness for important public work, is vastly greater than the number that one finds in England.

The English system provides life-long careers for a comparatively small number of men, who may become very highly accomplished in their respective fields of statesmanship. That system makes it practically certain that a given set of men will hold executive office, whenever their party is in power. Thus, assuming that the present Salisbury *régime* should hold on for some time longer, and should then be replaced by a Liberal government, the merest novice might now safely write down the names of eight or ten men who would certainly be members of the next Liberal Cabinet, and twenty or thirty names of men who would at least belong to the Ministry. If the Democrats, however, should come into power in the United States four years hence, no one would be so rash to-day as to suppose that he could intelligently predict a single member of the next Democratic Cabinet. No men, under our system, have vested rights, so to speak, to Cabinet seats. If Mr. Allison or Mr. Reed had secured the St. Louis nomination, either of them would have composed an excellent Republican Cabinet wholly different from Mr. McKinley's excellent Republican Cabinet. Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet of 1892 was composed mainly of members of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet which had gone out of office a full six years previous. Lord Salisbury's present Cabinet includes many men who were his ministerial colleagues more than ten years ago, the most important changes being due to the recent absorption of the Liberal Unionists into the Conservative government, necessitating thereby the bestowal of Cabinet places upon Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Goschen, the Duke of Devonshire and some others.

MR. CLEVELAND'S CABINETS.

But Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet of 1893-7 did not include a single man who was in Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet of 1885-9. This is not to be attributed to capriciousness on the part of Mr. Cleveland in the selection of his official family. It is a circumstance that grows in part out of our political system, and in part out of the peculiar conditions of American life. Mr. Cleveland's first Cabinet, like Mr. Harrison's that succeeded it, was made up in part of eminent public men holding the foremost rank in the party, and entitled on any theory to Cabinet rank if they desired to take it. Both Cabinets, on the other hand, contained an element selected, for personal or party reasons, from private life.

Mr. Cleveland's last Cabinet, which retired from office on March 4, was derived in a smaller degree from conspicuous party leaders in Congress and in public life, and in a larger degree from private or non-political sources, than any previous Cabinet in the history of the country. Thus, Mr. Gresham as Secretary of State was taken from a western judgeship and had not belonged to Mr. Cleveland's political party. Mr. Lamont as Secretary of War had been Mr. Cleveland's Private Secretary in his first term, and Mr. Bissell as Postmaster-General had

formerly been the President's law partner, both these appointments being made on grounds strictly personal to the President. Mr. Hoke Smith as Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Olney as the Attorney-General and Mr. J. Sterling Morton as Secretary of Agriculture, were all of them taken from private life, and while known in their own states were not in the enjoyment of national reputations. Mr. Carlisle as Secretary of the Treasury and Mr. Herbert as Secretary of the Navy were the only appointments made on conventional lines, Mr. Herbert having for a long time been chairman of the Naval Committee of the House of Representatives, and Mr. Carlisle having in both Houses of Congress held the foremost place in his party as a leader and a financial authority.

No one excepting Mr. Cleveland himself knows how many names were under his serious consideration when he was engaged in the selection of his last Cabinet, nor does the public know how many men were invited to Cabinet seats who for one reason or another preferred not to accept. The English chief executive finds that the Parliamentary system has of itself performed the sifting process for him, and that in practice he must give more consideration to the assigning of portfolios than to the selection of his ministerial group.

III. MR. McKINLEY'S PROCESS OF CABINET BUILDING.

Mr. McKinley had to select a Cabinet of eight members. Naturally he desired it to be as strong, influential and representative as possible. Individual capacity, character and experience had to be considered, and the ability and disposition to work in harmony with colleagues had also to be kept in mind. In a country as great as ours, and as diversified, the President always finds it necessary to take into some account the question of sectional representation. As distinctively a party man, and a believer in party responsibility, Mr. McKinley,—more carefully perhaps than Mr. Cleveland,—felt himself obliged to make a Cabinet which broadly and generally speaking would as a group represent the best prevailing sentiment of the Republican party. Several hundred men, possibly as many as a thousand, were mentioned more or less prominently by politicians and by the party newspapers, as coming within the reasonable range of Cabinet possibilities. Two hundred of these, at the very least, were influentially and carefully presented to Mr. McKinley for his consideration; and probably fifty different names were very carefully weighed by Mr. McKinley before the eight were fixed upon. The newspaper discussion of Cabinet places and possibilities at least served to show that if the country is not supplied with a surplus of trained statesmanship of the highest order, it has a vast supply of men of capacity, versatility and integrity, who have rendered services that entitle them to much confidence and support, and who could be relied upon for intelligent and honorable public service even if they might fall short of distinguished statesmanship.

THE CASE OF MR. HANNA.

While Mr. McKinley's range of selection, therefore, was very wide, circumstances had made it appear probable enough that the compliment of an invitation to take a seat in the Cabinet would be extended first of all to certain men. Mr. Marcus A. Hanna, more than any one else, had been identified in the popular mind with Mr. McKinley's nomination and election; for not only had he worked out the plan of campaign which secured a majority of McKinley delegates in the St. Louis convention, but also as chairman of the National Committee he had been chief strategist in the electoral contest, and had conducted the campaign with a degree of ability which had brought him into as much prominence as Mr. McKinley himself. The country was entirely prepared to accept Mr. Hanna's appointment to a Cabinet place as justifiable from every point of view. That Mr. Hanna would continue to be a trusted adviser of Mr. McKinley was evident enough; and it has always been deemed best that the President's real counsellors should be holding responsible public office. So-called "kitchen cabinets," composed of private individuals who stand nearer to the President than his group of official advisers, are never to be encouraged. It was, therefore, thought in many quarters that it would be unfortunate if Mr. Hanna should remain in private life, while holding the President's confidence in a high degree. But he did not desire a Cabinet position, although it has been understood that Mr. McKinley invited him to accept a portfolio. He is undoubtedly better placed with his new seat in the Senate.

MR SHERMAN AND MR. ALLISON.

Mr. Hanna, like Mr. McKinley, has long been a supporter and friend of Ohio's most distinguished public man, the Hon. John Sherman. It was natural and appropriate that Mr. McKinley should have made haste to offer Mr. Sherman a position in the Cabinet. That eminent statesman, who has served his state and the country continuously at Washington for some forty-three or forty-four years, and who is now nearly seventy-four years of age, would have preferred the familiar and less ex acting duties of his place in the Senate, rather than assume the responsibilities of executive office. He did not, therefore, accept at first the position that was so promptly tendered to him. Another distinguished senatorial leader, whom Mr. McKinley at once invited to enter the Cabinet, was Mr. Allison of Iowa,—fitted by a very long and valuable experience for admirable service at the head of any one of the eight executive departments. But Mr. Allison, who had recently been elected to another senatorial term, believed that his own interests, as well as those of the country, would be quite

as well served by his retention of his seat and his chairmanship in the Senate, where tactful and loyal Republican leadership is at the present time so highly essential to the success of Mr. McKinley's administration. How many other Senators may have been asked if they would accept Cabinet places is not known. Certainly several were considered.

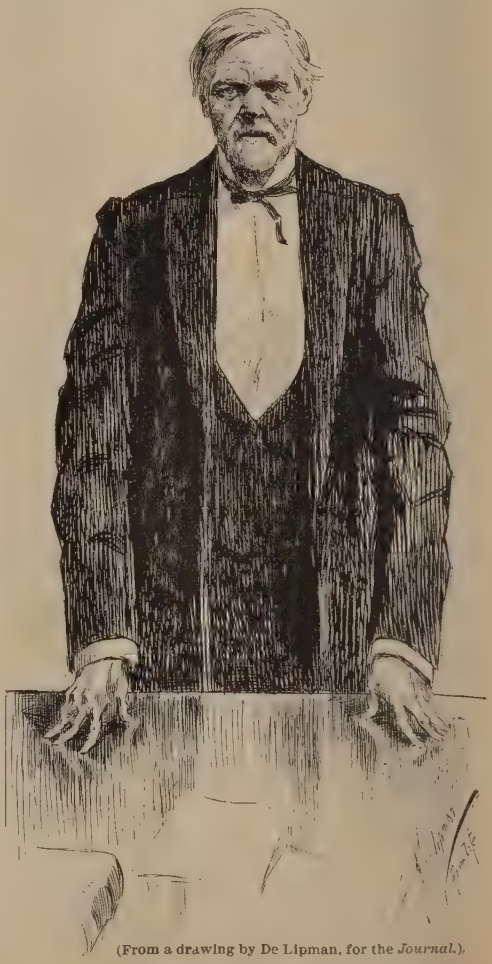
MR. REED AND MR. DINGLEY.

In the other house, the most conspicuous figure is that of Speaker Reed ; but inasmuch as his selection for the Speakership of still another Congress was a foregone conclusion,—while his influence as Speaker is a larger one than that of any Cabinet officer, and second in the whole government only to that of the President himself,—it was plain enough that Mr. Reed would not care to exchange his present high post as leader, and in some sense dictator, of the House of Representatives, for an executive position. The next figure of immediate mark and consequence in the House is the Chair man of the Ways and Means Committee, the Hon. Nelson Dingley of Maine. The logic of the general situation would naturally have suggested Mr. Dingley for the position of Secretary of the Treasury; and it is well understood that Mr. McKinley tendered him that position. He had known Mr. Dingley intimately when Mr. McKinley himself was chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, Mr. Dingley being associated with him in the framing of the McKinley tariff bill of 1890. The Treasury post, however, has for a long time been the dread of men whose physical strength is not superior to any possible strain; and Mr. Dingley's health would not allow him to take a position which had in recent years killed Secretary Manning and Secretary Windom, and had subjected other incumbents to a dangerous ordeal.

THE SECRETARYSHIP OF STATE.

Mr. McKinley thought it desirable that the seniority of rank in his cabinet should belong to some representative Republican statesman whose name would inspire confidence and whose qualities would be well known to the country. Mr. Sherman seemed above all others to possess the requisite prestige, and he was at length persuaded to accept the Secretaryship of State, it being tacitly understood that Governor Bushnell of Ohio would appoint Mr. Hanna to Mr. Sherman's vacant place in the Senate. The principal doubt raised in the public mind as regards the wisdom of Mr. Sherman's appointment to the post of Secretary of State had reference to his great age. It was objected that the duties of the "foreign office" impose an exceptionally heavy burden upon the Secretary personally, and require, therefore, the possession of exceptional vigor and physical strength. Mr. Blaine accepted the position at a time when his precarious health was unquestionably a disqualification. As his strength steadily failed, the more critical tasks of the Department of State were performed by President Harrison himself, while the assistant secretaries carried most of the daily burden. In the Cleveland administration, Mr. Gresham, who was well qualified for two or three other cabinet positions, entered as an entire novice upon the management of our foreign relations, and he also was under the disqualification of enfeebled health. The gradual failure of his strength—followed by his death—affected the foreign policy of the first part of Mr. Cleveland's administration somewhat unfortunately.

Mr. Olney, as Attorney-General, had under those circumstances been called upon with unusual frequency to render advice and assistance to the Department of State; and he brought to the work of that office, as Mr. Gresham's successor, a very good



(From a drawing by De Lipman, for the *Journal*.)

HON. JOHN SHERMAN.

HON. JOHN SHERMAN, SECRETARY OF STATE, IN HIS LIBRARY AT WASHINGTON.

knowledge of the situation, together with rugged strength and a marvelous capacity for work. Nevertheless, the past four years have given the world an unusual spectacle, in the fact that this great nation, with its varied and delicate foreign relationships, has entrusted the whole conduct of its external policy first to a Western judge and then to a Boston lawyer, neither of whom, so far as the world knew, had been prepared by any of the kind of public experience which is supposed to qualify a man for the conduct of diplomatic affairs. This is by no means said in disparagement of Mr. Olney's striking and splendid record ; but, obviously, neither his appointment nor Mr. Gresham's was in accord with usual precedents.

A STATESMAN AT THE HELM.

The appointment of Mr. Sherman places at the head of the State Department the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. While more familiar with public finance than with diplomacy and international law, John Sherman has, nevertheless, for considerably more than forty years, been in the heart and centre of our public life and in constant touch with every aspect of national policy, foreign as well as domestic. His incumbency will command the respect of other nations, and must have its impression upon the diplomatic corps at Washington,—such men of necessity being influenced by the fact that a statesman of continuous experience as well as of age and high personal dignity holds the foreign portfolio. Mr. Sherman will know how to protect his own time and strength, and will doubtless utilize to the utmost the services of the Assistant Secretaries of State. He will place due reliance upon the permanent organization of the office in Washington, and upon the representatives of the nation who go abroad as ambassadors and ministers. He will also promote harmony by constant intercourse with his friends of both parties who make up his old Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. His administration of the post is sure to be one of great prudence; while, as respects the rank of our nation in the family of nations, and the rights of our citizens to protection everywhere, his administration will be firm as a rock. In his recently published volumes of reminiscences Mr. Sherman has made it clear that he has no restless or aggressive ambitions for the United States, and that he does not much favor the acquisition of new territory, or the pursuit of a policy that would add complications to our relations with other powers. His policy will be steadfast and conservative, with the maintenance of honorable peace as its avowed object, and with no desire for merely brilliant or sensational achievement. The selection of Mr. Sherman met with the very cordial approbation of the whole country, and was regarded in a most

favorable light by the European press. Thus Mr. McKinley had made a safe and dignified beginning. He had satisfied the old traditions of placing at the head of his Cabinet a public man of large experience and calibre.

MR. GAGE FOR THE TREASURY.

Unquestionably, however, the country awaited Mr. McKinley's selection of a piece of ministerial timber for the Treasury post, as the crucial test of his success as a Cabinet-builder. When, therefore, —after a protracted and anxious survey of all the

HON. LYMAN J. GAGE, SECRETARY OF TREASURY.

available men in public life, without reaching a conclusion,—Mr. McKinley called from private life a man whose appointment was hailed not merely with approval but with enthusiasm, there was no longer any doubt about the new administration. The President-elect had not been looking for a popular man, but for one who had the requisite qualifications. And it is not likely that Mr. McKinley suspected how much he was enhancing his own popularity when he offered the Treasury portfolio to Mr. Lyman J. Gage, the Chicago banker. The effect on public opinion of this appointment might well have taught a fortunate lesson to any man who, like Mr. McKinley, was about to enter upon a great executive task. Success or failure in the end is certain to depend upon the principles which will have guided him in the choice of men. Some timorous friends of Mr. McKinley feared the appointment of the foremost banker in the United States to be Secretary of the Treasury, because of the supposed prejudice among workingmen and farmers against bankers. But Mr. McKinley made the appointment, and immediately afterwards discovered that, of all men in the country, the wage-earners were the ones best pleased.

THE IDEAL CHOICE.

They know Mr. Gage as a man of character, of broad views, of a sincere desire for the welfare of all his fellow citizens, absolutely devoid of the arts and wiles of the professional politician, and fitted by virtue of great financial knowledge and experience for the work of conducting the national finances. With no political future to consider, it was plain that Mr. Gage would address himself, with all his strength of mind and with a perfect directness of purpose, to the disordered finances of a rich and solvent nation which has been suffering frightfully from bad management. It was also clear to the business community that, with Mr. Gage at the head of the Treasury, the standard of value would be preserved, while every possible effort would be made to bring the public revenues into correspondence with the current expenditures, and that in due season the reform of the currency and banking systems of the country would be taken resolutely in hand.

THE RISE OF GEN. ALGER.

It will not be for a great while longer that the country can bestow high political honors upon the men whose qualities and capacity for leadership were so suddenly developed in the war period. Gen. Russell A. Alger, the new Secretary of War, belongs to that type of self-made American public men which will not be so common after this generation passes away, because circumstances will have changed so greatly. A farmer's son in Ohio; an orphan at a very early age; a farm worker—a "hired hand"—in his youth, with snatches of school while helping his younger brother and sister to obtain some education; later a district school-teacher in winter, while doing farm work in summer; then a law student in a country lawyer's office, admission to the bar, and a few months law practice in Cleveland; removal to Michigan to begin life for himself as a business man in a newer country,—such was Alger's early career in brief outline. Then came the war, prompt enlistment, captaincy of his company, rapid promotion, successive transfers from one Michigan regiment to a higher post in another, and a colonelcy in less than two years after the war broke out, when about twenty six years of age. Wounds, capture, imprisonment, escape, resumption of service, the brevet rank of a brigadier-general for distinguished merit, and of a major-general at the end of the war,—such was the next stage in Alger's life-story. He was at home again in Grand

Rapids, Michigan, in 1865, about twenty-nine years old, with the rank of a Major-General of Volunteers, a veteran of sixty-six battles and skirmishes all told, a cavalryman whose name will live in our war history as that of a colonel under Sheridan and Custer, and as one of the heroes of Gettysburg and the Shenandoah. What history but that of our own country can furnish such records?

FROM WAR TO BUSINESS.

In 1861 Alger had made a small start as a lumber dealer in Michigan. In 1865, turning his back on military honors, he was once more a lumberman in Michigan. The country furnishes a long list of these careers; but each of them in its turn is entitled to honor. General Alger threw himself into the work of making a fortune with as much energy as he had thrown himself into the war, and he was entitled to succeed. For a number of years he gave himself almost absolutely to business life. It was not until 1884, when he was about forty-eight years old, that he relaxed his attention to private affairs, and entered public life. He had accumulated a large fortune in that period when the immense development of the lumbering interests in Michigan had been measured by the unprecedented demand for pine lumber with which to house the new population of the prairie states beyond. The white pine of Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Canada has in this period since the war been made to furnish habitations for many millions of Americans in Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, the Dakotas, and still other parts of the great West. General Alger had the foresight to see the greatness of the opportunity, both for the manufacturer of lumber and for the owner of tracts of pine land. Concentrated exploitation of this opportunity has given him great wealth. He has been the employer of many thousands of men, and his record as an employer is a clean one. It is said that no men employed by the firms in which he has been a leading spirit have ever precipitated a strike.

FROM BUSINESS TO POLITICS.

In 1884 General Alger was the Republican candidate for the governorship of Michigan. The state was doubtful, Democrats and Greenbackers having formed a powerful coalition. Alger was successful, however, and filled the office of Governor of his great state with recognized efficiency. He declined a renomination on business grounds, but came very conspicuously before the public in 1888 as a candidate for the Presidency, and in that connection has also been frequently mentioned ever since. General Alger is a man of tall and slender form, of soldier-like bearing, and of a most sympathetic and attractive personality. He has for a great many years been a personal friend of President McKinley. There were numerous candidates for the appointment to the War portfolio, but of them all General Alger was probably the most conspicuous, and at the same time the one best fitted for the general responsibilities of a Cabinet adviser.

GEN. R. A. ALGER, SECRETARY OF WAR.

THE WAR SECRETARY ALSO A MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

The public at large is accustomed to think of the Secretary of War as a man who has to do with rivalries for promotion among the officers of the Regular Army, and with some details that form the business background of a very small military establishment in a time of profound peace. He is supposed in a vague way, also, to have influence in getting boys appointed to West Point. The fact is that the War Department, beside its work relating directly to the army,—a work that is really large and of deep importance,—has developed into a vast department of public works. Thus, our Secretary of War holds what in England and France would be a second portfolio, that of a Ministry of Public Works and Improvements. A few years ago our government abandoned forever the old and extravagant policy of river and harbor improvement under the system of private contract, and entered upon direct construction by the Department of War through the personal direction of the trained officers of the army's engineer corps. Mr. Alger remarked to the writer a few days ago that he had executive responsibility for the expenditure of at least a million dollars a week. If the United States should

decide to build and own the Nicaragua Canal, it would fall to the lot of Mr. Alger, as Secretary of War, to see that the public money was economically and efficiently applied in the prosecution of that stupendous task. For many years Mr. Alger has been accustomed to the employment of thousands of men in lumber camps and manufacturing enterprises. With a whole Cabinet of strong business men associated with him, who better than General Alger,—through the honest and able engineers of our Army,—could be entrusted with the construction of the interoceanic waterway?

NEW ENGLAND'S CABINET TIMBER.

Mr. Dingley's preference for his place in the House made it necessary for Mr. McKinley to select some other man to represent New England in the Cabinet. There is no lack of good men in that corner of the American Commonwealth. Indeed, Maine alone could furnish a whole Cabinet of distinguished and well-qualified Republicans, Vermont and New Hampshire in turn could fit out an admirable one, Massachusetts could equip another, and Connecticut and Rhode Island still another. Imagine a Maine Cabinet, for instance, with Reed for Secretary of State, Dingley for the Treasury, Boutelle for the Navy, and men like Frye, Hale, Milliken, and others for the remaining positions. A Vermont and New Hampshire Cabinet could make Mr. Edmunds Secretary of State, or Mr. Phelps,—who supported Mr. McKinley, and who is much more of a Republican than Mr. Gresham was ever a Democrat. Mr. Morrill, with young Assistant Secretaries, could still hold a portfolio; Mr. Chandler would be at home in his old place, the Navy Department; Mr. Proctor is a recent ex-secretary, and there are plenty of others in the "marble" and "granite" states. Massachusetts, in turn, has men of eminence and calibre in such numbers and variety that Mr. McKinley undoubtedly could have made up three Cabinets with names suggested to him from that good state; and any Republican could fit out a strong Cabinet from the leading Republicans of Connecticut and Rhode Island.

MR. LONG AS A TYPICAL MAN.

But in selecting the Hon. John D. Long,—originally of Maine, and afterwards of Massachusetts,—as the New England member of his Cabinet, Mr. McKinley made a choice that the heart and brain of New England must thoroughly approve. Mr. Long most worthily represents the character, capacity, intelligence, culture, and high ideals that belong to New England in her best estate. He has the energy and strength that characterize the sons of Maine, and he has the mental and ethical culture that belongs to the best type of Harvard's graduates. Although an older man than the late Governor Greenhalge, and the late Governor William E. Russell, John D. Long represents that same young element and spirit in Massachusetts public life. He paved the way for the later "Harvard men in politics" who have served their state so creditably and have set so good an example to college-bred men the whole country over.

John D. Long was born in Maine as long ago as 1838. He graduated from Harvard in the class of 1857, at the age of nineteen, with very high rank for scholarship, and with the position of class poet. He became master of a typical Massachusetts

Photo by Bell, Washington.

HON. JOHN D. LONG, SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

academy for two years, and then spent two years in the Harvard Law School, being admitted to the bar in 1861. He began practicing in Maine, but changed his plans in 1862, and returned to Boston, there to make his professional career.

HIS POLITICAL CAREER.

Having rare gifts as a platform speaker, he took his part in political campaigns; but it was not until 1874, at the age of thirty-six, that he entered official life. He was elected to the State Legislature and immediately attained influence and popularity. The next year he was re-elected and made Speaker of the House,—an experience which was repeated for three successive years, when he was universally looked upon as the most promising young Republican leader in the state, and was elected Lieutenant-Governor. In the three years that followed he was elected to three successive annual terms as Governor of the State of Massachusetts. In one of these elections his opponent was no less dangerous an adversary than the late General Benjamin F. Butler.

He declined further service in the Governorship, and accepted an election to Congress, where he remained for three terms. He then became a candidate for the United States Senate; but Senator Dawes secured re-election for his final term, to be succeeded later by Mr. Lodge. Mr. Long retired to the practice of his profession, and for eight or ten years had not until last month held public office. His very exceptional ability is recognized by all who have followed his career. His scholarly tastes and associations have never been forsaken, and he stands pre-eminently in Mr. McKinley's administration as the representative of American scholarship. He claims no especial fitness for the Navy portfolio, but no one doubts his ability to master his task rapidly and to utilize intelligently the services of a permanent organization that is full of technical experts.

NEW YORK AND THE CABINET.

The factional character of party politics in the State of New York, and the selfish, unscrupulous, and sometimes unpatriotic spirit that has for many a long year disgraced party organizations—Democratic and Republican alike—in that state, always supply a large share of the incidental annoyances that every President of the United States has to encounter. The most malignant opposition that confronted Mr. McKinley's candidacy was that of

HON. C. N. BLISS, SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

the ruling faction of the Republican politicians of New York. Failing to defeat his nomination, they have assumed to suppose that they might, nevertheless, have a large influence in his appointments, under the covert threat that otherwise they would embarrass and obstruct his administration in every possible way. For a time the attitude of these politicians made it seem probable that no member of the Cabinet could be appointed from New York. Mr. Cornelius N. Bliss, who had been Treasurer of the National Campaign Committee, and had rendered immense party service, seemed to be the only Republican in the State whose appointment would have been at once agreeable to Mr. McKinley and his friends, and not be construed as an affront to the New York Republican machine. It is true that Mr. Bliss had in very recent times been the foremost opponent of that machine. But as Treasurer of the National Committee he had ignored factions and differences, and had so borne himself as to win the favor and good will of the Hon. Thomas C. Platt, who with his political associates were agreed in consenting to the appointment of Mr. Bliss as a member of the Cabinet.

BLISS, M'COOK AND WOODFORD.

Mr. Bliss, however, did not wish to go into official life, and after due consideration declined the proffer which Mr. McKinley had made. Up to the very day before the inauguration, the question of an appointment from New York had remained unsettled. At one time it was reported that Mr. John J. McCook, a well known New York lawyer, had been appointed to the post of Attorney-General, and would accept. But much clamor was raised against this appointment, on the score that Mr. McCook was a chief attorney for great capitalistic combinations of the very kind that the Federal anti-Trust law makes it the duty of the Attorney-General to prosecute. It was deemed not feasible, therefore, that Mr. McCook should take the position, although his personal and professional qualifications were admirable. The Republican organization meanwhile had selected General Stewart L. Woodford of Brooklyn as its candidate for a place in the Cabinet; and attempted virtually to force his appointment upon Mr. McKinley. Perhaps General Woodford's sole disqualification lay in the fact that if he had been appointed it would have been considered that he had been selected *for* Mr. McKinley rather than *by* Mr. McKinley.

THE NEW SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

At the eleventh hour, however, Mr. Cornelius N. Bliss was persuaded to reconsider and to accept the portfolio of the Interior. Mr. Bliss was born in Fall River, Mass., sixty-four years ago. As a lad he removed to New Orleans. Since boyhood he has been identified with cotton manufactures. While a very young man he entered a Boston house, and in 1866 came to New York City. He has for a long time been one of the most highly esteemed leaders of our chief mercantile community,—a community in which the men that count for much are mostly wealthy business men. Unlike most wealthy New York business men, however, Mr. Bliss has intellectual breadth, culture of mind, taste and spirit,

and a patriotism that encompasses the whole country. Other Republican Presidents have offered him Cabinet portfolios, but he has hitherto held no office, deeming it his duty to remain in charge of his great business interests. He has, however, been widely known as a Republican through long service of the party in national conventions, and in such responsible posts as treasurer of the national organization. He is universally trusted and esteemed.

It has been customary for many years past to bestow the portfolio of the Interior upon a Western

Photo by Bell, Washington.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL JOSEPH M'KENNA.

man. Mr. Bliss, however, knows the country well, and it does not follow that the great bureaus of the Interior Department may not be advantageously supervised by a man whose home is on the Atlantic seaboard. The organization of the Interior Department is such that it concerns the West quite as much to know who is appointed to be Commissioner of the Land Office, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, or Commissioner of Pensions, as to know who holds the Cabinet portfolio. Mr. Bliss is at the head of the great wholesale dry-goods house of Bliss, Fabyan & Co., and is a director in banks, trust companies, insurance companies, besides other like business interests of a large nature.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL M'KENNA.

If Mr. McCook had entered the Cabinet as Attorney General, the portfolio of the Interior would have fallen to the lot of Judge McKenna of California, who had already been selected for a Cabinet place without specific assignment. The Hon. Joseph McKenna is a Philadelphian by birth, but while still a lad of twelve he was taken by his parents in 1855 to the Pacific Coast. He was educated at the St. Augustine Institute, Benicia, Cal., and entered while very young upon the practice of law, being admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-two. Like many another of our Western and Southern public men, Mr. McKenna began his public career as a county prosecuting attorney, a position which he held for two or three terms, after which he went into the California State Legislature in the year 1875. Subsequently he ran for Congress, but was defeated twice. In 1884, however, he was successful, and was re elected term after term until he left Congress in 1892 to become a United States Circuit Judge in California upon appointment by President Harrison. Mr. McKinley knew Judge McKenna in Congress, as he had also known other members of his Cabinet. The appointment of Judge McKenna is highly acceptable to Californians, and there is every reason to believe that he brings legal ability of an excellent order to the Attorney Generalship, together with the qualities of a judicious and useful member of the President's advisory council.

THE SOUTHERN MEMBER.

While the farther South gave unbroken adherence to the Democratic-Populist ticket last November, the Republicans carried West Virginia, Maryland and Kentucky, while making a brave showing also in Virginia and Tennessee. It was considered quite certain, therefore, that Mr. McKinley would recognize the advance of southern Republicanism by appointing a prominent Republican from some one of these states. A number were recommended for his consideration, but the three most often named were Judge Goff of West Virginia, Mr. Henry Clay Evans of Tennessee, and Mr. James A. Gary of Maryland. Judge Goff, it seems, preferred to remain upon the United States bench, possibly with a view to a senatorship at some time in the early future. Mr. Evans becomes Commissioner of Pensions. Mr. McKinley's choice for the Cabinet fell upon Mr. Gary of Baltimore, who has accordingly entered upon the duties of Postmaster-General.

JUDGE M'KENNA AS A MEMBER OF THE U. S. BENCH.

MR. GARY'S CAREER.

As business man and Republican, Mr. Gary belongs to the same substantial type as his colleague Mr.

HON. JAMES A. GARY, POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Bliss. His family went from New England to Howard County, Maryland, in 1840, when the present Postmaster-General was seven years old. Cotton manufacturing was the family business, and great cotton mills were established in Maryland by Mr. Gary's father. After his school days were ended (he graduated at Allegheny College, Meadville, Pennsylvania), James A. Gary went into his father's counting-room in 1854, and became a partner in the business at Alberton, in 1861. The senior Gary died in 1870, when the son became the head of the firm. Mr. Gary's cotton mills are said to be the largest in the world, and he is prominently identified with large banking and other financial institutions in Baltimore, where he resides. He has been a prominent figure for many years in Republican national conventions, and has been a leader in the Republican organization of the state of Maryland. He now holds office for the first time. On different occasions the Republicans of his state had selected him as their candidate for important offices; but those were the days of unbroken Democratic supremacy in Maryland. To the Postmaster-General's work he brings the qualifications of a business man of large grasp, who has perhaps yet to familiarize himself with the problems that the postal service presents.

THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

It remains to mention the incumbent of the newest Cabinet office. The Hon. James Wilson of Iowa was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, in 1835, and is therefore sixty-two years of age. As the oldest of a family of fourteen children he came with his parents to Iowa in 1855, after having sojourned two or three years in Connecticut. He became a farmer and that has always been his vocation. He has a great farm of twelve hundred acres in Tama County, which bears evidence of his practical skill and scientific attainments in agriculture and stock raising. As a boy he was an omniverous reader and indefatigable student, obtaining some opportunity for study in one of the new colleges of Iowa. Afterwards he had no little experience as a country school-teacher. In 1867 he was elected to the Iowa State Legislature, and served for three successive terms, during the last two of which he was Speaker of the House. After a few years he was elected to Congress and sat for six years, serving throughout on the Agricultural Committee. In his third term, his seat was contested. Mr. Wilson's friends and supporters in Iowa, and the entire Republican membership of the House of Representatives at Washington, believed him to be entitled to the seat. The Democrats were, however, in the majority in that Congress, and finally they attempted to seat his opponent. The matter was deferred until the very closing hours of the Forty eighth Congress in 1885, and the Republicans were using dilatory tactics to prevent Wilson's unseating before the expiration of

HON. JAMES WILSON, SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

Congress by limitation. At that time General Grant was dying; and it was desired by Grant's friends to pass a bill restoring him to his old rank in the army. The Democrats would not pass the bill in behalf of General Grant, until they had voted upon the Iowa contest case. In that juncture Mr. Wilson arose and requested his Republican friends to cease all opposition and allow the contestant to be seated, in order thereby to secure the passage of the Grant bill. This was accordingly done, and Mr. Wilson allowed himself to be voted out of his seat. It was a fine act, and is worthy of record.

MR. WILSON'S EMINENT FITNESS.

His service in Congress is identified with important measures beneficial to agriculture, and indeed with the creation of the new Cabinet portfolio. At one time, he was for four years a member of the Iowa State Railroad Commission. Mr. Wilson for several years subsequent to leaving Congress remained upon his farm; but some six years ago he took charge of the Government's Agricultural Experiment Station, in connection with the State Agricultural College at Ames, Iowa, and has also assumed the duties of the Professorship of Agriculture in the College. He has been a constant contributor of late years to the agricultural press of the West, and is in the very closest touch with all phases of the really remarkable practical and scientific work for the advancement of agriculture that has been undertaken in recent years through the Department of Agriculture, the state agricultural colleges, the experiment stations, the farmers' institutes and otherwise. It may be doubted whether there is another man in the United States who unites in his own person so many admirable qualifications for the position of Secretary of Agriculture in Mr. McKinley's Cabinet. He has the tact and shrewd common-sense of his Scotch ancestry, a high conception of the possibilities of his Department, a remarkable appreciation of the manner in which theoretical and scientific work can be applied directly to farm improvement, and plenty of the political sagacity that is requisite in a member of the President's advisory council.

IV. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CABINET.

A study of the Cabinet in *ensemble*, so to speak, would reveal some interesting facts. One of the first things to be noted is the fact that in point of years the Cabinet is so literally well seasoned. Every man in the group is past sixty years of age except Mr. Long, who is fifty-nine, and Mr. McKenna who is fifty-four. It seems to us decidedly to Mr. McKinley's credit that he selected men older than himself to be his counsellors. Mr. McKinley is just fifty-four, and is therefore of the same age as the youngest member of his Cabinet. The average age of the whole group is somewhere between sixty-two and sixty-three years. Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet was very much younger. The men who laid down the portfolios on March 5 had averaged only fifty-one years of age when their Cabinet was formed.

THE OLDEST CABINET IN OUR HISTORY.

Mr. McKinley's Cabinet, therefore, averages from eleven to twelve years older than Mr. Cleveland's. Mr. Cleveland himself, who completed his sixtieth year on the 18th of March, was about five years older than the average of his Cabinet. President Harrison had a Cabinet of rather uniform age, the average at the beginning being about fifty-five years. Some further comparisons with earlier Cabinets are not uninstructive. For example, President Washington's first Cabinet averaged only 38.8 years, Mr. Jefferson's forty-six years making him much the oldest member of that group, while Hamilton, being only thirty two, was the youngest. President Jackson's first Cabinet averaged less than forty-six years, and the very oldest member of it was only fifty. President Lincoln's first Cabinet—as befitted a crisis so grave and fateful—was made up of much older men, their average age being more than fifty-seven. So far as our inquiries have extended, Mr. McKinley's Cabinet would seem to be of a greater average age than any of its thirty predecessors. But in our day the art of living has so much improved that men are still young at sixty. Mr. McKinley is by no means unappreciative of the usefulness of young men in public life; but he would seem to prefer older men for the Cabinet and, as a rule, younger men for Assistant Secretaries and for heads of bureaus and special services. When the process is completed and the new administration organized throughout, it will be found that Mr. McKinley's Cabinet is brilliantly re-enforced by a group of talented and vigorous men whose age will average about forty years.

A CABINET OF NOTABLE BUSINESS MEN.

It is further to be noted that this Cabinet is pre-eminently composed of business men as distinguished from politicians. None of them have been devoid of political experience, and each has political weight in the party councils of his own state. Mr. Sherman, of course, is a veteran public servant, whose long life has been given to practical participation in the official work of carrying on the United States government. Three others besides Mr. Sherman—namely, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Long, and Mr. McKenna—have had Congressional careers and have had large and prominent experience in the legislatures of their own states, Mr. Long having also been one of the most brilliant governors in the history of Massachusetts. General Alger has served as governor of Michigan, and Mr. Bliss might have been governor of New York more than once. Mr. Gary, also, would have been governor of Maryland if the state had not been hopelessly Democratic. Thus, the cabinet has had on the average a fair share of experience in political work and public life. But each member of it has large and responsible private in-

terests, and possesses in that sense a great deal of weight in his own community. It is a Cabinet of men accustomed to large business affairs. It happens to be true also that it is a Cabinet of men of means, several of whom are reckoned as millionaires. But these are to be considered rather as representing the best type of administrative ability, rather than merely as the possessors of large wealth. They are typical men of affairs rather than typical rich men. Their business knowledge is of a kind that ought to be of inestimable value in the conduct of the affairs of the United States government, which in the course of their four years' term must, in the normal order of things, collect and expend more than two thousand millions of dollars.

MEN OF THE CITY RATHER THAN THE COUNTRY.

It is worth while to observe further that this is a Cabinet distinctively of city men. Thus Mr. Bliss represents the business men of New York City in the most authoritative sense, while Mr. Gage, more completely than any other one man that could be named is a representative of the best business life of Chicago. Mr. Long, though a lawyer and therefore a professional man rather than a business man, is nevertheless in his practice very closely identified with the large business interests of Boston, and stands for that city very admirably. Mr. Gary represents the manufacturing, banking and commercial interests of Baltimore as typically as New York and Chicago are represented by Messrs. Bliss and Gage. However much or little Mr. McKenna may have been identified with the commercial life of San Francisco, it is certainly true that the substantial business men of that city of all shades of political opinion, have applauded his appointment as that of a man immediately representing the best quality of their San Francisco life and citizenship. General Alger has been identified with the development of the fine city of Detroit for thirty years or more, and is in every sense an exponent of those particular manufacturing and business interests that have played the leading part in the prosperity of the city. Mr. Sherman,—although his legal residence and summer home is at Mansfield, Ohio,—belongs in fact to the beautiful city of Washington, where in the pursuit of his official duties he has had his principal residence for the past forty-two years. The only member of the Cabinet, therefore, who is not of the city rather than the country, is the Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Wilson, who is at once farmer, student, scientist, administrator and teacher, and who, in all around capacity, has no superior in the Cabinet, while in fitness for a specific portfolio he has probably no equal. This Cabinet made up of city men is in rather striking contrast on that score with Mr. Cleveland's of 1893, which had Mr. Olney of Boston as its only member who might be considered as identified in any representative sense with the life of a great city. No other cabinet in the history of our country has, to any such extent as the one now at work, been drawn from the heart of the larger business life centering in our great towns. The change in this respect suggests certain radical changes that are coming about in our social and industrial conditions.

NOT A CABINET OF SCHOLARS.

If the new Cabinet may be called a group of men of city manners and exceptional social qualifications, it is not a body of university-bred or strikingly learned men. Mr. Long, with his Harvard education and his literary aptitudes, is the exception. Mr. Gary of Baltimore attended in his early youth the college at Meadville, Pa., where Mr. McKinley also went for a time ; but the other members of the Cabinet are not of college training. All of them, however, have been studious men, and we may leave it for our educational friends to say whether or not they would have been a wiser or better trained group if they had graduated from the colleges of their day. Mr. Gage has been a wide reader, and is an economic student and thinker of high repute—as Mr. Handy made plain in the character-sketch published in this magazine last month. Mr. Sherman has always been a man of especially studious tastes, and the qualities of his mind are well shown, not only in the two interesting volumes of his "Recollections of Forty Years in the House, Senate and Cabinet," but also and even more agreeably in the remarkable volume entitled "The Sherman Letters," published three years ago, and made up of selections from the correspondence between John Sherman and his brother, William T. Sherman, from the year 1837 to the year 1891,—a period of fifty-four years. Besides these volumes, we have Mr. Sherman's financial speeches and reports, particularly those pertaining to the resumption period, when he was Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Long is a classical scholar, and has given us among other things a translation of Virgil. Mr. Wilson is remarkably versed in the modern sciences which bear upon agriculture, stock-raising, dairying and food products in general, and has written much upon these subjects, particularly for the Western papers that circulate among farmers.

SELF-MADE MEN.

It is to be noted that these prosperous and influential city men were almost without exception poor country boys who made their own way in life chiefly by virtue of energy and pluck. John Sherman's father was an Ohio lawyer and judge, who died leaving very little property to his widow. The large family of eleven children, although aided by friends who were among the very best people of Ohio, had in fact to work out their own careers. John Serman attended good academies while a small boy, but at fourteen he became his own master and found a position as junior rodman in a surveying party. At fifteen he was managing a flatboat expedition of his own on the Ohio River, carrying salt to Cincinnati and apples to the Kentucky farm-

ers as a speculation ; and at seventeen he was reading law and interesting himself keenly in politics. General Alger was in the fullest sense a poor boy who made his own way by dint of pluck, industry and brains. Mr. Gage began life as a poor boy in Western New York, and Mr. Handy told us last month how courageously he fought his own battle. Mr. Wilson, the son of a Scotch emigrant farmer, made his way by farm labor and school teaching, until in the early twenties he had a farm of his own. Mr. Bliss was a Fall River (Mass) boy when that place was a small town, and after some experience in New Orleans entered business life as a young clerk in a Boston mercantile house. After faithful years as a clerk, he became a junior partner ; and in due time, through his own meritorious work, became the head of one of the great mercantile houses of the world.

Mr. Gary was the son of a prosperous manufacturer, and went into business with his father ; but he was not given a partnership until he had rendered years of efficient service in his father's office. His subsequent business career has been that of a man who was capable of achieving great success, even if his beginnings had been less favorable. If Mr. Long and Mr. McKenna entered upon life under easier circumstances than Mr. Alger or Mr. Gage, they have nevertheless been in the truest sense the architects of their own brilliant professional and political careers. Thus the Cabinet, as a whole, is composed of those typical Americans who have come up to the high places of the land from toilsome beginnings, and whose lives illustrate not only the marvelous richness of opportunity that our incomparable country has afforded, but also illustrate the manner in which the struggle for legitimate success under our American conditions is a process that educates, develops and rounds out men of individual force and of great adaptability.

RELIGIOUS PREFERENCES.

It is not improper that the public should feel some interest in the religious affiliations of public men. Mr. Sherman, in his autobiography of two years ago, makes the following very interesting remark : "The writer of this has a firm belief in the Bible as the only creed of religious faith and duty, and willingly accords to every human being the right to choose his form of worship according to his judgment, but in case of doubt it is best to follow the teachings of his mother." Mr. Sherman's mother was a member of the Episcopal Church ; and all of her numerous children, including the present Secretary of State, followed her example and have continued in that communion. Mr. Gage, as set forth by Mr. Handy last month, has long been a prominent supporter of the Central Church in Chicago, over which the late Rev. David Swing officiated for so many years, and which is now in charge of the Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis. Mr. Bliss is prominently connected with the Broadway Tabernacle, which is the principal Congregational Church of New York. Mr. Wilson, General Alger and Mr. Gary, are all, it is reported, Presbyterians by preference. Mr. Long is a Unitarian and Mr. McKenna is a Roman Catholic. Mr. McKinley himself, as is well known, is a Methodist. Probably every member of the Cabinet would heartily agree with the spirit of Mr. Sherman's sentiment as quoted above.

V. THE LARGER EXECUTIVE GROUP AT WASHINGTON.

In a discussion of the new administration at Washington, I should by no means consider my tale complete if it were limited to the group of eight men who sit twice a week in regular Cabinet council with the President at the White House.

HON. JOHN ADDISON PORTER,
Secretary to the President.

Our American custom would not justify me perhaps in carrying too far, as an analogy at Washington, the British distinction between the smaller group known as the Cabinet and the much larger group, including the Cabinet, which is known as the Ministry. As I have remarked in the early part of this article, the Ministry in England is a body of fifty or sixty men, holding executive offices which change with every transfer of power from one party to the other, and which are deemed, therefore, to possess a political character. Under these changing ministerial officers, or beside them, are ranged the "Permanent Under-Secretaries" and the high bureau officials, about whose party predilections nobody cares, and whose tenure is practically for life. It is obvious that we have at Washington a set of high officials who are usually changed as administrations come and go, who partake of the political faith of the party in power, and who might be considered as belonging somewhat in the English sense to the larger ministerial group.

THE PRESIDENT'S SECRETARY.

First in this group of non-cabinet officials is to be mentioned the "Secretary to the President," a place

for which Mr. McKinley has selected Mr. John Addison Porter, editor and proprietor of the Hartford (Conn.) *Post*. Mr. Porter is a Yale graduate of the class of 1878, has served in the Connecticut Legislature, was in Washington ten or twelve years ago as secretary to one of the Senators from his state, and has recently been a candidate for the governorship. It was at Mr. McKinley's instance that Congress some weeks ago changed the title of the office Mr. Porter holds from that of "Private Secretary" to "Secretary to the President." The change was a proper one, because the new name better indicates the duties of a post which is essentially public and political. A prominent editor filled the place in Mr Harrison's administration, and Mr. Cleveland's first Secretary was the gentleman who has in his recent administration so acceptably held the portfolio of War.

GEN. O. L. SPAULDING
(Probably to be First Assistant Secretary of the Treasury).

ASSISTANT SECRETARYSHIPS OF THE TREASURY.

It is obvious also that to this ministerial group would belong several of the higher officials connected with the Treasury Department. This is notably true of the First Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. This post, it is said, will be occupied by General Oliver L. Spaulding of Michigan, a gentleman of very high qualifications. General Spaulding graduated from Oberlin College in 1855, taught school for three years, meanwhile studying law, was admitted to the bar in 1858, and was appointed in that same year a Regent of the University of Michigan. Like General Alger, he entered the army as a captain, rose rapidly in the service, and came out at the end of the war a general. Unlike General Alger, he has been in public life a great deal of the time since the war, having filled honorable state offices, served for some time in Congress, acted as a special agent of the United States Treasury, and in President Harrison's administration as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. His appointment again to the First Assistant Secretaryship is most decidedly in the interest of the public service.

If my observation be not at fault, there would seem to be visible some signs of an evolution in the Treasury Department, by which at least one of the three Assistant Secretaries may be selected or retained from the permanent service of this vast and intricate business machine, and may therefore be looked upon somewhat in the light of an English 'Under-Secretary." It has been rumored, upon pretty good apparent authority, that one of Mr. Cleveland's Assistant Secretaries might have had re-appointment for another four years if he had chosen to remain in official service, and further that one of Mr. Gage's three Assistant Secretaries will be promoted from within the Department, where he has risen from the very bottom of the ladder.

CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

Few persons, unless familiar by study or experience with the organization of the Treasury Department, have any idea of its great extent and of the large number of its divisions, bureaus and special services, at the head of which there must be men of high ability and character. The Controller of the Currency, who supervises the national banking system, may always be regarded as belonging to the President's political and ministerial group at Washington. At the expiration of the term of Mr. Eckels, the present Controller, it is understood that the office will fall to the lot of Mr. Charles G. Dawes of Evanston, Ill., a young lawyer who has shown a noteworthy talent for finance, and has written a creditable book relating to problems of currency and banking. Mr. Dawes became prominent, just prior to the St. Louis convention, as the brilliant young political strategist who had captured Illinois for Mr. McKinley. He is a graduate of Marietta College, Ohio, lived subsequently at Lincoln, Neb., and for several years past has been a successful lawyer and business man in and about Chicago. He is only thirty-two years old.

MR. CHARLES G. DAWES
(To be Controller of the Currency).

OTHER TREASURY POSTS.

It has not been Mr. McKinley's policy to precipitate official changes rapidly, and it will doubtless be several months before the positions at Washington which may be regarded as belonging in the political or ministerial group will all be filled by new appointees. An important Treasury appointment that has usually gone to a prominent party man is the Commissionership of Internal Revenue.

The Collectorship of the Port of New York belongs in the group of high political Treasury places, and there are several others that should be included. Beside these, there are several Treasury places the future of which seems to be somewhat in doubt. They may at length assume the fixity of non-political offices, or they may take on the full character of political places, subject to change from one administration to another.

ASSISTANTS IN THE "FOREIGN OFFICE."

The Department of State has three Assistant Secretaryships. Its routine work falls to a number of bureaus, the chiefs of which belong to the permanent service. The First Assistant Secretary may well be expected to be a man of known party character and standing, besides having some qualifications for the discretionary conduct of international and diplomatic affairs. The Second and Third Assistants may be of this character or they may, like Secretaries of Legation, be considered somewhat in the light of permanent and professional experts, rather than as members of the President's political group. In that respect our usage is not yet firmly established and varies under different administrations.

ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF WAR AND NAVY.

The War Department is in the main composed of officials having special qualifications, and possessing no political character. The Assistant Secretary, however, is presumably appointed on political grounds, as a man who at any time may have to perform the duties of Acting Secretary. Previous to Mr. Harrison's administration, the Secretary of War was without an Assistant. The growth of the department, partly by virtue of the large constructive work thrown upon the army engineers, has of late required the services of an Assistant Secretary, and likely enough in the future a second Assistant would be desirable. In the Naval Department there is one Assistant Secretaryship,—always regarded as a highly desirable appointment, and belonging unquestionably to the political group. Otherwise the Navy Department is made up of experts, specialists, and technical officials who have no political character.

HON. PERRY S. HEATH,
First Assistant Postmaster-General.

IN THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

There are four Assistant Postmasters-General, drawing equal emoluments and subject equally to the direction of the Postmaster-General. His First Assistant, however, who in Mr. McKinley's administration will be Mr. Perry S. Heath of Ohio, naturally stands nearest to the head of the Department, and would be designated as Acting Postmaster-General in case of the absence of the chief. Mr. Heath is of Indiana birth, and after some experience as a newspaper man in that state, he became a well-known Washington correspondent for western newspapers. Previous to the last campaign, he was for some time the editor of the Cincinnati *Commercial Tribune*. He was one of the most active of the McKinley lieutenants, both before and after the St. Louis convention, and during the electoral campaign was chief of that "Bureau of Publication and Printing" which sent out so many millions of Republican and sound-money documents and pamphlets. All of the four Assistants in the Post-Office Department are regarded as having a political character. At the head of the different sections of the postal work are permanent superintendents and chiefs, who are not concerned with the coming and going of administrations.

HON. H. CLAY EVANS,
Commissioner of Pensions.

THE BUREAUS OF THE INTERIOR.

The Department of the Interior is in fact a bundle of distinct bureaus and services, some of which have the very greatest importance, and the heads of which are, obviously enough, ministerial officers without Cabinet rank. There are two Assistant Secretaries, who aid the Cabinet chief in the supervision of the Department as a whole, and they, of course, belong to the group of political appointees. But these Assistants are not as conspicuously members of the administration group as are the Commissioner of Pensions, the Commissioner of the Land Office, or the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The Commissioner of Patents is also a very high official in the Interior Department, and his selec-

tion usually has a political bias, although special qualifications for so technical an office must not be overlooked. The Commissionership of Railroads is a well-paid sinecure, which always goes by political favor. The Commissionership of Education, under the able incumbency of Dr. William T. Harris, has come to be regarded as a non-political office. The Hon. Henry Clay Evans of Tennessee is Mr. McKinley's selection for the Commissionership of Pensions. Mr. Evans is a very active and prominent Republican of his state who on the face of the returns was elected Governor two years ago, but was declared not entitled to the seat.

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL.

The important office in the Department of Justice, next to that of the Attorney-General, is the Solicitor-Generalship, which always goes to a prominent party man, and is considered only less desirable than the Cabinet place itself. It is reported that the Hon. Benjamin Butterworth of Ohio, a distinguished ex-Congressman and an ex-Commissioner of the Patent Office, will probably be made Solicitor-General.

The Department of Agriculture makes room for one Assistant Secretary, and that place in Mr. McKinley's administration has been bestowed upon Mr. Joseph H. Brigham, a farmer of Ohio. Mr. Brigham served as an officer in the army, and after the war returned to his farm, becoming very prominent in the Grange movement. For some years he was Master of the National Grange. He is a well-known Republican, and was strongly supported for the Cabinet portfolio which fell to the lot of his present superior, Mr. Wilson.

MR. JOSEPH P. SMITH
(To be Secretary of the Bureau of American Republics).

SOME NON-CABINET SERVICES.

Several high officials at Washington, belonging to the Executive government, are not attached to Departments represented in the Cabinet. Thus the members of the Interstate Commerce Commission form a distinct group, as do the three Civil Service Commissioners. The Commissioner of Labor, Colonel Carroll D. Wright, although a Republican, was appointed to his office during Mr. Cleveland's first administration, and has remained at his post through the two administrations which have followed. His invaluable services will certainly be appreciated by Mr. McKinley, whose taste for statistics is more highly developed than that of any of his predecessors. To Colonel Wright was assigned the task of completing the last census, and it is by no means improbable that the Census Office, instead of being spasmodically revived and amplified every ten years, will become—what it ought to be—a permanent bureau attached to Mr. Wright's statistical department and placed under his full direction. A position like that which Mr. Wright holds should be sacredly protected from the intrusion of partisanship, in order that reliable statistical work may be at the service of all parties and all branches of the government. Like the Congressional Library, the Smithsonian Institution, the Geological Survey, or the Commissionership of Education, Colonel Wright's department of statistics should be kept on the high scientific and professional plane, serving each successive administration without thought or concern for party differences.

THE BUREAU OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

Another of the positions directly subject to the President and not attached to any Cabinet portfolio is that of the Secretaryship of the Bureau of American Republics. This new office grew out of the Pan-American Congress, the reciprocity scheme, and the general aspirations of the early part of Mr. Harrison's administration. Reciprocity had been made a part of the McKinley act of 1890, and Mr. Blaine as Secretary of State had entered with much zeal upon his western-hemisphere policies. The Bureau produced, in the Harrison period, a large number of very interesting publications relating to the Latin-American Republics, and to inter-American commercial conditions. Under Mr. Cleveland it lapsed into what that gentleman himself might term a state of "innocuous desuetude." The new Republican tariff bill, now under consideration at Washington, contemplates the renewal of reciprocity treaties with other American countries, and it will be Mr. McKinley's natural policy to promote, in every way that he can, the development of trade between this country and the various republics and island colonies of our western world. For the position of Secretary of the Bureau of American Republics, Mr. McKinley has selected Mr. Joseph P. Smith of Ohio, formerly of the State Library at Columbus. Mr. Smith is an intimate personal and political friend of the President, and will come to Washington as in every sense a member of the larger political group that should be considered as belonging to the administration in almost as true a sense as the eight members of the Cabinet.

THE FUTURE OF THE POLITICAL OFFICES.

Instead of minimizing the importance of these political positions at Washington which lie outside the Cabinet, it would seem to be a wise policy to dignify them as much as possible, and to consider the men who hold them as owing full loyalty to the

administration and as sharers in its political fortunes. Gradually, it would seem worth while that the distinction should grow more clear between the group of perhaps forty such men, who belong politically to the administration, and those high officials at Washington who direct scientific, educational or technical services, and who should, in the main, hold their places without regard to their private political preferences. These political offices ought, also, to become more clearly distinguished from the permanent routine organization of the departments and bureaus. That permanent organization ought to be so complete as to work smoothly from top to bottom without involving the political officials in routine work or drudgery. For it is obvious that general plans and policies require all the time and effort of the discretionary officials who are identified with the political administration. They should have abundant time and opportunity to confer freely with those standing committees of both branches of Congress that are concerned with the affairs of executive departments or bureaus. They ought to be at the full service of Congressional committees whenever their service is desired, and should study to maintain the most courteous and friendly relations with Congress.

VI. THE CABINET AND CONGRESS.

We cannot in this country either at the present time or in the near future re-shape our governmental system on British lines, where the executive government is merely a great committee composed of the chief members of the majority party in the legislature. Nor will we be likely to incline towards the French system, where the Cabinet, though nominally created by the President of the Republic, is wholly responsible to the Parliamentary chambers. On the other hand, however, we must not allow our system to drift towards the Mexican or South American practice, where the President has become an arbitrary dictator who dominates not only the administrative work of government, but also assumes to dictate legislative and financial policies. Mr. Cleveland, more than any other President we have ever had, exerted his prerogatives at all points to bring closer to the White House that centre of influence which the Constitution makers thought to locate neither in the Executive nor yet in the Legislative branch, but half way between, with the judicial branch as arbiter when a specific dispute should arise.

POSITION OF THE SENATE.

Every political system has its difficulties. It happens that our American presidential system has thoughtful and able admirers in Europe, just as the British parliamentary system has its admiring coterie of exponents among our American students of government and politics. The chief point of strain and difficulty in the practical working of our system of late has not been found in the separation of executive from legislative functions. The trouble has been due to the obstructive and growingly non-representative character of the Senate. Legislation is normally represented by the House of Representatives, and executive work is in like manner normally represented by the President and the Cabinet. But the Senate, which lies between, partakes of the functions of both. It shares the treaty-making power with the President, and has a negative control over all important executive appointments. On the other hand, it participates in general legislative work, and it has full power to amend and transform revenue and finance measures, although such measures must come primarily from the House of Representatives. Thus it can alter, block, or destroy the tariff bill which the House, in response to public opinion, is ready to enact; and it can embarrass or totally baffle the President in an exercise of the treaty making power that meets with public approval.

HARMONY IS INCUMBENT.

The success of Mr. McKinley's administration must, therefore, depend very largely upon its ability to work in harmony with the Senate. Mr. Cleveland would have served his country better if he had exerted himself to maintain more cordial relations with the upper House of Congress. The spirit of the Constitution makes it reasonably incumbent upon Executive and Legislature alike to use every effort, constantly, for the harmonious co working of all the parts of our governmental system. Mr. McKinley evidently appreciates this necessity and duty. The Senators, on their part, possibly feeling some little compunction in view of their recent unbecoming attitude towards the White House, have evidently resolved to turn over a new leaf. Without regard to party, and without any exceptions, they have entered into courteous and suitable relations with the President and the new Cabinet.

Friction is unavoidable in the working of any government; and we shall see some of it at Washington very soon. But it is earnestly to be hoped that we shall not, for a long time to come, have an exhibition of differences so personal, harsh, and notorious as those between the executive and law-making branches in Mr. Cleveland's last two years. Our Constitution intends that the Executive should be independent, but not that he should be isolated or hedged about by secrecy. It prescribes co-ordination between the executive and legislative branches, but not mutual antagonism, nor constant struggle for prerogatives. Mr. McKinley's long experience in the House, where his conciliatory temper was always in evidence, and Mr. Sherman's unrivaled knowledge of the Senate and its methods, will avail much to prevent needless friction and to promote co operation. To end, therefore, as we began, it may be repeated that the new administration enters upon its career in a manner that gives cause for encouragement and congratulation.

PUBLIC WORK DIRECTLY PERFORMED.

BY SYLVESTER BAXTER.

WHEN we consider the work which is carried on under public authority, or which, like that of quasi public corporations, is properly a subject for public administration, it is a significant sign of the times that among the workers the demand is well nigh universal that it should be performed through the most direct relations between the government and the employees, without the intervention of any middle party, be it contractor or corporation. There is a double reason for this demand, one being that in the profit that goes to the middle party the worker is deprived of a share of his legitimate earnings; and the other is that under the direct plan the worker, as one of the people, has a voice in determining the conditions of his own employment. In France, for example, where the government control of the railways is very strict, and where the companies make unusual provisions for the welfare of their employees—as, for instance, in the establishment of large pension funds—the chief demand at a recent congress of the great national syndicate of railway employees was for the purchase of the railways by the government, accompanied by regulations for employment remarkably favorable to the workers.

Fundamentally, there would seem to be no other difference in the methods of employment than those arising from the two reasons aforementioned. Whether the government employs the workers direct; whether it employs a contractor to do the work, who in turn hires a sufficient number of workers to carry it out; or whether the government makes terms with a private corporation for doing it, endowing it with the requisite powers for the purpose—the principle seems to be the same at the bottom, the work in some way being done under public authority.

EVILS OF THE CONTRACT SYSTEM.

We have seen, however, examples innumerable of the dangers to free and pure government that come from the activity of corporations endowed with governmental functions and prerogatives. A similar form of evil is that arising from the contract system. There is likely to be a strong temptation toward corrupt arrangements between contractors and public officials to gain for the former undue advantages at the cost of the community. The opportunities thus presented for "jobs" and "deals" form an incentive for unfit men to seek public office. Then again, contractors for public work are likely to be in politics; to have extensive political alliances both among voters and with their friends, the officials, and thus exert a debasing influence on public affairs. A gentleman of national eminence and the widest experience in the planning and execution of important works in many American cities told the writer that he had never known the penalty clause in a city contract to be enforced, however short of the standard fixed the work might fall. This was due to "political influence." The same gentleman likewise said that, without exception, he had found direct city work to be superior in character and honesty of execution to contract work, and much more worth the money expended, for contract work was not so enduring, and it very frequently had to be done over again.

For the fact that direct public work is not more in vogue, particularly in municipal affairs, the workers have themselves largely to blame. They are, as a rule, too ready to take advantage of their positions as public employees, and to "loaf on the city," regarding public employment as a "private snap." Even in a great city where strict civil service regulations govern the employment of laborers, an official of remarkably high capacity is said to have made himself so unpopular with the men by insisting that they should perform their due amount of work, that their threats to vote against the administration in power forced his retirement.

It is notable that in those departments of government where there is plenty of work that must be done and only a limited number of employees to do it, there is no complaint of indolence. The post office employees, for instance, work hard and faithfully. There is no inherent reason why, in all branches of public work, there should not be a way to secure equal fidelity. The conditions of public employment are, as a rule, so favorable that they should command from the best of workers the best of work.

There is much to be said in favor of the call for an eight-hour day in the public service. An enlightened state of society demands ample leisure for all workers. Only thus can be given the opportunities for recreation and mental improvement that are necessary for the material and moral welfare of mankind and the advance of civilization. But as the different forms of work vary so greatly in arduousness, a fixed period does not seem to be entirely equitable. In some branches of employment six hours, or even five, might be more exhausting than nine hours would be in others.

WORKMEN AS CONTRACTORS.

A system of public work that has much to commend it is that of "Co-operative Contract," in vogue in New Zealand. Under that system a public work is divided into small sections by the engineer in charge, and an estimate is made of its cost. Each section is then let out to a group of workmen, who do the work under a foreman of their own choosing,

but who receives no more than his fellows. They obtain the full profit which would otherwise go to professional contractors, and they share the payment equally. Each worker is interested in seeing that his companions do their full amount of work, and the sooner the job is performed the greater the return for a day's work. If any tools are needed which the men do not own, the government supplies them at a moderate rental. The adoption of this system should provide a method whereby direct employment by the government would be consistent with a full return for the money expended, giving to the community an advantage in the economical execution of public enterprises equal to that enjoyed by private employers.

Another method which might increase the efficiency of workers may be suggested. That is, to reward the workers by a premium, or bonus, which shall be regulated in amount according to the degree of excellence in the performance of their work, as indicated by comparison with certain fixed standards. Another factor should be the time in which the work is done; the shorter the time the greater the reward. In this way the worker gains an individual advantage from the excellence of work which benefits the public at large. A method like this applies to the public employee practically the same principle by which the national government, in the building of its war ships, has obtained from their builders such excellent results in the way of surpassing the required standards of speed. Such a method, applied to a group, or gang, of workers engaged on a given job, or section of a job, taken as a unit, appears to possess merits above any system of reward applied to individual workers. The latter would tend to promote jealousy, suspicion and charges of favoritism. But to reward a whole body of workmen for the excellence of their work would be likely to cause the men to stimulate each other to do their best, and each man would have reason to discourage laziness, shirking and inefficient workmanship on the part of his fellows. The demand for higher standards of workmanship would thus proceed from the workers themselves. This system would also give an incentive to more efficient organization among workers, promote *esprit du corps*, and develop an emulation among bodies of workmen which would result in both mutual and public benefit.

COMPARATIVE COST OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE CONTRACT.

Mr. Ethelbert Stewart, in his important study of "Rates of Wages Paid Under Public and Private Contract" (Bulletin of the United States Department of Labor, November, 1896), shows that, while the public, as a rule, when employing directly by the day, pays the highest prevailing day's wages for the shortest prevailing day's work, the economical advantages, both in the way of cost and excellence of work, are very strongly on the side of this system as opposed to that of contract. Mr. Stewart finds that the cost of supervision and inspection increases as the contract price decreases, until it sometimes costs almost as much to make the contractor do his work as it would to do it. He says that the cost of inspection is enormous for cities, still greater proportionately for the federal government, and this cost must be added to the contract price before it can be determined whether or not the contract figure is a low one.

It is often the habit of public authorities to reserve from a piece of work certain portions that require exceptionally thorough and careful treatment and do these directly instead of by contract. This has been the case in the construction of the great Boston subway for local transit. Those portions of the work in the neighborhood of large and high buildings the Transit Commission would not risk in the hands of contractors, but did directly. One important section of the subway was abandoned by the contractors. The Commission took it in hand, is doing it by direct work, and will finish it within the engineers' estimates and in the time specified.

BOSTON'S EXPERIENCE.

In Boston a large amount of direct work is done in the various municipal departments, and, as a rule, the results favor this method as against the contract system. In the street department a change was made two years ago in the system of sprinkling the streets. The contract method was practically abandoned, and the work was done by the department directly. In two districts, in 1895, there was a saving of over 36 per cent. by day work over the contract work in 1894. In one of these districts, the South End, the saving was 50 per cent. Not only was the cost less, but the work was much better done. A more intelligent set of men was employed, and they were much better paid. When citizens have complaints to make they can now easily reach the public authorities, but contractors would pay little heed to complaints and it was not easy to reach them. In his study of street cleaning in Boston, Mr. Stewart shows that the average cost of cleaning 11,418.99 miles of streets actually swept was $15.58 a mile, and that, notwithstanding this low cost, which included much that is charged to other accounts in other cities, Boston paid higher wages than any other city except New York.

The tendency in Boston is naturally more and more toward direct work. Two notable changes are of recent date. Mayor Quincy is a strong believer in the principle that the city should do directly for itself, without the intervention of contractors, as much of its own work as may be found practicable and economical. In 1896 he therefore established in the Public Buildings Department an Electrical Construction Division. An expert practical electrician is in charge, and the division undertakes all the city's electrical work, both in the way of repairs and maintenance. All the materials required are purchased at wholesale at the lowest possible prices and carried in stock. An efficient electrical corps has

been organized. The cost of the work is at least as low as under the contract method, while the quality of work done, and of stock used, is better. These considerations are specially important in electrical work. In the new Boston court house, for example, imperfect insulation causes an annual loss of $1200 in electricity. To check waste, this division regularly inspects the electric lighting in the various city buildings.

A MUNICIPAL PRINTING PLANT.

The second new departure in Boston is the establishment of a municipal printing office—the first in the country. This has just been done, and an existing establishment, thoroughly equipped with a modern plant, has been purchased. In deciding upon this purchase the Mayor acted upon the advice of a specially appointed committee of citizens, including a prominent business man and a practical printer, who carefully examined the plants submitted. In order to institute a thorough comparison between the cost of municipal and contract printing, each department is to be regularly charged the price for its work that has hitherto been paid under contract.

There are good reasons in favor of employing only resident citizens upon public work when the supply of resident labor is abundant. Even should it be scarce, it is to be remembered that labor is a very mobile quantity, and the attraction of well-paid employment would increase the supply. With citizens employed by direct work, say in the construction of a new system of water works, the community retains the money expended and gets its water works at practically no outlay except working energy. But under the contract system, with cheap imported labor, the money expended goes outside.

CLEANING STREETS BY CONTRACT—A SIDELIGHT FROM CHICAGO.

BY GEORGE E. HOOKER.

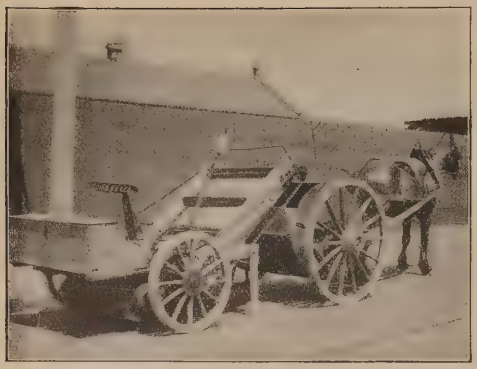
DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT AND ASSISTANT,
New York City Department of Street Cleaning.

THE two cleanest cities on the Continent to-day are Toronto and New York, and they are both cleaned by direct labor.

New York not only employs and thus directs all its street cleaning and garbage dispatch forces, but it has an organized department, with an adequate and properly adjusted equipment of horses, carts, brooms, stables and stations, and it pays its men $2 a day and upward for eight hours' work. To be sure, it has had a Colonel Waring, but had Colonel Waring been a contractor or a contractor's superintendent the metropolis would not have been the clean city it is to-day. It is by the method of direct labor, under model conditions of employment, that this first worthy result of the kind in a large American city has been achieved.

CONTRACTS ABOLISHED IN TORONTO.

Toronto, the other of these two exemplary cities, has gone even further than New York in eliminating the contractor. In this enterprising Canadian town, with its 190,000 people, Street Commissioner Jones has, during the last seven years, entirely revolutionized the care of the streets of the city. He has not only organized the execution of this work under a distinct department, but out of the margin thus saved from the annual appropriations for caring for the streets he has actually built and equipped a modest but complete set of workshops, where the entire construction and repair work of the department is executed. Not only are the sprinklers, rotary sweepers, automatic loading carts and snow scrapers, each after a special pattern devised by the commissioner or under his direction, built in these shops, but even the harnesses are made there, the horses are shod there, and it is the truthful boast of the commissioner that every article of manufacture used by the department is produced from the raw material in these shops. It is exceedingly refreshing to find there inventive genius constantly brought to bear to produce appliances, not for sale in the general market, and hence of that crude adjustment which can be used anywhere, but appliances precisely adapted to the particular needs of Toronto, with its own climate, soil, street mileage and pavements. By maintaining thus its own shops and construction staff, as other large business enterprises



APPARATUS MANUFACTURED AND USED BY THE STREET COMMISSIONER'S DEPARTMENT OF TORONTO.

do, the Street Cleaning Department has produced an equipment such that the commissioner, in some kinds of work, claims now to be accomplishing with four teams and four men what formerly required nine teams and seventeen men. A considerable element of this saving of labor has been due to the automatic loading machines, invented in these shops, which elevate the windrows of litter directly from the street into a dump cart as rapidly as horses can walk.

A small corps of skilled mechanics are employed the year round, and by due calculation not only is their entire time utilized, but, what is of more importance, the appropriate equipment for each season is got ready promptly, and the management is thus enabled to be forehanded. One of the chief advantages of these shops is the fact that through them work can be turned out *in time*. The execution of orders for the city is never delayed in the interest of some other equally eager customer. In repair work this is of even more importance than the 50 per cent. saving often effected in its cost; and in the case of emergency work, such as the pointing up of horses' shoes after a sharp freeze, while dependence upon a private shop might entail a wait of several hours for horses and drivers, the department blacksmith can drop all other work and execute this at the important moment.

The Toronto commissioner has certainly accomplished a very brilliant piece of organization, and if European precedents prevailed here his transference to some larger municipality in need of just such organizing ability would naturally be looked for.

The experience of British cities and the superior condition of their streets and alleys, likewise illustrate the value of direct employment in such public work. Mr. Sidney Webb of the London County Council has most admirably pointed out how the movement in the business world toward "the integration of processes," in accordance with which large railway and other enterprises are withdrawing their work more and more from the outside contractor and executing it under their own management, is being followed, and from motives of business sagacity is bound more and more to be followed, by progressive municipalities. He also instances, and indorses on strictly business as well as humanitarian grounds, the maintenance by the London County Council and other public bodies of high terms and conditions of employment for all persons performing public work.

THE CONTRACT SYSTEM IN CHICAGO.

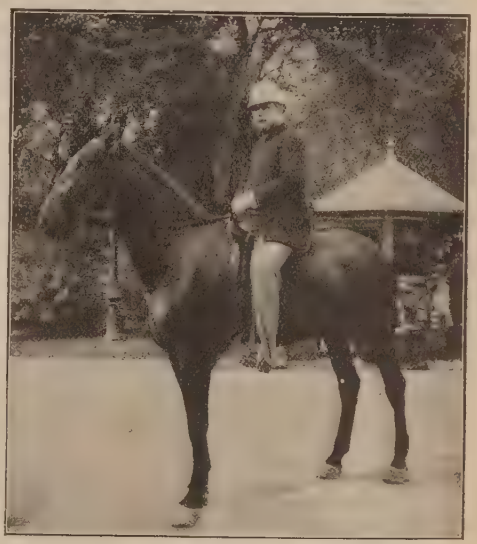
Over against the brilliant examples, however, of

CARTS OF THE NEW YORK CITY STREET CLEANING DEPARTMENT.

these two American cities, and the more mature experience of foreign cities, stands to day in most vivid contrast the actual practice of our ambitious and vaunted metropolis of the West. If Chicago were a small town, or a poor town, a town which had never accomplished any really trying result, such as its own speedy reconstruction after being almost annihilated by fire, or indeed a town of conspicuous humility, then perchance one should speak with hesitation of its shiftless and irresponsible policy regarding the care of its streets. But under the circumstances this policy becomes grimly humorous on the one hand, and positively cruel on the other ; humorous because of the peerless absurdity attaching to the chronic spectacle of a great and boastful city undergoing a perpetual deluge of mud or of dust ; and cruel because of the acute suffering of an entire public and the shameful treatment, under the prevailing contract system, of the laborers involved.

I. The common claim in defense of contract work, and the only one urged by the Public Works Department—viz., that it is cheaper—is a specious claim. The waste is obvious in maintaining a force of inspectors—practically detectives—whose function is merely to compel the superintending staff to superintend in the interest of the city instead of the interest of the contractor. Exit contractor, exit also inspector. Furthermore, the rapidly increasing volume of evidence, on both sides of the water, is to the effect that public work, under a properly organized department, can be done, and is being done, more cheaply by direct employment than by contract.

Indeed, as applied to an undertaking of such size as that of cleaning the vast street and alley mileage of Chicago, the customary contract contradicts the very idea of economy. Real economy is not effected by shortening wages, lengthening hours, or paring the quality of work, but only by such continuity of management, and hence such progressive equipment and organization, as are impossible under interrupted or uncertain tenure. A contract for a longer period, say five years, would mitigate this lack of continuity ; but still that device would be a mere half-way measure, warranting only temporary investment on the part of the contractor, and leaving the city at the end of the period as unfurnished and helpless as ever. Then in addition the city in entering into such an arrangement would be faced with the practical impossibility of deciding to-day upon fair terms for so long a contract. Almost all the car horses have been withdrawn from public thoroughfares within the past five years. The substitution of power for horse traction in express and freight transit may be equally significant in the next five years, and improvements in paving and in cleaning appliances are likely to be even more important. Indeed, the contract price per mile for cleaning in '96 was one third lower than in '95, and one of the present candidates for Mayor asserts that by organizing a department this lower figure can, even under present conditions, be nearly cut in half.



COL. GEORGE E. WARING, JR.
Commissioner of Street Cleaning, New York City.

CART AND EQUIPMENT.
Manufactured and used by the Street Commissioner's Department of Toronto.

II. It is practically a universal fact that the quality of contract work is depreciated. Such efficiency as is obtained must be secured by the difficult and halting method of perpetual nagging by inspectors, with imposition or threats of penalties. How effective this method has been Chicago residents too well know. As for the work of the past summer, when one begins to talk about its quality

A VIEW ON HARRISON ST., CHICAGO.

(Showing litter cast to the sides of the street by the trolley sweepers.)

the subject simply becomes ludicrous. The contractor made his mileage, but the streets were not cleaned.

III. This system is itself one of the chief agencies in producing and continuing bad government. It not only involves continual temptation to use money, personal influence or political influence to secure favorable and corrupt contracts from the public, but it is the facile agency of the man who deals in favors and votes, and under it are reproduced or kept alive some of the worst abuses sought to be abolished by the civil service law. On a visit during the summer to the office of the chief contractor for cleaning the city, a pile of perhaps eight or ten letters lying on the desk was stated by the gentleman in charge to be from aldermen on the subject of places, and it was furthermore distinctly stated that the firm was in the habit of according recognition to such overtures.

IV. The contract system, as the executive device of any public department, means a weak department. It means a department largely removed from the details and processes of its own work, and hence not only destitute of inventive activity and progress in method, but dependent upon actual tenders for a knowledge of reasonable prices for work, and therefore an easy victim of colluding contractors. It means also a department in which official incompetence escapes much deserved notoriety and so is tolerated by the public. Only to a department hobbling along upon the crutch of a contractor and so

WEST SIDE CHICAGO MUD AFTER A FREEZE.

A NEW YORK FOREMAN OF STREET-CLEANING.

diverting attention from itself would the Mayor have had the temerity to appoint as its head a man so absolutely without specific fitness for the place as was a recent head of the Public Works Department of Chicago.

V. Most important of all is the lot, under this system, of the man who actually does the work. He suffers three flagrant wrongs. The first concerns the civil service law. In anticipation of doing its rough work the common laborers took the city at its alleged intention, and enrolled themselves under the new civil service rules. Up to May of last year nearly two thousand men had thus been listed, paying generally an attorney fee of from 50 cents to $1 each to have their applications made out, and most of them had taken the examination. A considerable number were temporarily employed for the spring cleaning; but soon these were every one laid off, the work was summarily turned over to a contractor, and their pains and confidence were without avail. This course on the part of the city approaches very closely to a breach of that faith which was morally plighted to these men when their suffrages were so urgently solicited two years ago for the new law.

As a second wrong the Italian laborer is left a

victim of the padrone. The latter, a sort of walking employment agency, who because of their weakness has fastened upon the Italians, goes to the contractor, and presumably for a financial or a law. political consideration, secures control of a given number of laborers' places. These he can then peddle out, either for $3 or $5 a man, or for votes delivered or to be delivered at his dictation. Add competition between different padrones in this business and you have a picture of what was taking place last summer in this city. Whether fees were exacted is in dispute, and is not easy to be ascertained. That the delivery of votes, however, was a consideration is in no slightest doubt. It would, indeed, be a relief to know that fees passed and were the only consideration. For the extortion of a cash bonus from these men, and the competitive displacement, which often took place, of one crew by another, are a less wrong and menace than the exaction for these jobs of a political return. Their wages were also left indeterminate, and pay day was postponed, and then postponed again, and still again, until the sweepers, in many instances, quitted work in appre hension and disgust, with wages still nearly two months in arrears. Thus some hundreds of men who had had from two to six months of work during the previous year were, in their effort to earn an honest living, played battledore and shuttlecock with by politicians, employment agents and greedy contractors. What private housewife would not blush in abject confusion to learn that her scrub woman or gardener was the subject of such traffic

A WEST SIDE CHICAGO BOULEVARD (ASPHALT).

(The Boulevards of Chicago are under the park system, and are cleaned by direct labor.)

and abuse? What shameless irresponsibility it was for the city to have its house cleaning done by such methods!

The third wrong consists in the city's getting its work performed at cut-rate wages. It was possible during the summer to employ hundreds, if not thousands, of laborers here at $1.25 per day or even less. The city accordingly availed itself to the full of the situation by utilizing a contractor, who fixed his bid in view of these exigencies of the labor market and of his absolute freedom with respect to them. This bit of public commercialism is in humiliating contrast not only to the practice of New York cited above, but likewise to the rigid requirement of the London County Council and other municipal bodies, that in all public work, whether done by contract

WASHINGTON BOULEVARD, CHICAGO.

(Macadam Pavement.)

or not, standard wages and conditions shall be accorded the workers.

VI. The contract system is a penny-wise pound-foolish plan. There is specific evidence for saying that some of the men thus cleaning the streets of Chicago were, during the previous winter, recipients of public relief for themselves and their families. Indeed, with such wages and such interrupted employment, it is plain that in many cases the only alternative to relief would be their proverbial habit, especially among the Italians, of putting their young children of school age out to work, or keeping them at home from school for lack of clothes or to free the mother for work. Thus while the Public Works Department—seeking like the big clothing manufacturers to get work done without paying a standard wage—uses a middleman who sweats defenseless and necessitous people, another public department, officered, equipped and subsidized by general taxation, is engaged in rescuing some of those who have been worsted in this struggle with the valiant Public Works Department, and still another public department is maintaining truant officers to compel these parents, against their urgent necessities, to send their children to school.

The ethical aspects of this contract system, as it is in operation, are shocking enough, but its shortsightedness and its folly from the practical standpoint of municipal economy are even more glaring. Both here and in other American cities, as the people clearly appreciate its points, they are bound to require its abandonment.

NATIONAL JEWISH EDUCATIONAL WORK.

BY CHARLES S. BERNHEIMER.

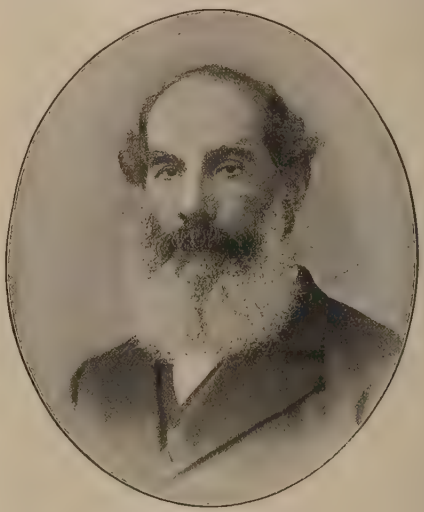
NATIONAL organizations for the promotion of education among Jews of the United States are of very recent development. A decade ago there were practically none. The educational movements were local. Synagogues had been erected, religious schools opened, hospitals and homes for the defective and delinquent classes established, charitable societies organized. The Jewish "Orders," national and interstate, formed lodges to promote a feeling of fellowship and served the purpose of mutual insurance companies. Among their objects was the advancement of education, which they subserved in a general way and by means of local rather than national effort. So, too, they were a potent factor in the establishment and maintenance of beneficial institutions. All these agencies continue to pursue their activities with even more vigor than before owing to the increase of the communities in population and wealth. However, the lodges, while they continue to support beneficial institutions and local educational work, have been supplanted by other agencies, such as social clubs and literary societies, which appeal more strongly to the present generation.

With the progress of the communities throughout the United States a new era has been ushered in. Disconnected efforts are giving way to efforts laid down on a broad, systematic basis. Forces are combining for those purposes which can best be attained by other than mere local activity. The necessity of union is being recognized, not such union as will do away with local work but that which will aid and supplement it; such union as brings together the various workers for the study and practice of common subjects.

THE THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES.

The Union of American Hebrew Congregations, by the establishment of the Hebrew Union College, in Cincinnati, is such a body. The Union was organized in Cincinnati in 1873. Its primary objects were the establishment of a "Hebrew Theological Institute," the advancement of Sabbath schools and the encouragement of congregations. It numbers in its membership ninety congregations situated in various cities throughout the country, and is supported also by private contributions. Mr. Julius Freiberg of Cincinnati is its president.

The Hebrew Union College was opened in 1875. Its purpose is the education of Jewish ministers. Its course is eight years. Students must be graduates of a high school or college and must possess a collegiate degree before graduation. The college has graduated forty-eight ministers, many of whom occupy pulpits in the leading congregations of the land; also two teachers (women). There are at present sixty-five students enrolled. The graduates of the college are superseding the ministers educated in Europe, who do not possess that facility of speech in the vernacular which is being demanded by the congregations. The college, in the fall of 1896, opened a Semitic department to students and graduates of the University of Cincinnati and colleges of equal standing and to students of theological seminaries located in Cincinnati. A well-equipped Semitic library is an important adjunct to the department. Rev. Dr. Isaac M. Wise of Cincinnati is president of the faculty.



REV. DR. SABATO MORAIS,
President of the Jewish Theological Seminary.

The college is regarded as representing the Reform element of the church in this country, nearly all of its graduates being of the Reform party. It should be understood, however, that the word Reform as used here covers a variety of opinions.

The other college for the education of Jewish ministers is the Jewish Theological Seminary, situated in New York City. It represents the conservative wing. The preamble of the Jewish Theological Seminary Association, which conducts it, speaks of "The necessity having been made manifest for associated and organized effort on the part of the Jews of America faithful to Mosaic law and ancestral

conditions, for the purpose of keeping alive the true Judaic spirit ; in particular, by the establishment of a seminary. . . ." The seminary was established in 1886, in New York City. The course is of the same duration as in the other college. The seminary, however, has not as yet attained the same strength and stability, due, doubtless, to the current

MR. MORRIS NEWBURGER,
President of the Jewish Publication Society of America.

of Reform influencing American congregations. The seminary has graduated three ministers and one cantor. There are twenty-five regular students entered. Rev. Dr. Sabato Morais of Philadelphia is president of the faculty.

It should be stated that these two seminaries had as a forerunner the Maimonides College, established in Philadelphia in 1867 under the joint auspices of the Hebrew Education Society of that city and of the Board of Delegates of American Israelites. A number of students received a theological training therein during the six years of its continuance and two ministers and one teacher were graduated therefrom.

Intimately connected with the Union of American Hebrew Congregations is the Hebrew Sabbath School Union of America, established in 1886. Its object is to provide a uniform system of instruction for Sabbath schools by publishing text-books on religious, ethical and historical subjects, and manuals for Sabbath school teachers. It has published several pamphlets and has issued a collection of papers under the title of " Guide for Sabbath School Teachers." Some fifty schools are members of this organization and are represented at its meetings by delegates. The president is Rev. Dr. David Philipson of Cincinnati.

THE PUBLICATION SOCIETY.

As representative a gathering of the Jews of the United States as was ever assembled organized the Jewish Publication Society of America in Philadelphia in 1888. The object of the society is : First, to publish works on the religion, history and literature of the Jews, and, secondly, to foster original work by American scholars on these subjects. In pursuance of the first part of this object it has published a sketch of Jewish history, " Outlines of Jewish History," by Lady Magnus ; a detailed history, " History of the Jews," by Prof. H. Graetz, complete in five volumes, to which a supplementary volume containing maps, chronological tables, index, etc., is announced ; a monograph on women of Talmudic times, " Some Jewish Women," by Henry Zirndorf ; a monograph on the Ghettos of Europe, " Old European Jewries," by David Philipson ; a collection of essays on moral and religious subjects, " Sabbath Hours," by Liebman Adler ; a collection of essays on literary, historical and biographical subjects, " Jewish Literature, and Other Essays," by Gustav Karpeles ; a collection of essays read at the Columbian Exposition, " Papers of the Jewish Women's Congress ;" selections on Jewish subjects from general literature, " Readings and Recitations for Jewish Homes and Schools," compiled by Isabel E. Cohen ; a juvenile tale based on the life of Sir Moses Montefiore, " Think and Thank," by S. W. Cooper ; a story of Russian persecution, " Rabbi and Priest," by Milton Goldsmith ; a novel descriptive of phases of the life of Jews in London, " Children of the Ghetto," by Israel Zangwill ; a pamphlet on " The Persecution of the Jews in Russia," another containing a series of short stories, " Voegele's Marriage, and Other Tales," by Louis Schnabel, and a third, on " The Talmud," by Emanuel Deutsch. By arrangement with another publishing house the society has issued a collection of scholarly essays entitled, " Studies in Judaism," by S. Schechter, and an historical study entitled "Jewish Life in the Middle Ages," by Israel Abrahams. In carrying out the second part of its object the society granted a subvention for Rev. Dr. Marcus Jastrow's Talmudic Dictionary.

The society has begun a monumental work in the translation of the Hebrew Bible under the guidance of a board of editors. At least three publications are issued every year and furnished without extra charge to the members, who number about thirty-five hundred. The society has sent tens of thousands of books into Jewish homes which have aided in a knowledge of Jews and Judaism. It has enabled Jewish schools and societies to place good material at the disposal of their pupils and readers. It has given the public an opportunity to learn of Jewish thought and history. Mr. Morris Newburger of Philadelphia is president. Hon. Mayer Sulzberger of Philadelphia is chairman of the Publication Committee.

The society has had two predecessors. In 1845

the American Jewish Publication Society was organized and located in Philadelphia. It published fourteen issues, and went out of existence in 1852. In 1871 a second society of the same name was organized and located in New York City. It published three books.

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

There is another society whose purpose is research —research for material relating to the settlement and history of the Jews on the American continent. "The object of this society is to collect and publish material bearing on the history of our country. It is known that Jews in Spain and Portugal participated in some degree in the voyages which led to the discovery of America and that there were Jews from Holland, Great Britain, Jamaica and other countries among the earliest settlers of several of the colonies. There were also a number of Jews in the Continental army, and others contributed liberally to defray the expenses of the Revolutionary War. Since the foundation of our government a number of Jews have held important public positions. The genealogy of these men and the record of their achievements will, when gathered together, be of value and interest to the historian and perchance contribute to the history of our country." This, from a fly-leaf of the "Publications" of the society, indicates its scope. It was organized in New York City in 1892, and has held annual sessions since that year, in Philadelphia, New York City, Washington, D. C., and Baltimore. The papers have embraced a mass of hitherto unpublished historical and biographical data. They have appeared in volumes of "Publications" of the society. The society has come into possession of considerable valuable material relating to the trial of Jews, on this continent, by the Inquisition.

A number of laymen as well as scientific historical students have interested themselves in the work and have contributed material. The society has a membership of about two hundred. Hon. Oscar S. Straus of New York City is president. Dr. Cyrus Adler of Washington, D. C., is corresponding secretary.

THE CHAUTAUQUA SOCIETY.

It was thought by persons interested in Jewish educational work that the Publication Society ought to be supplemented by an organization which would arrange systematic reading, so that the ordinary reader would more clearly understand the works dealing with Jewish history and literature, and that a greater number of persons, with the aid of an intelligent printed guide, would be induced to take up the study of these subjects. It was concluded that these ideas could best be carried out in the formation of a Chautauqua society. Accordingly, the Department of Jewish Studies of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle was organized at a convention of Jewish literary and congregational societies of Philadelphia in that city in 1893. In 1896 the name was changed to Jewish Chautauqua Society, the original being retained as a sub-title, and the movement was broadened by the election of officers from a number of cities. The society's chief purpose is the promotion of reading and study. It conducts two main courses, one being the general course of the C. L. S. C. with the substitution of a Jewish subject for the religious subject, and the other being solely for the study of Jewish history and religion. In addition there is a course for young people organized under the Young Folks' Reading Union.

A product of the Jewish Chautauqua Society is the outline of a course in Jewish history and literature by Prof. Richard J. H. Gottheil of Columbia College. Two syllabi prepared by him have been

HON. OSCAR S. STRAUS,
President of the Jewish Historical Society.

issued, one covering the period from the return of the Jews from Babylon to the beginning of the Christian era, the other from the death of Herod to the completion of the Talmud The course will be brought down to a history of the present time. Each syllabus covers a year's work in the course.

The society instituted, in the fall of 1896, a course of Bible readings, in which the Bible is treated as literature. The chancellor of the society, Rev. Dr. Henry Berkowitz of Philadelphia, prepared a syllabus for this course, under the title of "The Open Bible." The two chief works on which it is based are Montefiore 's "Bible for Home Reading" and Moulton's "Literary Study of the Bible."

"A Leaflet for the Young Folks' Reading Union" gives suggestions in aid of reading and other useful information for study by juveniles.

The membership of the society numbers over one thousand and in addition many read the courses without becoming enrolled. A large number of circles have been organized throughout the country.

In several one of the local Jewish ministers has assumed the presidency.

THE WOMEN'S COUNCIL.

The latest addition to the band of national organizations is the Council of Jewish Women. It is the outgrowth of the Jewish Women's Religious Congress held in Chicago in 1893. At the final session of the congress a permanent organization was formed. Its purposes are: "To bring about closer relations among Jewish women, to furnish by an organic union a medium of communication and a means of prosecuting work of common interest, to further united efforts in behalf of Judaism by supplying means of study, and in behalf of the work of social reform by the application of the best philanthropic methods." The work is done by means of sections, each section usually composing the women of one city. More than fifty sections have thus far been organized, their total membership being about four thousand. Each section holds monthly general meetings at which original papers are discussed. Circles are formed from among the members of the sections for the study of religion and philanthropy, the latter with the view to practical work. About

REV. DR. JOSEPH KRANSKOPF,
President of the National Farm School.

ninety circles have been established for the pursuit of one or the other of these subjects. The Council has issued the following pamphlets to its members: "The Care of Orphans in Homes," "Charity Organization," "Personal Service," "Duties of Friendly Visitors," and "The Old Charity and the New;" also a pamphlet containing the papers read by Jewish women at the recent meeting of the National Council of Women in Washington, D. C.

The Council of Jewish Women held a convention of delegates of sections in New York City in November, 1896, at which considerable enthusiasm for the work of the organization was manifested. The

MRS. HENRY SOLOMON,
President of the National Council of Jewish Women.

president is Mrs. Henry Solomon of Chicago. Miss Sadie American of Chicago is corresponding secretary.

NATIONAL FARM SCHOOL.

The National Farm School is situated on a farm of 122 acres at Doylestown, Pa. Though non-sectarian it will especially encourage young Jews to become pupils. Its purpose is to teach agriculture and to train superintendents of large farms and of colonies. It is the intention of its projectors to have the school opened this year. A number of young men have aready made application to be enrolled as students. Rev. Dr. Joseph Kranskopf of Philadelphia is president.

We have thus passed in review the leading national Jewish educational bodies. The chief purpose of one is research, that of another publication, of a third reading and study for laymen, of a fourth promotion of education and philanthropy among women, of a fifth education of ministers, of a sixth training of agriculturists.

The methods by which they are conducted are the same as among similar organizations; in fact, these Jewish bodies are simply part and parcel of a general movement, occupying a field not traversed by any other body. The theological seminaries are like the seminaries of other churches. The Publication Society is one of the series of publication societies of this country. The Historical Society by the material it has gathered has shown its *raison d'être* among American historical societies. The Chautauqua Society has a formal connection with the general Chautauqua movement. The Council of Jewish Women is a link in the chain of national women's movements. Each, measured by the standard of its class, will not fail.

ELEMENTS IN THE CHOICE OF A COLLEGE.

BY PRESIDENT CHARLES F. THWING, WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY AND ADELBERT COLLEGE, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

PARENTS too often choose a college for a son without special thought or knowledge. To many people a college is a college, as a spade is a spade. But the slightest reflection, or the most superficial knowledge, is sufficent to produce the conviction that colleges differ as fundamentally as any other products of human skill. Certain institutions that bear the name of college advance the student to no higher stage of learning or culture than other colleges require for admission to their freshman class.

It is also evident that too many parents do not select a college with special reference to the conditions or the needs of the son who is going to college. It is too often thought that a college good for one boy must be good for all boys. The truth is not that the college that is one boy's meat is another boy's poison, but the truth is that a college good for one boy may be something less than good or even something more than good for another boy.

Before beginning the discussion of the elements that should constitute the choice of a college, it is not unfitting for me to say it is always to be understood that to the parent selecting a college for a son the college is a tool and not a product. It is an agent and not a result. It represents a certain collection of men who are engaged in the work of teaching students, and it also represents a certain number of books and a certain amount of apparatus which are the conditions or the tools which the teaching force uses in the accomplishment of its purposes. The college is so constantly and so firmly regarded as a thing good in itself that one should be put on one's guard against thinking of the college as other than an agency for securing certain results.

CITY OR COUNTRY?

One of the first questions which a parent considers in selecting a college for his boy relates to its location. Nearly all the colleges in the United States are, like the Jerusalem of David, beautiful, for situation. In fact, colleges have usually been planted in certain spots because of the beauty of the proposed location. It is also evident that to the natural beauty of the location their presence makes additions. The situation is usually one of healthfulness. But the special question that the parent has to answer is the question whether he shall send his boy to the college in the country or to the college in the city? About four fifths of all the colleges in the United States are country colleges. Whether the country or the city is the best place for a college is one of those questions which educators are constantly discussing. The arguments upon each side are not difficult to state. In behalf of the rural location, it is constantly said that the personal expenses of the student are in the country less than in the city. It is also argued that the country promotes freedom from certain moral temptations. The declaration is frequently made that the country gives larger freedom for certain social recreations and forms of amusement. It is constantly and worthily asserted that the association with nature through the country college is more intimate and precious. In behalf of the urban situation, it is argued that the student is able to come into association with the best life of humanity of every kind. The mightiest life of the nation pours into the city. Here the best preachers have their pulpits; here the best lecturers bring themselves and their messages; here the best influences of art and of every form of noble enjoyment cluster; here the association of man with man is more intimate and more formative of the best character. It is also said that the enjoyment of nature is more intense to one who spends a part of his energies and time amidst the works of man than to one who is remote from the most active human interests. The contrast between the works of God and the works of man flings man sharply into the profoundest appreciation of natural scenes.

Between these two sets of arguments it is not necessary for me to be an arbiter, any further than to say that in my judgment for the ordinary boy the college in the city, or the college on the borders of a city, is, on the whole, to be preferred. Probably the absolutely best location is that of a college upon the limits of a great city. In such an environment the student is able to secure communion with nature and also association with great movements and with large life. But upon the choice of a rural or an urban college, the parent should not decide without a careful consideration of the needs of his son. In not a few instances it is well for one who has been born and bred in the city, and who will probably live his life in the city, to spend four years in a distinctly country environment. For him the country college may be the best, in case he is willing to accept of its conditions. But, on the other hand, for one who has been born and bred in the country, the life of the city itself is a very direct aid in giving him the best education. For a boy, country-born and country-bred, to go to a country college does not represent that change of scene and of influence which it is best for him usually to receive.

SCHOLARSHIP.

A second question which is worthy of most serious consideration relates to the scholarly character of the college. The type of scholarship to which a college is devoted may be of either one or both of two sorts. It may be the scholarship of research, or it may be the scholarship of and for teaching. The scholarship of research is in many ways more important than the scholarship of teaching, but such scholarship belongs more properly to the university than to the ordinary college. It therefore does not fall directly within the circle of our present investigation. But in America these two kinds of scholarship are usually combined. The college that is distinguished for its scientific or linguistic research gains distinction as a worthy place for the teaching of youth. But the scholarship that is devoted to the service of teaching represents an element which is of far greater value to the parent in search of a college than the scholarship of research. It is precisely at this point that American colleges differ from each other by diameters of incalculable length. It is also at this point that most parents are in peril of lacking evidence for just decisions. The evidence that is usually presented to a parent seeking to know the scholarly conditions of a college consists of the evidence made in the formal statements of the college, such as catalogues, or in the statements made by the students themselves. Such evidence is notoriously inadequate. There are catalogues that tell the truth, and nothing but the truth, and I am sure that most makers of catalogues desire and design to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth; but the authorities of some colleges allow themselves to be deceived in respect to the relative worth of the scholarly facilities which they are able to offer to students. The college mind is in peril of provincialism. So great is the work which any college accomplishes for its students, and so great is the work which each teacher accomplishes for his individual students, that both the college and its professors are inclined to believe that they are doing as much as any other college in the world can do for its men. Whereas the fact may be that the scholarly character of one college is richer and higher and nobler than the scholarly character of another college by a degree as great as that which divides the last year in the grammar school from the last year in the high school. To illustrate the difference in the scholarly character of colleges let me set down side by side the courses of study in Harvard College in the academic year 1871-1872 with the course of study in the same college twenty-five years after. At the earlier time the titles of the courses of study in the college occupied eight pages as printed in the catalogue for the following year. In the year 1896-1897 the titles of the courses of study occupy sixty pages. In the year 1871-1872 were offered two courses in political science, five courses in philosophy and five courses in history. Twenty-five years afterward were offered in political science,—including economics and government,—thirty courses; in philosophy, twenty-six courses; and in history twenty-four courses. Although certain of these courses are designed primarily for graduates, yet this fact does not appreciably lessen the force of the comparison. The simple truth is that scores of colleges, and good ones, too, are not so rich to day in scholarly resources as Harvard College was twenty-five years ago. The same difference that is made evident between the Harvard of 1871 1872 and the Harvard of 1896-1897 exists in colleges of each of our great states at the present time. Now, the point which I wish to make is that the college that is richest in scholarly resources is, other things being equal, the best college. But, of course, other things are not equal.

In discussing the scholarship of a college the parent must be influenced somewhat by the consideration whether the courses of study are largely prescribed or largely or entirely elective. There can be no doubt that the general system described by the epithet "elective" is to become permanent. The extent to which it should be introduced, and therefore the extent to which its presence in the college should influence the parent, depends very largely upon the degree of knowledge and of maturity that the student possesses upon entering college. If he is mature, and if he has read as much of the ancient and the modern classics at the close of his course in the high school as many a college youth had read fifty years ago at the close of his sophomore year in college, it is well to grant to him a pretty free choice of electives in his college years. But if in the college it is necessary for him to devote his first year and possibly part of his second year to the doing of work that other college men have done in the high school, he should of course be limited to a prescribed course of study in the first semesters. Yet there can be no doubt that the colleges that do offer the largest range of elective studies are the colleges that are richest in scholarship and scholastic resources; for without such wealth of resources they could not offer a great variety and number of elective courses. For the elective system gathers up knowledge from all fields. It makes expensive forays into the fields of learning as it does into the fields of finance.

MEN BEFORE METHODS.

It is not, however, the simple scholastic resources of the college which have value. The teacher that stands behind the teaching,—the man that was before the scholar and that helps to constitute the scholar,—is more important than the teaching or the scholarship. Therefore in judging of different colleges it is certainly of extreme importance that one should know or know of the teachers. A college that is not rich in scholarly resources may yet have great teachers,—men great to make men. Williams College, for instance, was for many

years a great power in the life of New England and of the whole nation, and of course it is now, but Williams College was not rich in scholarly resources, but Williams College made men largely through that prince of men,—Mark Hopkins. Graduate after graduate of Amherst College has testified that the best thing that Amherst College did for them was Julius H. Seelye. Likewise many a college, poor in purse, meagre in scholastic equipment, has given a most precious life to its graduates through the vitality of its teachers. As the student in college, in making his electives, selects not so much the subject as the teacher, so also the parent choosing a college for the son should be influenced quite as much by the teacher as by the scholarship of the college.

The scholarly and personal character of a college has value in respect to the purpose which the parent may entertain for his son. I presume that most parents when they think of the future of a child, think of it in a very general way: "I want him to be a good boy: I want him to grow up to be a good man," represents the most common thought. But when a parent begins to be specific in his purposes he will probably find that he desires to have his son become either a scholar, or a thinker, or a worthy citizen, or a gentleman. These purposes help somewhat to determine the choice of a college. To make a scholar, the scholarly college is of pre-eminent value; to make a thinker, the college whose faculty is composed of intellectual disciplinarians is of pre eminent value; to make a good citizen, the college whose faculty is composed of men of vitality and of close touch with life is of pre-eminent value; to make a gentleman, the college whose faculty is composed of men who are noble gentlemen, living in an atmosphere of culture, is of pre-eminent value.

RELIGIOUS INFLUENCES.

To many persons the religious, or the moral and religious, character of a college emerges more prominently than the scholarly character. I think it may frankly be said that most persons entertain a fear of the influence of the college upon their sons. The fear arises possibly not so much from the character of the college as from the fact that the child is going away from his home into new and partially unknown surroundings. The fear would be none the less if he were going to New York into a banker's office on Wall Street than if he were going to New York to enter Columbia College at One Hundred and Twentieth Street. But also the fear may have some basis on the ground that some people think that the college is intrinsically and inherently bad; that is, many parents believe that certain students in the college have a bad influence on each other. It was only yesterday that a mother said to me, "I was so fearful for my boy to come to college, for I was afraid of the bad boys." I replied to her, "We have no bad boys in college," and my remark was true in general. There are fewer bad boys in the American colleges than in any other gathering of American youth of similar size. The impression that the college has many bad boys arises from the attention paid by the newspapers to the pranks which college boys perpetrate. College pranks, I know, are not signs of regenerating grace; they are signs simply of a surplus of animal spirits. Stealing the tongue of the college bell, sending of the Bible of the college chapel from Cambridge to New Haven, the hooking and the hiding of the gates of professors' houses, are not acts to be commended. They are acts to be condemned, but they are not to be condemned in the same way nor to the same degree that lying or forgery or drunkenness is to be condemned. In a word, the American college represents a moral condition, a moral activity and a moral atmosphere. It represents, too, a condition, activity and atmosphere of a constantly increasing moral vigor and worth. Verdant greenness, moral foolishness, and ethical imbecility are there less frequently exhibited than they used to be. These defects and deficiencies never had that place in American college life which they played in the career of Mr. Verdant Green at the English university. The religious life also of the American college is far more pervasive and vital than it usually receives credit for. Not far from two-thirds of the students in the American colleges are members of Christian churches. The Christian life of the college has changed in these last years. Revivals are far less common than they were. Few colleges now take special means for the promotion of revivals, as many colleges used to do. Few colleges now suspend college work for the sake of securing revivals, as many colleges formerly suspended college work for days if not for weeks together for this purpose. But the absence of revivals does not prove that the Christian life of the students is less vital than two generations ago. On the contrary, the Christian life in the colleges is more vital, more natural and more constant than in the former time. The endeavor is not at the present to make the college man religious, but the endeavor is to make a religious college man; the endeavor is not to make the student Christian, but the endeavor is to make a Christian student.

There can be no doubt but that certain colleges do pay more conspicuous attention to the religious and moral character of their students than do others. But of all colleges it is the supreme concern. The words which the great Sir Walter spoke to his son-in-law as he lay dying,—"Lockhart, be a good man, be a good man"—illustrate what each college has for its highest purpose. It wishes to form the noblest character.

Colleges differ by world-wide differences in respect to their method of securing the highest character. One college attempts to secure this result through a definite and comprehensive system of rules and regulations. It attempts to govern the conduct of the student each day from the hour he gets out of bed in the morning till the hour of his

getting into bed at night. It requires him to partake of his breakfast at a certain specified time, to be in his room and engaged in study between certain specified hours—as well as to be at recitations and lectures at certain times. It forbids him to leave town or to venture into certain districts. In a word, the college is an overseer, a guardian. Other colleges adopt a wholly different method. They adopt the method of the parent in reference to the youth of eighteen or twenty who is of ordinary maturity and of good habits. The college trusts the boy It receives him as one who has come to college to receive the benefits which college can give. It accepts of him at his best. It receives him as a gentleman. It requires his attendance at recitations. It holds him to a certain standard of scholastic attainment. It sets before him worthy examples in the person of its teachers. It asks him to make the most of every opportunity. Each of these two methods has its advantages. Which is the better, I, for one, have no question. Each method may secure excellent results. Under either method, too, the boy who is determined to be bad will be bad. But under both systems one can give to one's self the advantage of believing, as is said in the Vicar of Wakefield (chapter 5) that "Virtue which requires to be ever guarded is scarce worth the sentinel."

THE DENOMINATIONAL COLLEGES.

The religious character of a college is represented to most people in its denominational character. Christianity has usually as an organized force articulated itself into denominations.

The great majority of the colleges in this country are denominational. It is sometimes asserted that a college cannot be Christian without being denominational. The remark is, however, not true. The value of the denominational college in the early stages of a community is great, but as the country develops its value rapidly diminishes. If one desires that his son shall be trained in certain denominational tenets, it may be worth while for him to send his son to a college of that denomination in the tenets of which he desires his son to be trained. But if he simply desires that his son shall embody and represent what is known as Christian manhood, the denominational relations of the college should have no value. The denominational character is more marked in certain colleges than in others even of the same denomination. Colleges, too, of those ecclesiastical faiths which are the more highly organized are more highly denominational than of those faiths which are more loosely organized. For instance, colleges of the Methodist or of the Presbyterian faith are more clearly Methodist or Presbyterian than colleges which are of the Congregational faith are Congregational. Yale, Amherst, and Williams are sometimes called Congregational colleges, but the Congregational relations of these colleges are far less conspicuous than the Methodist relations of the many colleges which have the word Wesleyan prefixed as a part or as constituting the whole of their name. For one, I venture to say that the denominational character of a college should have no or only small value with any one who is searching for a first-rate college. The chief, I may almost say the only, element to be considered in this general relation is the element: "Is the college Christian? Does the college through the persons of its professors, through the instruction of its classrooms, through its government and through all its conditions and agencies, tend to promote the formation of that type of manhood which is embodied in the word Christian?" And this type of manhood the best college does desire to promote not for ecclesiastical or for any other narrow reasons, but because the Christian type represents the highest, the fullest and the largest type of manhood.

SMALL VS. LARGE COLLEGES.

A fourth element in our question emerges. It relates to the size of the college. Arguments for small colleges and arguments for large colleges abound, and there are worthy arguments for each proposition. But in this, as in other elements, the choice is to be made not simply upon the intrinsic ground of the facts, but upon the ground of the relation of the facts to the boy who is going to college. The advantage of the college of many students is that that part of education which consists in the attrition or formative influence which students give to each other is greater. The men of a large college come from a greater variety of conditions and represent larger and more diverse elements in character. They therefore rub against each other with more severity. The tendency is stronger to produce a more composite type of manhood. The disadvantage of the college of many students is that the teacher is frequently obliged to instruct a larger number of students than he ought. Every college officer knows that the addition of each new student may impoverish the college. The fees paid for his tuition do not meet the cost of his tuition. Therefore as a college increases in the number of its students the tendency of the governing bodies is not to increase the teaching force in a corresponding ratio. The *Harvard Graduates' Magazine* for December, 1896, notes in that college the consolidation of two sections in Spanish which makes a section of over eighty men. This consolidation was made necessary because of illness; but for many teachers a class of even forty students is altogether too large. I recognize, of course, that certain teachers can instruct and educate a section of eighty men better than others can one of twenty. As a rule, a teacher should have no more men in a class than he, so to speak, can hold in his eye. On the whole, the larger colleges are allowing themselves to suffer and their students to suffer because of too big sections. This result is not a necessary one, for, if the college should increase the number of its teaching force in the same proportion in which the

number of its students increases, no evil would result. That the college ought so to do is evident; but it is the fact that the ordinary college does not usually so do. It is also to be said that the advantage arising from the presence of a great number of students is not so great as is usually supposed, for every large college divides itself into cliques or sets of men; and every division may keep itself pretty closely to itself. I have, for instance, known one man in one of our largest colleges to say: "I find college life so lonely!" The advantage of the small college is that the relatively few students and the relatively large number of teachers tend to promote intimacy of relationship between those who sit behind the teacher's desk and those who sit on the benches before it. This advantage is of very great worth. For, as I read the lives of the men trained in American colleges who have rendered great service to American life, I find them far more frequently attributing value to the influences of their teachers than to the teachings themselves. The disadvantage of the small college, be it said, is provincialism. The choice between the large and the small college is therefore one that should be made with great deliberation, having special reference to the character of the boy to whom the education is to be given.

THE COST OF A COLLEGE EDUCATION.

Possibly the first question which a parent asks himself is one as to the cost. Certain colleges to which he might be glad to send his boy he regards as closed because of the expense. In a general way the cost of a college education can be easily settled. Certain colleges exhibit in their catalogues four scales of annual expenses, denominating them, "low," "moderate," "liberal" and "very liberal." The same conditions obtain within the college that obtain out of the college. I consider that for a boy of good habits, of high aims, appreciating properly the purchasing power of money, this is a fair method of estimating what he ought to spend in college: Add together the fee for tuition, the fee for room and for board; multiply the resulting sum by two, and you have what it is best for him to spend. It is best for him to spend this sum to get the best out of the college, to live the most vital life in the college, to have the largest number of interests, to be the most useful and to form a character that shall fit itself most exactly and fully into the conditions which he may be called upon to fill. Many a boy in college spends very much less than what is best for him to spend; he is obliged to spend very much less. Yet it is far better for him to come to college and to be economical,—economical even to the danger point of suffering and of decency,—than not to come at all. Not a few boys also come to college who spend very much more than twice the expense for the three fundamental elements of tuition, room and board. The larger number of boys of lavish expenditures are gravely injured through these extravagances. Upon this basis which I have indicated, one can go to excellent colleges upon sums not exceeding three hundred and fifty dollars, and receive the largest benefits. One can go to certain colleges and be obliged to spend at the very least three hundred and fifty dollars; one can get a first-rate education at certain colleges, too, for as small a sum as two hundred; but the basis I have indicated contains the essential elements for making a judgment.

The question of cost has relation also to the aid which the college can give to the man of light purse and of heavy brain, and also to the opportunities for self support. For every college has scholarships or aid funds which are grants made to the use of good students. Every college also is able to offer to certain men means of self-support. At this point the advantage that the city college enjoys is greatly superior to that possessed by the country college. I know not a few students who, through the grants made by the college in the shape of loans or gifts, or through certain work that the college puts into their hands, are meeting all their expenses. Be it said, too, that most men of this sort are men of the largest ability and the highest promise. In a word, it may be said that, however worth educating or needy of education the rich man may be—and he is worth educating and he needs education—it is of the utmost importance for the best interests of America that the poor boy of ability shall be educated. Many a college president stands ready to help the boy of strong body, of light purse, of pure heart, of good brain and of high purposes to an education. A boy should never give up the hope of a college education on the ground of poverty.

EASTERN AND WESTERN COLLEGES.

There is another question frequently emerging which is worthy of discussion. The remark is often heard among families living in the central or remote West that their sons are going East to college. The belief is common and strong that the colleges of the East are better than the colleges of the West. The primary differences prevailing between the colleges of the East and the colleges of the West are the differences that divide the older civilization from the younger. Possibly I may say that the differences between the eastern and the western colleges are not so great by any manner of means as are the differences between the older and the younger civilization. For education does not know latitude and longitude as do certain elements of civilization. Certain facts are clear. Few students go from the East to the West for an education; not a few go from the West to the East. Although more than one-half of the students in each of our American colleges come from towns within the states within which those colleges are situated, and although in not a few instances the larger part of the students come from within a radius of seventy-five miles of the college, yet no small proportion of the students in the colleges of Massachusetts, Connecticut and

New Jersey are drawn from west of the Alleghany Mountains. Certain differences are evident enough. The colleges of the West are more inclined to emphasize the scientific and mathematical studies of the curriculum; and the colleges of the East are more inclined to emphasize the linguistic and philosophical and historical studies. The colleges of the West have more students who are earning their way. The colleges of the East, on the whole, make the larger grants of scholarship and of other beneficiary funds. But it is more fundamental to say that the colleges of the East have, on the whole, more great scholars than the colleges of the West. They also are better equipped in scholastic apparatus; their libraries are larger and more adequate; their means for scholarly investigation are richer. But also it is to be affirmed that the teaching of the undergraduate classes in the best colleges of the West is as good as the teaching of the undergraduate classes in the best colleges of the East. Because of the larger libraries and the more adequate scientific equipment, the facilities available in the colleges of the East for doing graduate work are superior to those afforded by the colleges of the West; but for ordinary undergraduate work the best colleges of several of the western states are as amply equipped as are the better colleges of the Atlantic seaboard. It is held by some that the colleges of the East tend to make the gentleman more than the colleges of the West. Within a few days a man asked me: "Why do the men of the eastern colleges seem so different from the men of the western colleges?" The inquiry represents a superficial observation. The inquirer was probably comparing the type of gentleman formed in the ordinary college of the West with the type of the gentleman formed in the best colleges of the older commonwealths. It is also to be said that the type of the gentleman who emerges from the college depends a good deal upon the type of gentleman that comes into the college. But, given equal advantages before one goes to college, the best colleges of several of the western states are as well fitted to make a gentleman as the better colleges of the older part of the country.

SEX IN EDUCATION.

What are the relative advantages for a man,—and in this paper I am discussing only the student who is a man,—of the college which is open to women as well as to men, and of the college that is open to men only; this is a question that the ordinary parent considers with at least some degree of care. It is a question which he does consider with even greater care in reference to the education of his daughter. He debates whether it is best to send his daughter to a college where there are men or to a college where there are women only, but for his son it is usually a minor matter. The question of co-education has sometimes been regarded as a question involving the question of duty. The question of co-education is simply a question of expediency. That it is wise to give as rich opportunities to women as to men to secure the highest education is evident. The community ought, therefore, to give to women opportunities for securing the highest education by the wisest, most efficient and most economical means and methods. When a community is new and poor —and most new communities are poor—it may seem to be extravagant to found colleges for men only and also for women only. Therefore colleges are founded for both men and women. But when a community becomes richer and larger and many colleges are established, it is certainly open to argument that it may be wise to found colleges for women only and also colleges for men only. Therefore the question of co-education is not a question of duty, but a question only of expediency. It is often, too, a question of taste. That some men are advantaged by association with women in the same class-room is clear. That certain men are harmed from this association is also clear. That the association tends to increase the respect which certain men pay to women is, I believe, a fact of experience. That the association too tends to diminish the respect which certain other men pay to womanhood is also, I believe, a fact of observation. But there is one and only one important element in this condition to which I wish to allude: In the co-educational college and because of the co-educational feature, the life of the men is usually more subjected to rules and regulations than it is in the college for men only. (The same condition applies to women, too.)

COLLEGE REQUIREMENTS.

In judging of the worth of a college, the element of the amount of the work demanded of and the severity of the tasks imposed upon the student has great value. It is said that certain colleges are hard to get into, but easy to stay in, and that other colleges are easy to get into but hard to stay in. If one must choose between these two conditions, I am sure that the college that is easy to get into and hard to stay in is the better. The college ought to hold its students up to a very high standard of scholarship; and that college is doing the most for the sons of any home of whom it demands long-continued and severe intellectual labor. One peril besetting the college student is the peril of indolence. One of the best things that a college can do for a man is to aid him in forming the habit of hard work. That college, therefore, which makes it difficult for any man to stay in college who does not spend eight hours each day upon his mental tasks (including recitations), is rendering to that man a service of the utmost value. It is a service the worth of which he will appreciate more and more as he becomes a laborer in this great world of labor. Instead of being obliged to make a choice between the college to which entrance is difficult and abiding in easy and the college to which entrance is easy and abiding in difficult, the choice should be so changed as to relate to the one college to which entrance and

abiding in are both easy, and to the other college into which entrance and in which abiding in are difficult. The peril of American life is mediocrity. The college ought to do much in upholding the highest standards of admission and the highest standards of scholarship and of general excellence.

THE DORMITORY SYSTEM AND COLLEGE COMMONS.

A further inquiry, which relates to an important element of college life, is the question whether the student shall room in the college dormitory or in a private family. The American college is modeled more closely upon the English university college system than upon any other educational foundation. Therefore, the ordinary and older American college has dormitories. The newer American colleges have, in respect to the housing of their students, been more inclined to follow the German than the English method. Few state universities have put up large buildings for the housing of their students. It has sometimes been thought that the dormitory system was disappearing from American college life; but recently the University of Pennsylvania has built large dormitories, and in connection with the new buildings of Columbia University houses for students are to be erected. To many men the college dormitory represents an important element in college life. Not only is it a lingering element of the conventual system; but it also embodies a distinct experience. No small share of the good of a college course to the student is the intimacy of the friendships which it promotes. When men have their lodgings under one roof and within one set of four walls, they come into those relations which tend to promote strong friendships. To study the same subjects, to eat at the same table, to sleep and to dream under the same conditions, to love and to hate the same things, represent means for causing men to give inspiration and culture and education to each other. The disadvantage of dormitory life consists simply in the tendency to break up habits of study. This result is a part of that wiping out of individuality which happens when the character is not sufficiently strong to bear attrition or strain. A man living with other men finds that his time is less his own than when he lives alone. This difficulty it is, of course, possible to avoid or to overcome, but it is a difficulty. On the whole, however, I think it is best for a college man, at least for a while, to have that college experience known as "living in the dormitory."

It is also well, I think, for a man to share with his fellows in the college commons. Colleges adopt different means and methods for the feeding of students. In certain instances the colleges take no means for providing for the students; students arrange through private boarding-houses or through clubs for themselves. But whatever interests the students interests the college; and therefore the college is always eager for the students to have good board under the best conditions. College men are usually poor, and therefore the college, in its eagerness to help them, does whatever it can to secure good board at the cheapest prices. The best condition usually is that in which the men form a club on their own responsibility, but under general college supervision. Through such an arrangement they are able to have the advantage of each other's companionship. They are able, also, to secure food under collegiate conditions, and they are able to secure it at the cheapest price. The price, of course, varies. I am intimately acquainted with colleges at which simple but nutritious board is had at two dollars a week. From this sum the price rises to five or six or more dollars. The average price for board at all colleges would not exceed three dollars and a half a week.

THE FRATERNITY QUESTION.

Before the student is admitted to college, he probably has reflected upon the question of whether he shall join a fraternity. Certainly, if he has not been obliged to consider this question before he has received his matriculation papers, he will find himself obliged to consider it soon after he has begun work. The Greek Letter fraternities, as they have come to be known, represent a very large element in American college life. For more than fifty years they have played an important *rôle*. It is apparent that they are to be permanent factors. Of them are more than fifty, which have chapters in many colleges. There are also local fraternities. The foundation of some of them runs back more than sixty years. Various purposes control and various methods prevail. In some the literary purpose and motive, in some the oratorical, in some the scholastic; but more generally and quite generally the social and friendly method and purpose dominate. College fraternities are becoming more and more simple associations of men who like each other, and who like to be associated with each other. Whether a student shall join one depends very largely upon the student, and also upon the fraternity which he may be asked to join. On the whole, I feel confident that if he can afford the expense,—and the expense in some cases is slight, and in others heavy,—he will get more out of his college life by being a member. He will form more numerous, more ardent and more lasting friendships. The disadvantage of fraternities is pretty closely related to what is called college politics. College politics, on the whole, is quite as bad for the college as what is known as "politics" in the larger world of civil relations is bad for pure democratic government. For the bickerings and squabblings prevailing in college politics consume large amounts of time and strength without rendering adequate results. But the same temptation of going into college politics exists for the man who is not a member of a fraternity.

COLLEGE ATHLETICS.

There is a further field of effort which the college man will be invited to enter. This field is repre-

sented by athletics. But, unlike the fraternities, one's entrance into this form of enjoyment is more individual than in the case of the societies. "Shall my son play foot-ball?" is a question which the parent asks himself. For foot-ball represents the specific form of college athletics which emerges most conspicuously before the mind of the college boy and his parent. If the boy be of a strong body and in fairly good health, I should answer without hesitation "Yes." "To what extent shall he play foot-ball?" is another question and one more difficult to answer. Never is it to be forgotten that the primary purpose of the college is to make the thinker, the scholar, the citizen, the gentleman. Never also is it to be forgotten that in securing these four purposes the student is to possess a strong body. Man is so made that usually he cannot become the broadest and keenest thinker, or the largest scholar, or the most useful citizen, or the highest type of a gentleman, unless he have a strong body. In order to secure a strong body, exercise is necessary. In order to secure the best kind of exercise, enjoyment of the exercise is necessary. In order to secure the enjoyment of exercise, the presence of others taking the same exercise is advantageous. All of these various purposes and methods are best met, on the whole, by foot-ball.

But of course foot-ball, or, indeed, any form of athletics, does not exist for itself. It is a means to an end,—a method for making the thinker, the scholar, the gentleman, the citizen. The peril is that the interest which attaches to foot-ball as a means may become attached to it as an end in itself. In this case, it becomes an unworthy part of the college discipline and training. That certain men are injured for college work by their indulgence in foot-ball is at once to be granted. That many men are very much benefited by playing foot-ball is also to be affirmed. The men who are benefited are of the sluggish type. They are the men who need to be taught to think and to act quickly. The men also who are benefited are of the individualistic type. They should be taught to work in co-operation and in harmony with their associates. The American college has put before itself a very important and interesting problem,—to urge the men to participate in sports and in all forms of athletic amusement without participating to an improper extent.

By and for each college the question is to be settled on those grounds which it judges are best for its students to stand upon. That Yale or Princeton becomes more popular with the people by reason of a foot-ball victory, or that Harvard becomes less popular by a defeat, is not to be considered as an element of the question. It is a very open question how far parents are persuaded to send their children to colleges that win in foot-ball, base-ball or boating by these athletic victories. Certainly some parents find reason for sending their sons to colleges that are not victorious in these sports. But each college is to adopt such rules and regulations in sports as will cause its students to participate generally in these sports, and to do all it can to cause no student to devote too large or too eager attention to any sport.

It is also to be said that the health of American college men was never so good as it is to-day. The disease of dyspepsia,—that bane of the student of forty years ago,—is now uncommon. College men are more healthy on the day when they stand together on the commencement platform than on the day when the same men as freshmen gathered together for their first class meeting. This increase in the vigor of the typical college man has been derived in no small degree from the presence of athletics in college life.

In addition to the athletic sports, every well-equipped college has a gymnasium, in which, in all seasons of the year and especially in those seasons in which out-door sports cannot be indulged in, the student ought to be a constant and happy attendant. In certain colleges he is obliged to take exercise; in other colleges exercise is a matter of his own volition. But for four or five times a week, at least a half an hour each time, he ought to spend in the gymnasium. That student who works the hardest and who hopes to make the most out of life ought to be the most severe with himself in demanding that he take constant and adequate exercise in the gymnasium.

The student who thus exercises and who sleeps eight hours each night will have small reason to ask himself a question which he often asks himself, and which parents often ask for their sons; to wit, "How much ought my son to study each day?" The student of good constitution who takes good care of himself can usually work sixty hours a week. But few students do work this amount. Forty or fifty hours a week is very much nearer the average. But for one who is eager and strong and ambitious, and who lives with simplicity, sixty hours a week, or ten hours a day for six days a week, should not be regarded as an exorbitant amount. But for men to exceed this amount, as certain men do,—although to exceed sixty hours a week was formerly more common than it is now,—is to approach the danger line.

STUDENT MIGRATIONS.

A question that the parent often asks is this: "Is it well for my son to take his entire course at a single college?" From German university to German university, the German students migrate. In American colleges students seldom migrate. The man who enters a freshman, graduates a senior. The lessening number of the men in a class is usually caused by men dropping out by reason of lack of scholarship, of sickness or poverty, or by going into business. I am inclined to think that the American custom is wise: it is usually well to take the entire course at one college. The man who

enters a class after the first year enters at a disadvantage for the forming of intimate friendships. He never feels himself as being quite a full fledged member of the collegiate family. To be sure he *can* change colleges. Most colleges accept students from other colleges upon the presentation of clean papers, indicating that they were honorably dismissed, and also indicating the amount and quality of the work that has been done. It would, of course, be difficult for a man from a third-rate college to secure admission to Princeton, or to any other first-rate college. It is also to be said that Harvard usually requires men coming from whatsoever college either to stand examinations for admission to a certain class or to fall back at least one year. To change from one college of a certain grade to another college of the same grade is easy; but it is not usually wise.

SPECIALIZATION IN COLLEGE.

The student before he enters college, or his parent in his behalf, frequently asks "How early shall a specialty be developed?" The likeness of men to each other in college is one of the significant elements. On the whole, men seem a good deal like each other in their taste for different studies. Of course, there are certain ones who abhor mathematics and also certain ones who are fond of mathematics. Certain ones excel in linguistic studies, and others there are who find the languages difficult. But there does come a time when a man should begin to develop a special affection for his probable work in life. It is fortunate, indeed, that the studies which fit for one of the two or three more common callings fit for the others also. The same preliminary study that fits one for the law fits one also for the ministry, and also for journalism, with a few slight qualifications and exceptions. If a student propose to be a lawyer he should devote a large part of his college time to the study of philosophy, constitutional law, political science and history; if a student propose to be a minister, he should devote his study to the same subjects and in almost the same proportion; if one propose to be a journalist, it would be difficult for him to lay out for himself a better course of study in the last two years of his course than is embodied in these same subjects, though he should emphasize history and social science. Furthermore, if one is to enter into business, he will find the study of history, of economics and of philosophy the best subjects to occupy himself with. If, however, one is to be a doctor, he should devote himself to physics, chemistry and biology in the last two years. But it is a satisfaction to know that men who propose to be doctors, usually indicate a preference for this most specialized profession as early as the middle of the course and are able therefore with foreknowledge to specialize their work. Therefore, if a student show as early as the beginning of the junior year what his conspicuous ability may be or what may be his particular liking, the time is sufficiently early. If one have no liking at all and no preference for one study above another, the method which Maria Mitchell adopted with reference to the students of Vassar College is as good as any. She reports herself as saying to her students: "When a student asks me 'What specialty shall I follow?' I answer, 'Adopt some one, if none draws you, and wait.' I am confident that she will find the specialty engrossing."

After this long discussion of well nigh a score of the questions which a parent considers in choosing a college, I have only one more inquiry to propose: "What will my son be good for when he graduates?" The answer, father and mother, depends altogether upon your son. He may be good for anything; he may be good,—but seldom does it occur,—for nothing. He probably will be goop for something. The college has not, if it has done its full duty to him, fitted him for his profession. It has not fitted him for the ministry: it has only fitted him to fit himself for the ministry. It has not fitted him to practice law: it has fitted him to begin the study of law. It has not fitted him to be a physician: it has fitted him to prepare himself to be a doctor. It has even not fitted him to be a college teacher, as the old college did, but it has fitted him to take graduate work for two or three years in order to become a college teacher. But, what is more important than any of these special works that the college has done, if the college has done its duty to him, and if he has done his duty to the college and to himself, your son is a gentleman. He is also a thinker. He is also a noble citizen. He is also more or less of a scholar. But, supplementing all these elements and mightier than any one of them, the boy who has gone to college a boy and has come out of college a man, is *fitted for life*. For the college is a professional school for life itself. Possibly one would prefer to say, college is life.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

KING GEORGE OF GREECE.

AN article written by the late Prof. John Stuart Blackie in 1894 on "Modern Greece" is published in the March *Forum*.

In spite of many disadvantages, says Professor Blackie, the government of King George presents itself to the world in an attitude of stability that gives ground of hope for the future.

DIFFICULTIES OF THE REIGN.

"Personally the monarch has known how to maintain his authority firmly in the *via media*, without either asserting his kingly prerogative too stoutly on the one hand, or shrinking timidly before the gusts of political factions on the other. This, under the most favorable conditions, is no small praise; but is especially praiseworthy under the conditions of political life as they exist in the Hellenic traditions, and under the action of the Constitution of 1863, sworn to by the monarch on his acceptance of the throne. These conditions and this Constitution imply three things: universal manhood suffrage; legislation by a single chamber, untempered by the salutary check of an Upper House; and, worst of all perhaps, an army of professional politicians far outnumbering the public need, and living on the pay and place which it is the privilege of the party in power to distribute. Under such a system, the natural nurse of faction, the throne of a king is, of course, no easy seat; and that King George has sat upon it now for more than thirty years without any recurrence of the social earthquakes that shook his predecessors, must be attributed to his own good sense, in the first place, but partly also to his good luck in having united himself to a Russian princess. Greek in her ecclesiastical kinship, womanly and kind in her social relations, and—better even than these qualifications—having presented her royal lord with young princes and a princess, the growth of Greek soil, thus guaranteeing the proud young nation against the degradation and the danger of having to beg from door to door of haughty European courts for a king,—the Greeks have reason to be gratified with their monarch's choice."

THE GOVERNMENT'S DEFICIT.

Professor Blackie admits that at the time of writing (1894) the great difficulty with which Greece had to strive was the national debt. Still it was true that the government had something to show for what had been borrowed, as, for instance, many miles of good roads, railways, something of a navy, and a well-developed commerce.

THE ARMENIAN CHURCH.

AN article in the current number of the *New World*, by William F. and Louise Fagan Peirce, throws light on the religious organization which has been rather vaguely known to Western Christians as the Armenian Church.

This Church boasts an apostolic origin, and with some show of historical foundation.

"As in every other country, so in Armenia, the reign of Christianity was inaugurated in the blood of martyrdom. The king's daughter, and the saint who turned her from darkness to light, the holy Apostle Thaddæus, perished by the sword of the heathen executioner, at the command of the merciless King of Armenia. But the heavenly courage with which the martyrs met their death and the wonders which attended their martyrdom were the cause of 'many souls believing and giving glory to the Holy Trinity on high' Then, as now, in Armenia the price of belief was death; the Church which was founded in the blood of Sandukht and St. Thaddæus yielded to the sword of extermination; and the ancient religion of the country, which was a gross mixture of Persian fire-worship and Grecian idolatry, once more became supreme. To St. Gregory, surnamed Lusavoritch, or the Illuminator, was reserved the apostolic task of planting the cross in Armenia, and founding a hierarchy which remains to the present day."

THE FIRST CHRISTIAN NATION.

"Armenia was incontestably the first nation to embrace the Christian faith. In the year 302, eleven years before Constantine had issued even the Edict of Toleration, Tiridates and all his country had become subject to St. Gregory, the first Catholicus of Etchmiadzin. St. Gregory's son and successor was one of the 318 bishops who subscribed the Nicene Creed, and in the Armenian Church the words with which St. Gregory himself sealed his approbation of the Symbol are still rehearsed at every repetition of it. Until the Council of Chalcedon the Armenian Church was in the full odor of orthodoxy. Its bishops if they did not subscribe in person to the decrees of the Œcumenical Councils of Constantinople and Ephesus, certainly accepted the Constantinopolitan addition to the Creed of Nicæa, and anathematized Nestorius as heartily as the bishops at Ephesus, and with a more lasting hatred."

The writers of this article, while admitting that the Armenian Church is schismatic, deny that it is in any true sense heretical, and sustain their position by quotations from the confession of faith. The fact of the separation of the Armenian Church from

the Orthodox Greek Church is explained by them as follows:

"The ground of separation is to be sought in national more than in religious prejudices. The Armenian Church is the vesture in which the lost independence of the Armenian nation has rehabilitated itself, and from which, its sons fondly hope, it will one day emerge, clad in the splendid raiment of national restoration and integrity. To the Armenian, Church and State are one. He owes to his Church not only devotion, but patriotism and loyalty. The Armenians to-day are dying, like the Dutch under Alva, for country as well as for religion. Defection would bear the double stigma of apostasy and of treason."

CHURCH REPRESENTS NATION.

"The Armenian Church is now the sole representative of the ancient monarchy. The people speak a mongrel dialect, but the Church preserves the pure national tongue which they hope will one day be heard again in a restored Armenia. Their bodies may be subject to Turk, or Persian or Russian, but their spiritual allegiance is always paid to one of their own blood. The Catholicus of Etchmiadzin, whatever his sins,—and they are often many,—stands as the visible successor not only of St. Gregory, but of the national civil authorities. Their very calendar, which begins with the year 551 of our era, serves to dissociate them from other Christians."

"The Armenian Church is preëminently the Church of a nation, and though it may be brought into communion with one of the great branches of the Church, all attempts to absorb it will prove futile. The liturgy, written in the ancient Armenian, has not been touched for more than fourteen hundred years, and for many generations it has been almost unintelligible to the people. But they obstinately refuse to sanction any revision or translation into the modern vernacular,—not, as in the Roman Church, upon any doctrinal grounds, and not solely because it would be impious to address our Lord in a language polluted by Mohammedan usage, but chiefly because the sacred speech is also the national speech. The Armenian's national hope is not so unintelligible when one remembers the immortal race individuality of the Jew, with whom the Armenian is in many other regards to be compared. It is seldom that either nation 'has been permitted to enjoy the tranquillity of servitude.' Both have acquired the vices of subject races: they are both sly, cringing and avaricious, but both are elevated and dignified by a national ideal which finds its present realization in a national religion."

ARE NOT THE ARMENIANS CHRISTIANS?

The view of these writers, contrary to that of the missionaries, is that the Armenians need not to be "Christianized," but to be educated, and that the points in which the Armenian Church seems to us to deviate from a purer faith are very generally the natural results of ignorance and oppression.

"The Armenian people number about 4,000,000, of whom fully 75 per cent. confess the orthodox Gregorian faith. The remainder are divided about equally between the Roman Church and the Protestant bodies. The Roman missions began in the time of the Crusades, but attained little importance until the eighteenth century. The Protestant missions are of even more recent date. Forty years ago, Layard said that it was difficult to decide which the Armenian ecclesiastic hated most cordially,—the Turks, the Jesuits, or the American missionaries; and things are not much changed to day. The bishops naturally resent any encroachment upon the spiritual authority over the Armenians which has been transmitted to them in unbroken succession since the time of St. Gregory, and, still more naturally, the quiet assumption of Romanists and Protestants alike that they and their people require to be Christianized. The Roman propagandist denies the Christianity of any community which rejects the Papal supremacy, has no cultus of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and entertains no developed views of purgatory; while the Protestant missionary is scandalized by the Armenian's retention of the ancient practices of prayers for the faithful dead and of the invocation of the saints. Each is doubtful of the existence of Christianty in the presence or the absence of certain features of doctrine and practice, and the faithful Armenian can hardly fail to view with some disfavor the dissemination of such views among his countrymen. It is hard that the Armenian, because he is ignorant and uncivilized, and lives in an Oriental and somewhat barbarous country, should be denied the privilege of holding distinctive doctrines,—a prerogative to which every European and American sect lays claim, and the exercise of which no one supposes to debar it from the fold of Christianity."

THE CHARTERED COMPANY IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE REV. JOHN MACKENZIE, the man who, next to Cecil Rhodes, has the credit in England of having done most to advance British interests in South Africa, writes in the *Contemporary Review* on the policy and acts of the famous Chartered Company, whose affairs are now receiving so thorough an overhauling in London. His article is virtually an indictment of all that the Chartered Company has done from first to last. He repeats his original objection to intrusting the responsibilities of government to a company primarily financial, and he points out in detail how here, there and elsewhere this fatal fault, the original sin of the company, has made itself felt. The article will, no doubt, be read carefully by all the members of the South African Committee, and all those

who are interested in the future of the Dark Continent.

ITS NATIVE POLICY.

It will be impossible to summarize the whole here, but the chief point, and that which will tell most in England, is his impeachment of the native policy of the company.

"The native policy of the company as to labor was such as to discourage any wholesome human feeling of interdependence between the white man and the dark. The settler had only to address the nearest native commissioner and state what labor he needed. Of course it is in the nature of some men to be kinder than others. I bring no charge of inhumanity against the settlers in Matabeleland in the false position in which they found themselves under the company. So far as I have made out, Englishmen have never been in such a position with reference to labor since the passing of the Emancipation act. For some reasons out-and-out slavery might, in practice, have been kinder; for the slave, like the horse, had always to be looked after; whereas, under the company, a sound man could always be had who would replace a man who had become incapable of work. This system was worked out through the native commissioners, of whom we have already heard in connection with the cattle. If it was not cattle that were wanted at Buluwayo or elsewhere, but men, then the number was given to the induna by the commissioner, and they were to be at once forthcoming. If the induna tried to explain that his people had been working for another white master, and that that white man had asked for more, and the induna would prefer that his people should work for that master, as they had got accustomed to him, the induna was told by the commissioner that he had no business to hire his men to white men; all hiring had to be done through the commissioner on behalf of the government; and that the induna must now produce as many men as government demanded."

WHAT THE NATIVES THINK.

He thinks that their conduct and trust in the native police, and in the harrying of the natives' cows, were certain to produce the very evils which subsequently revealed themselves.

"A most reliable and experienced authority on Matabele questions reported to the government that natives, before the war, declared in the bitterness of their hearts, 'Our country is gone; our cattle are gone; our people are scattered. There is nothing left to live for. Our women are deserting us; the white man does as he likes with them. We are now the slaves of the white men—without rights, laws or property of any kind.' The most decisive blow to the character of the British South African Company as an administrator of native affairs is given by the history of their occupancy of Mashonaland."

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE NOW?

It is more important, however, to know what Mr. Mackenzie thinks should be done now than for England to wring her hands over such spilt milk as the seizure and the branding of native cattle, especially now that the rinderpest has wiped out the whole herd. Mr. Mackenzie speaks, as usual, with no uncertain sound. Here is his prescription as to what should be done in Charterland:

"It is now high time that the Imperial government should do its own work in those countries in its own way. To overtake that work now, as things are at present, it would be requisite that two Crown colonies should be established south of the Zambesi. One would be in the Protectorate and Khama's country, and its boundaries would be, on the north, the Zambesi; on the south, the Cape Colony; on the east, Matabeleland and the Transvaal; and on the west, German South-West Africa. Another Crown Colony would include Matabeleland and Mashonaland, bounded also by the Zambesi on the north, by the Transvaal on the south; on the east by the Portuguese territories, and on the west by the Crown Colony above described. After the lapse of time, and after peaceful development, these would form two new provinces of the self-governing South Africa of the future.

WHAT THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT SHOULD PAY.

"The whole of the expense of that first invasion and conquest of Matabeleland might now be assumed by the Imperial government, the whole of the land of Matabeleland and Mashonaland, excepting mining areas, becoming the possessions of Her Majesty's government. But the whole expense of the second war, which cannot even now be regarded as settled, falls justly on the company, inasmuch as the policy and actions of the company were the direct causes of the outbreak.

THE FUTURE OF THE COMPANY.

"It is not at all improbable that when this separation takes place, and the control of land and people become the direct responsibility of the Imperial government, and the rich and extensive gold mines of Mashonaland and Matabeleland the sole work of the company, a period of great prosperity will dawn on the country and on the company. With the gold mines and the railway in its hands, and with the Imperial government itself in the country, the shareholders of the company would have greater cause for satisfaction than at present."

A Rhodesian Criticism of Mr. Rhodes.

The first article in the *National Review* is entitled "Some Home Truths about Rhodesia," and is written by Mr. W. E. Fairbridge, editor of the *Rhodesian Herald*. His main contention is that Mr. Rhodes has been tempted from the necessary duty of colonial development by the more dazzling but remote schemes of political federation. Says he:

"New colonies cannot be manufactured like a new pattern of bicycle; they can only grow by natural laws of economy and morality being observed, and must grow slowly. We can see even better now why Mr. Rhodes' thought and Dr. Jameson's deed have so largely failed as regards Rhodesia.

THE METHOD OF BLUFF AND BRIBE.

"The idea and the task were beyond all immediate realization, and the effort to force the natural course of things by what I cannot help calling the method of bluff and bribe only resulted in failures which we there were the first to realize and investors and speculators afar only some while afterward. . . . Reef gold would not come at the call of so inexperienced and sanguine a set of men as first pegged out claims and floated mining companies. The more honest suffered for their inexperience and impetuosity; the more knowing ones took care to have a second string to their bow, and made small or large fortunes out of their scrip. I regret to say the latter included some gentlemen officially and non-officially attached to Dr. Jameson's administrative staff."

THE LAND MADE OVER TO SHYLOCK.

"Money was badly needed, not only by the government, but for the purpose of developing the mines. London and South African speculators and company promoters saw their chance and used it. They would find some money in the shape of working capital for mines, but in return they required enormous gifts of practically freehold acreage. . . . At least one company has, by some means or other, obtained land equal in extent about to the county of Kent. My efforts to find out what that company is particularly bound to do in return for so huge a concession have not been rewarded. There may be agreements, but they would be paper ones, and the Chartered Company is not strong enough to ever enforce them. The best portions of Rhodesia were, however, soon similarly parceled out among other development companies."

As a South African bred and born, and for fifteen years a frontiersman, the writer's sympathies have, he says, been forced latterly rather toward the Boers than to the other side. Mr. Rhodes has his hobby of political federation, but forgets the particular hobbies of Boers and other South Africans who both want "to see South Africa progress without an apotheosis of the financier's methods being called to the rescue."

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE.

What Mr. Fairbridge urges should be done is "the election of settlers to the council, open instead of secret sittings of that body, its extended autonomy at the expense of the powers exercised by the London Board," and also "an Imperially-appointed administrator, proof to chartered fascination of any sort, yet not prejudiced toward the Charter;" an adequate and native department police force and adequate civil service, assisted by grants from the Imperial exchequer, Imperially-assisted emigration, and a solution of the native questions by means of a larger police force partly supported by Imperial money.

"Rhodesians do not want at present to see the charter taken away; they wish the charter to be reformed. Its existence is threatened much more, however, by the hasty and impecunious handling of the native question than by Salisbury agitations. Mrs. Cronwright Schreiner has, of course, overshot the mark with her Trooper Peter Halket. Englishmen up there, I may tell her, are no worse and no better than Englishmen anywhere else. The book, however, is a caricature of tendencies in pioneer life which require a very just and very strong government to keep within bounds, and to have the latter is the wish of the Rhodesian settlers themselves."

The British taxpayer apparently is to solve the Rhodesian problem by free libations of cash. The writer is careful in the end to state his faith that South African Federation will come to pass, but not in our day.

SIR EDWIN ARNOLD ON THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

SIR EDWIN ARNOLD, who, if any one, should be well informed on everything pertaining to India, lays before the readers of the *North American Review* for March, some of the important facts regarding the Indian famine, in order, as he says, that they may more justly judge the immensity of the tasks undertaken by the British government in India in affording relief—"a self-imposed responsibility without parallel in the history of righteous and capable rule."

The rotation of crops in India was fully explained in Mr. Bear's *National Review* article, from which we quoted last month. Sir Edwin Arnold dwells upon the significance of the lack of sufficient rainfall in a country whose population depends so directly on the products of the soil for support, and whose arable land cannot be greatly increased.

"See what it means, moreover—on what a colossal scale of horror and ruin—this fatal event of a deficient rainfall. To feed only the Northwest and Oudh takes fifteen and a half million acres; to feed Bengal, fifty-four and a half millions; to feed Bombay, twenty-four and a half millions, and to feed Madras, thirty-two million acres of properly watered lands! The population of these—only a portion, remember, of the vast country—would mount up to at least one hundred and fifteen millions of souls, and, speaking generally, they all depend in less or greater degree upon those timely *kharif* and *rabi* rains."

Sir Edwin Arnold estimates that probably 90 per cent. of India's rural population, or more than 80

per cent. of the total population, is closely connected with the land.

"Now, therefore, the immense problem grows plainer and, alas! darker. All India depends on the rain, and 80 per cent. of her children quite directly—so that when dearth-years come the laborers, the weavers, the potters, and the beggars, making about 40 per cent. of the two hundred millions, begin immediately to famish, the rest quickly following. This is always the case."

The British in India, says Sir Edwin Arnold, rule for the sake of the Indians first, and for revenue, reputation and power afterward. He quotes from a recent Blue Book the declaration that the government still adheres to the principle of "saving life by all the available means in its power."

"In accordance with such an unparalleled vow of duty, never accepted before in the annals of Empire, an all-embracing 'Famine Department,' has long been established, a 'Famine Fund' has been instituted—officers of keen ability and devoted energy watch, inspect, inquire and report constantly and ubiquitously, and the Indian people, so far as it knows or cares anything at all of politics, knows that the British Raj, as no conqueror, or power, or mighty Maharaj ever previously attempted, this British Raj which keeps the *burra choop* for them—the 'Great Peace'—and lets scrupulously alone their religions, their women, their liberties, and their property, stands also self-charged before Heaven with the resolve to rescue them from death and misery at cost, if needful, of the last rupee of the Sirkar's treasure chest, whensoever that wrath or indifference of Indra comes against it."

THE AWFUL PROCESS OF STARVATION.

Sir Edwin Arnold describes some of the physical conditions which add to the horrors of famine among India's population.

"Starvation is essentially a slow disease, the fatal crisis of which really arrives early, and ofttimes unsuspected by the victim and his would-be helpers. The physical condition of the Hindu race is not a strong one. Lofty as those Buddhistic doctrines are, which Brahmanic India has adopted from 'The Light of Asia,' about abstaining from the slaughter of animals, and from flesh-food, human bodies are all, I fear, imperfectly fitted by nature for an exclusively vegetable diet, which must, moreover, be consumed in large bulk to get adequate nourishment. The Hindu mothers allow their little naked children to eat boiled rice until the string tied round them appears buried in the skin of the distended stomach, and from youth to age the people are badly prepared internally for the crisis. Under daily stress of hunger the mucous membranes become impoverished and their functions impaired. The little store of fat in the tissues wastes quickly away. The poor, thin blood lacks current and substance to feed the failing limbs; and the man or woman has really died weeks before that day upon which—walking skeletons of bone and shrunken skin—they have found the government distributer, and, with or without some futile effort to carry a basket of earth or break some *kunkur*, have taken with lean fingers the food which they could no longer digest—food which, as I have said, actually poisons them by setting up in their stripped intestines a wasting diarrhœa. This is how scores, perchance hundreds of thousands, of victims, will this year perish, with the Queen's bounty in their hands and the savor of the goodly nourishment in nostrils already pinched by death. Furthermore, there arrives in the latter stages of the famine-death, after those fiercer pangs of the hungry belly, and those first furies of the starved body, a horrible lethargy, the expression of a brain fed with pale blood deficient in volume and nutrition. In this condition the miserable victim has already really ended his existence, albeit apparently alive. That sad and gaunt spectre which the government officer has just pitifully accepted as a candidate for 'free doles' died last moon in the far off village to which he has clung too long. It was a corpse to which the warm *conjé* was so kindly granted. He, patient sufferer, is defunct now almost before that rice broth had cooled which might once have been his salvation."

Sir Edwin Arnold concludes his article as he began it, with an almost fulsome eulogy of the goodness and beneficence of Her Majesty's rule in famine stricken India.

IS THE PLAGUE COMING?

BY far the most interesting contribution to the *Revue de Paris* is that concerning the plague, written by Dr. E. Mosny, an authority on the subject. Like most of those who have gone at all into the question, the French medical man is a pessimist, and evidently looks forward to the time when the Black Death will again reign supreme in Europe, notwithstanding all sanitary improvements and precautionary measures. "The enemy is at our doors. Invasion is possible. We must throw up fortifications as soon as we can." He points out significantly that in 1894 certain papers announced that the plague had broken out at Canton. No notice was taken of the matter, and it was not till the epidemic had traveled to Bombay that the western world began to realize that the danger was indeed approaching.

Dr. Mosny gives a valuable summary of what may be called the world's history of the plague. He points out that the first time the plague is mentioned in European history was in the year 542. This mysterious illness was called the Justinian Pest, and it invaded the whole of the Nile delta, the Mediterranean littoral and Persia. In 1270 St. Louis died of the plague, and a hundred years later appeared the awful Black Death, which for four years decimated Europe. There is no doubt that this form of the plague came from China, and fol-

lowed very much the same line of route as has done the epidemic which is now stationed at Bombay. It seems to have had its root in China, and, after going through India, attacked Persia and Russia, Poland, Germany, France, Italy and Spain. Two years later England and Norway were visited by the Black Death. Pope Clement VI. instituted a quaint kind of inquiry into the number of deaths, and the result was noted as fixing a total of 42,800,000 victims. Venice and London each returned 100,000 deaths; Paris, curiously enough, only half that number. Germany lost 1,500,000, and Italy the half of her population. Although we know a great deal about the forms the plague took, practically nothing was put on record as to its causes. Not until 1578 was the question of possible plague infection studied, but certain enlightened Italian physicians consented to draw a cordon round Vicenza, where the plague had again made its appearance. Accordingly the evil was to a certain extent stopped.

Few people are aware that the last great outbreak of plague in Europe was that in London, where in 1665, in a comparatively short time, 68,000 died of the Black Death. France considered herself entirely rid of the dread disease, and yet in 1720 burst out the awful plague of Marseilles, which it is now fairly certain was brought from Syria in a cargo of silk. Forty thousand people died in fifteen months, and from Marseilles the plague swept all Provence, going as far north as Avignon. In 1743 Messina went through much the same experience. The Black Death has only disappeared from Egypt during the last fifty years. During Napoleon's Nile campaign 2,000 soldiers died from this cause alone.

The French physician considers that the plague may be said to be endemic everywhere in Persia, in Afghanistan, in India, and in China. M. Tholozan, the French medical man who was for so long the medical adviser of the late Shah of Persia, made long and elaborate studies of the plague, and these are now proving of the greatest value to the Sanitary Conference. As to how the plague is spread, pilgrimages, caravans, river travel, all contribute to that end, though occasionally it is quite impossible to tell how the epidemic makes its way with such alarming rapidity from one district to another. Often the plague will decimate a town and leave its near neighbor untouched. While 100,000 persons were dying at Canton, there were but 8,000 deaths at Hong Kong; and Bombay, though linked by railways to all the great towns of India, seems to have remained practically the only plague-stricken city.

The French writer sees a certain affinity between the cholera and the plague. He points out that during the Hamburg cholera visitation of 1892 the epidemic began and ended in the town. He goes into the question of what may be called plague vaccination, and evidently has but small belief in its efficacy. On the other hand, he notes several curious facts; one is that a really rigorous cordon round a building or round a town generally prevents the spread of the plague, and also that running water seems to have an extraordinary effect on the bacilli. In 1665 some 10,000 people took refuge on the Thames, and it is said that not one of them died. The same thing recently occurred at Canton; 80,000 Chinese took to the water on the outbreak of the plague, and among those who did so the mortality was trifling.

RUSSIA, ENGLAND AND CHINA.

The Effect of the Russo-Chinese Treaty.

MR. HENRY NORMAN contributes to the February *Contemporary* an article entitled "Russia and England," which is, however, almost entirely occupied with the discussion of the question of how far the new Russo-Chinese Treaty will affect the position of Russia and England in the Far East.

WHAT THE TREATY AMOUNTS TO.

The following is Mr. Norman's explanation of the effect of the Treaty :

"*The whole of Northern China is virtually placed under Russian protection.* Russia is permitted to place in this territory such forces as she chooses, and to raise and drill Chinese levies. She is allowed to develop the mineral, and, *a fortiori*, the agricultural, resources of the country. If Russia finds herself in danger of war in the Far East—a phrase vague enough to cover any situation—she is permitted to fortify Port Arthur and Talienwan, besides the Bay of Kiaochao, near Foochow, which is leased to her. China binds herself never to cede the strategical points to any other Power, and Russia 'shall not permit any foreign Power to encroach upon them.' It is true the treaty speaks of China herself building or redeeming some of these railways and fortifying these ports ; but this is, of course, only to 'save the face' of the Chinese, and gives Russia a perfectly free hand. The railways, it will be noticed, are all to be built to Russian gauge. Another glance at the map will show that when these railways are completed—and I believe at least two parties of Russian surveyors have been at work in Manchuria for months already—Moscow will be connected by a direct and uninterrupted line of railway with Port Arthur and Peking. Nor is this all. A Chinese Imperial edict has finally authorized the building of the great Chinese trunk railway from Peking to Hankow, the principal port in the Yangtse, in the very heart of China. At present this line is to be built by the Chinese, and Shêng Taotai has been placed in control. But the Chinese will never build it by themselves, and Russian influence will be brought to bear to procure its completion. When that is done, Russia will positively be able to send troops from any part of Russia by rail, not only to the capital of China, but to the

middle of the great waterway which forms the main artery of the Chinese Empire. Lastly, by restoring the fortifications and docks of Port Arthur, which were destroyed by the evacuating Japanese, Russia will possess an impregnable naval base in such a position that no European expedition could operate against the capital defenses of China without her consent. Absolutely nothing is wanting to give Russia ultimate control over the whole of China north of the Yangtse river."

WHAT ENGLAND HAS AT STAKE.

Mr. Norman wrings his hands over the impotence of England. Her diplomats and statesmen seem to be unaware of the risk which they run of losing the whole of their Chinese trade.

"What we risk, therefore, what we have to protect, is a trade of over £32,000,000 sterling per annum, a trade of 67 per cent. of the whole foreign commerce of China, a trade three and a quarter times greater than that of the entire continent of Europe, Russia, and the United States put together. And be this vital consideration never lost sight of in England; if we annexed Manchuria we should throw it open to the enterprise and commerce of all nations on equal terms with ourselves; if Russia annexes it, her first step, as Mr. Agassiz says, will be to close it by prohibitive customs regulations to all trade except Russian. One further reflection: Russia's advance in the Far East means, in the present state of European politics, French advance there also. This is, in fact, rapidly taking place. France has secured the right to prolong her railway Hanoi-Langson in Tonking across the Chinese frontier; and M. Gérard, the French Minister in Peking, has obtained for France the reconstruction and reorganization of the important arsenal at Foochow. And French competition against England means the same unfair and exclusive dealing in the south of China as that of Russia does in the north."

WHAT SHOULD ENGLAND DO NOW?

The following is Mr. Norman's advice as to what should be done now:

"I want to see an agreement between Russia and England under which the interests of each shall be safeguarded; otherwise, and if this be impossible, an intimation to Russia that, if she proceeds to help herself at our expense, she will have to stop us by force from helping ourselves at her expense. For instance, an ice-free port on the Pacific is one thing, and Mr. Balfour has officially expressed the willingness of the British government to see it secured; but an impregnable naval base at the very gates of Peking, giving Russia the mastery of China for ever, is a very different one. A simple intimation to the above effect would suffice."

Another writer, who does not sign his name, follows Mr. Norman's article with "The Secret History of the Russo-Chinese Treaty," in which he also advises Lord Salisbury as to what England should try to obtain in return for conceding to China the right to levy higher duties.

"Obviously, the first condition on which we should insist is that the effect of our treaties should be extended certainly to Manchuria, if not to the whole of the Chinese dominions, and in this matter both Germany and France should be willing to cooperate with us, as they have nothing to lose and much to gain. Leaving the question of the exact area to which our treaty rights should be extended for consideration by diplomatists, there can be no difference of opinion as to the need of insisting on our treaties being made operative in Fungtien, Kirin, and Hei-lung-chiang, where Russia has obtained such recent advantages. This should certainly be one of the items named as the price China must pay for the revision of the tariff. To this she at least can raise no objection, as there will be nothing in such a concession calculated to injure her."

A Word on the Other Side.

A Russian, writing in the *Progressive Review*, ridicules the idea of Russia as likely to be a formidable competitor of England in the East. He says:

"To talk of Russia as of a country competing in trade with Japan, not to mention England, simply means to shut one's eyes to figures and facts. The total exports and imports in Japan in 1895 were 265,372,756 dollars. Of this sum Great Britain (the United Kingdom alone) contributed 53,055,202 dollars, and Russia—2,740,404. Now, to compete with Japan means to appropriate this trade for 53,055,202 dollars with England. To do it you have to produce goods for export and money for import for the nice little sum of 53,055,202 dollars. Will the Siberian railway create these goods? Certainly not, if the Russians themselves will not produce it by their energy and education. But these qualities do not come with railways, and I am sorry to say that neither energy nor education can be increased under a crushing despotism, even after having built thousands of miles of railways across Siberia and China. Perhaps it may be interesting to add, as a curious economic fact, that Australian colonies are now sending bacon even to the eastern provinces of Russia. Surely, if Russia is unable to produce her own bacon, having such vast opportunities for this produce she can hardly be held a serious competitor in other branches."

IN *Blackwood* the first article in the March number is devoted to an account of poor Stuart, Gordon's staff officer at Khartoum, who perished on his way down the Nile. A writer, modestly concealing his identity under the initials of T. P. W., empties the violence of his wrath upon women in politics. His point is that it is high time for plain sober manful men, and plain sober womanly women, to bestir themselves and discountenance this mischievous heresy. Dr. Louis Robinson has transferred to *Blackwood* his natural history articles, and this month he discourses on the goat, and how he came by his useful qualities.

WHAT SHALL BE DONE IN CHINA?

THE first article in the *Westminster Review* is by Mr. William Robertson, in which he sets forth his view as to England's true policy in China:

"The Court of Pekin, and more especially the obstructive local officials, are delighted. The time surely has come for an understanding between France and Great Britain. The whole of the southern provinces lie before them. They have only to unite and they may have what they like.

"Having obtained the fulfillment of the long-delayed promise as to the West River, the next step should be to secure the right of superintending a railway which shall connect a port on the Yangtsze with Canton.

"The true policy is to be found by studying the immediate needs of China. These are, first, railways, and, second, an honest, enlightened system of internal taxation managed by a board, or boards, similar to the Imperial Maritime Customs. I think, for the present at least, the two may be combined in one."

The Rottenness of China.

Dr. Sun Yat Sen, writing in the *Fortnightly Review*, on "China's Present and Future," gives a ghastly account of the hideous corruption which has eaten the vitals out of China. He speaks on behalf of the Reform Committee, which has certainly plenty of work to do if it is going to reform the Chinese Empire.

"It is evident that China cannot be reformed by the introduction of material civilization, but only by the extirpation of official corruption. This official corruption becomes worse every year. Things that would have been regarded as shocking even ten years ago are now quite common. Never, until quite recently, was there a fixed tariff of bribes in connection with the granting of official positions. Now, so shameless have the authorities grown, that the late viceroy, Li Han Chang—brother of Li Hung Chang—has actually fixed a regular price for every office in the provinces of the two Kwangs (Kwang-Si and Kwang-Tung)."

Mr. Holt S. Hallett's Advice.

Mr. Holt S. Hallett has an article in the *Nineteenth Century* entitled "France and Russia in China," which explains his views as to what should be the English policy in that decaying empire.

"To complete the work of opening China to trade, and to secure the independence of the Chinese Empire, China should be induced by joint pressure brought to bear upon her by the governments of the neighboring powers—or, if their jealousy of each other will not allow them to combine, by nations interested in maintaining her independence and fostering and expanding their own trade—to open the whole of her water ways to steam navigation, the whole of her territory to the unrestricted commerce of the world, and, keeping salt and opium as government monopolies, to abolish the whole of her other internal taxation on trade, placing the collection of her duties on foreign trade entirely in the hands of the only honest administration that she at present possesses, the Imperial Maritime Customs.

"China without honesty, ability and enterprise breathed into her administration is as a man without a backbone. To advance, as she should do if she wishes to maintain her independence, she must remodel on Indian or Japanese lines her taxation and administrative machinery."

AN AMERICAN IN BELGIUM.

THE April *Harper's* contains a really capital contribution of the now seldom seen travel sketch variety, by Miss Clare de Graffenried, entitled "From Home to Throne in Belgium." Miss de Graffenried visited Belgium and made a far more thorough study of low Dutch life than would be likely in any tourist trip, for she was busily at work during her stay there in the interest of the Department of Labor of the United States, in which she is a valued worker. Her brightly-written sketch tells of the impression of the typical American which is apt to obtain in France and Belgium. "To many French and Belgians the name American rather implies an olive-skinned creature, passionate, luxurious, often tricky, always spendthrift, possibly immoral, half Spanish, half Indian, and wholly degenerate—a being embodying all that to us is intensely, disagreeably alien. He is supposed to have his front teeth filled with diamonds instead of gold, to divorce eight wives and to shoot whoever opposes his abducting a ninth. Only the grotesque, the eccentric, the abnormal is published about him in the press. The women of our race are frequently conceived of either as mushroom heiresses, the spawn of mining camps, or as sybarites or adventurers; when not tattooed, then enameled and painted; selfish and languid and venal, if not corrupt." Miss de Graffenried finds that this lack of discrimination between North and South America hurts even the financial credit of the more stable portion of the new world. Having lost in Argentine securities, Belgian capitalists are apt to suspect the most conservative investments in securities of the United States.

The educated Belgians are great polyglots. Miss de Graffenried says they are next in facility to the Russians, who find no language difficult after mastering their own. Her acquaintances spoke English, French, German and Flemish, and many of them added Italian and Spanish, besides reading and writing two or three ancient or other modern languages. She found these acquaintances by nature social and hospitable, combining the vivacity and quick wit of the Latin races with a sturdy energy and holdfastness born of their having Flemish ancestry. Their hospitality "is a rite, not perfunc-

tory or self-seeking, but spontaneous and effervescing, resembling the cordial expansiveness that marks our Southern customs." They have excellent servants, the Walloons making the best, but the Flemish yield to no other race in faithfulness. The maids adore copper and brass utensils and are never happier than when scrubbing and polishing the fire-dogs in the library, or the pots and pans of the kitchen array, often assisted on Saturday cleaning-days by the mistress herself in gloves and apron, dusting and burnishing her treasures. In the provinces living costs less than in the towns of the United States. The farmers have lower standards than any of our American people, except the tenement house dwellers in the cities. The farm hands live in squalid surroundings, and eat soup or vegetables and brown bread with sour wine or beer. The sons generally follow the trade of their fathers. They do well in beginning commercial life to get $6 a month, with a hope of finally rising to $1,000 or $1,500 a year. The Belgians do not use type-writing machines at all. Miss de Graffenried received hundreds of business letters from commercial and manufacturing firms, from public officers, teachers, schools and private employers, and out of all there was but one type-written letter. That came from the Bell Telephone Company. Salaries in general are much smaller than American salaries. All specialists, artists, architects, chemists, literary and professional men are poorly paid as compared with Americans, and are glad to do night work at teaching to eke out.

The hotels are good and cheap. There are small, comfortable buidings, where a sitting room and bedroom can be had with *table d'hôte* meals for one dollar per day, and Miss de Graffenried finds that only four francs are necessary for an excellent seat in front of the Coquelins.

She gives an amusing account of the ceremonious manners of the Belgians, who shake hands solemnly at breakfast and on saying good-night, and on entering a room, in spite of the most engrossing occupation. "Men, however hurried, shake hands, invariably clinging to each other's fists as if life and repute depended upon contact of palm with palm. A distinguished alderman who presented me to a brother official in the Hotel de Ville at Liege, shook hands with his colleague at parting, claiming to be pressed for time, but paused at the door for further talk, then recrossed the room, grasped his friend's hand again, 'Au revoir, mon cher,' and turned to go. More words, then another effusive good-by and hand-clasp. This time the door closed on my alderman, but only for a second. His head reappeared, then his body, and flinging a few sentences at monsieur at the desk, who was about to give my business attention, the alderman followed his voice and traversed the room a fourth time solely to shake hands again—'Adieu, mon collègue, adieu!'" Even college students meeting on the street would feel mutually insulted if they did not shake hands with each other twice and say, in turn, "Mes compliments à madame votre mère." "One afternoon three very agreeable men escorted me to divers schools, museums, and functions and our progress was snail-like, because at each entrance and exit, after I had passed, these gentlemen stood, hat in hand, saluting furiously and each vowing that precedence was due the others, until I wanted to throw out grappling-hooks and drag them along.

"At social functions music is the leading pleasure and pursuit, no evening company being complete without a symphony or concerto, in which young women frequently play violin or 'cello parts. Each member of the family usually is proficient on some instrument, and boys of seven years old are sometimes allowed to sit up to dinner to accompany their big sisters on the violin. Art of all kinds crosses the warp of existence in a way incomprehensible to gain-chasing Americans. In January, 1892, the burgomaster of Brussels, wanting money for the poor, conceived the happy thought during a heavy snow of a 'winter salon' in the King's Park, already fairylike with its crystal-burdened twigs and delicate snow traceries. All the sculptors of the city were summoned with their pupils; the park was turned over to them for a day to decorate, and then opened for charity. Everywhere within were the artist's snow creations—serious, serio-comic, side-splitting. Snow tramps were sleeping on the benches; snow priests lounged and read forbidden literature; snow policemen flirted with snow nursery-maids on secluded seats, while neglected snow babies howled. Punch and Punchinello, ballet-girls and opera-singers, made merry on the frozen ponds with Lohengrin and his swan, Siegfried and Faufner."

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN ARBITRATION TREATY.

MR. FREDERIC R. COUDERT, the eminent New York lawyer and member of the Venezuela Boundary Commission appointed by ex-President Cleveland, writes in the March *Forum* on the arbitration treaty with England now awaiting confirmation in the United States Senate.

Besides adducing the reasons commonly urged for the adoption of the treaty, Mr. Coudert answers the more important objections which have been raised since discussion was begun in the Senate.

In reply to those who express solicitude lest the Monroe doctrine should be endangered by a general agreement to submit disputes with Great Britain to arbitration, Mr. Coudert asserts that there is no ground whatever for such apprehension in the history of the past. No foreign power, he contends, can properly complain that it has not had full notice of the jurisdiction that we claim over the concerns of the Amerian continent. If Great Britain may properly bring up the Monroe doctrine for review, says Mr. Coudert, she may also attack any other of the fundamental doctrines of American policy—our

Declaration of Independence, or even our present republican form of government.

"This would naturally involve an equivalent right on the part of the United States to insist upon the abolition of the House of Lords as a useless encumbrance, and of royalty itself as an expensive anachronism. If courts of arbitration are formed for the purpose of amusing the world with Platonic discussions, any one of these topics might be appropriately considered; but no one would seriously contemplate the possibility of vesting a court, however eminent, with the right to pass upon questions which affect the fundamental principles of the respective governments. Concrete cases, not abstractions, are the proposed subjects of submission. The establishment of a boundry line, the payment of an indemnity, the restoration of a ship, the liberation of a prisoner—all these are capable of investigation by a tribunal and may reasonably be submitted; but a court of arbitration, no more than the Supreme Court itself, will not take cognizance of a contest which does not involve a personal or a property right."

But Mr. Coudert goes farther, and examines the possible case in which the validity of the Monroe doctrine might be indirectly involved in a boundary question affecting Great Britain and the United States.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE NOT IN DANGER.

"The only contingency in which may arise a discussion involving, in any form, the nature, validity, or effect of the Monroe doctrine is one of boundary—where territory is or may hereafter be claimed by Great Britain on the one hand, and by a Southern American Republic on the other. Even then no dispute involving the interests or the dignity of the United States would arise unless (1) all efforts at settlement by diplomacy had failed between those countries; or (2) arbitration was rejected by one of or both the parties in interest. The attempt of Great Britain to seize the tract in dispute by force of arms might, and probably would, arouse the susceptibility of the United States and call for the application of the doctrine which we are considering. This has already happened in the case of Venezuela and Great Britain; it may happen again. What would the course of action presumably be should a similar situation present itself in the future?

"There is no misunderstanding between the United States and Great Britain as to the character and extent of the jurisdiction claimed by the former in cases of the character supposed. Great Britain has been informed that it is a cardinal principle of American policy—claimed to be reasonable and just—that the United States may, where its interests dictate, interfere to prevent the spoliation of a sister republic. Great Britain is as well informed of this as it is of the abolition of slavery in the South, or of our refusal to abolish privateering. The treaty is made *in view of this knowledge* and with the acceptance of that fact as fully as it is of the fact that we constitute a Union of Sovereign States. If Great Britain should attempt by force to take territory from Venezuela, Colombia or Peru, the only question would be: *To whom does the territory belong?* This would be a proper subject of arbitration, and would regulate the extent to which this Republic might properly intervene. But there is no ground for supposing that Great Britain would ever claim, or that we should ever yield, a right on her part to bring into controversy a fundamental rule of which she had been duly notified before the treaty had been made. The notice has repeatedly been given, and especially at so recent a date that she cannot plead that time has wrought a change in the views of our government. The terms of our most recent authoritative exposition were plain enough to leave nothing to interpretation, and were indorsed with such unanimity of approval that a pretense of ignorance would be as absurd as it must prove futile We cannot suppose that the great nation that has ruled the seas for centuries and owns more real estate to-day than most of the others put together is laying traps for her junior in years; but if she is, so be it. We are not likely to suffer. The Monroe doctrine is safe, treaty or no treaty. It is quite as safe, if it is not mentioned by name, as if a timid reservation in terms should be inserted to show that the United States were not really quite sure that this repeated and solemn assertion of right had been heard and seriously considered by the world.

"We should not forget that our Monroe doctrine is, after all, but the European doctrine of the balance of power transplanted to American soil. Great Britain might make a general treaty of arbitration with France or Germany. Will any one seriously contend that she thereby waived, minimized, or imperiled her right to interfere, should Germany attack Holland or France invade Belgium? Such scruples as these do not seem worthy of a great people who know their strength, and propose to deal in good faith with the other nations of the world."

Professor Woolsey's Comment.

In the same number of the *Forum* Prof. Theodore S. Woolsey, who occupies the chair of international law at Yale, adds his hearty indorsement of the treaty, concluding that such objections as have been raised to matters of detail are overbalanced by the strong probability that the general scheme would work.

"It would prevent war scares, because the popular mind—always ready to take fright or to take fire—would be conscious of various and lengthy processes which must precede war; and the popular interest soon tires. It would tend to prevent war, because it insures a trial of most differences, gathers light upon them from several quarters, prevents action in hot blood, and presupposes peace. Being an experiment, to last for five years only unless proved satisfactory, it is a working basis upon

which to build. It does not imperil the arbitration principle by attempting too much. It is a step—a considerable step—toward a better order of things."

IS ENGLAND'S INDUSTRIAL SUPREMACY A MYTH?

MR. S. N. D. NORTH, secretary of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, contributes to the *Forum* an interesting commentary on the assertion made by Mr. E. E. Williams in his book entitled "Made in Germany," that the industrial supremacy of England, which has long been an axiomatic commonplace, "is fast turning into a myth."

Mr. North bases the first part of his article on certain statistics of England's exports and imports recently collected and grouped by Lord Masham, the great worsted manufacturer of Bradford, better known in this country as Samuel Cunliffe-Lister, the founder of the Manningham mills. These statistics seem to show a decrease in the value of England's exports of manufactured articles, other than machinery of 22 per cent., between the years 1874 and 1894, while during the same twenty years the value of the imports into England of articles manufactured abroad increased about 47 per cent. In machinery alone, among manufactured products has there been an increase of export trade, but this very machinery is used in foreign countries to produce articles which undersell the English make in England herself. Mr. Swire Smith, who was one of the members of the Royal Commission on Technical Education appointed in 1880, states that it seemed to the members of the Commission, as they traveled from factory to factory on the Continent, "as if half our people at home are engaged in making weapons to be used abroad against the other half."

Mr. North next proceeds to analyze some of the figures given in Mr. Williams' book.

"To take some of the more striking items: English exports of iron and steel have declined from £31,190,256 in 1874 to £18,688,763 in 1894; of hardware and cutlery, from £4,403,399 to £1,834,481; of linen from £8,832,533 to £5,443,860; of woolens, from £28,359,512 to £18,728,946; of cottons, from £74,247,625 to £66,554,529. The effect of the last reduction is seen to-day in the wide-spread paralysis of the manufacturing districts of Lancashire, where the mills of the joint-stock companies stand idle by the score.

"It is true that some considerable measure of the decline in the value of these exports is represented by the falling prices of recent years; but the returns by quantity tell much the same story; and the fact remains that in every branch of manufactures where the English exports show a decline, those of Germany exhibit an increase, and generally a large increase. What is true of Germany in this respect is true of all the manufacturing nations of western Europe.

"Side by side with this decrease in English exports has come a large increase in the imports of manufactured articles into England; as, for instance, in woolens, where the imports have grown from £5,600,194 in 1874 to £11,464,015 in 1894. The total increase in manufactured imports is from £70,897,391 in 1874 to £104,489,699 in 1894; and this is confined almost exclusively to articles which England made better and cheaper than any of her competitors could make them in the years immediately following the repeal of the corn laws. It will be noticed that the total value of manufactured articles imported into England is greater than the value of similar imports into the United States"

THE IRON AND STEEL TRADE.

In 1894, the English Iron Trade Association sent a deputation to Germany, and Belgium, to discover, on the spot, the reasons why those countries were extending their export trade in iron and steel so much more rapidly than England The report of this deputation emphasized the superior character of the machinery and labor saving appliances found in German and Belgian foundries, showing a remarkable advance as compared with the best appointed works in the Midlands. It attributed this advance to the great attention paid to technical education during the last half century, and concluded with the announcement that German superiority rests upon its merits, rather than upon any adventitious circumstances. Commenting on this report the London *Times* remarked that it was fairly to be inferred that "the days of the South Staffordshire iron trade, with the exception perhaps of the sheet-iron branch, are numbered."

"Four years prior to this report," says Mr. North, "the United States had succeeded in wresting from England the place of honor in the iron industry, by producing a larger quantity of pig-iron. On the basis of the statistics of the last ten years, it will not take more than four years longer for Germany to drive England from the second place—into which the United States has forced her—into the third position.

"Iron is called the barometer of industry; and it is not necessary to follow the exports of England into other lines to establish the point that her foreign trade is declining,—not rapidly, but none the less surely,—while that of Germany is advancing, and advancing at a more rapid rate than the decline in England. It is an elementary mathematical proposition that, if these processes continue, the time is not far distant when German trade will exceed English trade. Shipping returns are a pretty safe test of commercial prosperity; it is, therefore, significant that in 1893 the total tonnage of the sea-going ships which touched at Hamburg for the first time left Liverpool behind, and in 1894 Hamburg surpassed her record of the previous year."

AN ECONOMIC PARADOX.

In England and Germany respectively, the antagonistic theories of Cobden and List have been in

full operation for fifty years. The principle of free trade, as applied by Great Britain in the circumstances which existed in 1846, has been fully vindicated as Mr. North says, by events.

"On the other hand, Germany, adopting Friedrich List's economic theory at about the same time that England assented to that of Cobden, has seen her consolidated empire emerge as with seven-league boots, from a position of purely agrarian industry into an industrial development so perfect, so homogeneous, so aggressive, that she can meet and beat her English competitors in any market of the world, not excepting England itself."

Mr. North declares, however, that this apparent paradox is self-explanatory. In 1846 Cobden's free trade was right for England, and List's protection was right for Germany. There is, indeed, no hard-and fast rule, no iron-clad economic law which predetermines the fiscal policy of any nation at any given time. It is purely a question of national expediency.

"MADE IN GERMANY."

"The record of German progress during this half-century is certainly not less impressive than that of England,—from certain points of view it is far more significant. Applying the test already employed for England,—the value of the manufactured exports,—we find that German commerce has increased from £36,000,000 in 1850 to £163,000,000 in 1889; the percentage of increase being 350, as compared with 150 per cent. of increase in British commerce. Admitting that these percentages are not a fair test, it must nevertheless be agreed that German progress has been much the faster of the two; and very much faster, when we consider the relative disadvantages under which Germany started in the race. In twenty years Germany had doubled her exports, and lifted herself to a point of vantage equal to that at which England started in 1846. In twenty years more she has attained an industrial development on a par with that of England, in practically every line of manufacturing; in many lines surpassing it. German ambition sets no limit on the progress of the future; for it looks upon the development of the half-century as merely preliminary and preparatory."

GERMAN GOODS IN ENGLISH MARKETS.

British statesmen and manufacturers now generally admit that the German can undersell the Englishman to-day, in his own markets, in all great lines of manufacture.

"An examination of the detailed tables shows that Germany has for many years been selling a much larger quantity of manufactured articles in England than England has sold in Germany. These are, in nearly every instance, articles which England makes at home and exports to other countries. The Germans are underselling the English in England; while the German tariff prevents England from underselling the Germans in Germany."

THE TARIFF IN CONGRESS.

Duties on Wool and Raw Sugar.

"GUNTON'S MAGAZINE" has an article by its editor addressed to the new administration on the means of promptly increasing the revenues of the national government. Professor Gunton advocates a material reduction of the free list, especially in the two items of wool and sugar.

"Of course, the McKinley law of 1890 should not and will not be re-enacted. The object of that law, as the title indicates, was to reduce the revenues. The law now to be enacted should primarily be directed to increasing the revenues and therefore calls for different kind of schedules.

"A duty on wool would very properly come under this head. In the last fiscal year of the McKinley law, which ended June 30, 1893, we consumed 168,-215,201 pounds of foreign wool. Assuming that we would consume a similar amount under a duty of 10 cents a pound, the Treasury would receive from this source alone a revenue of over $16,000,000. This would make a liberal contribution toward wiping out the deficit, besides affording stimulating protection to the sheep-raising industry, which is one of the important elements of agricultural prosperity in this country.

"The same would be true in many other lines of industry. There is no reason, for instance, why we should not develop the beet-sugar industry, which a duty on raw sugar would do much to encourage. In 1896 we imported 4,108,179,901 pounds of sugar. A duty of one cent a pound on this would yield over $41,000,000 and afford protection to a much needed diversification in agricultural products. Indeed, there is no need whatever for turning to duties on non-competing products or to taxing domestic products for the purpose of raising revenue.

"The doctrine so frequently reiterated that tariff duties only protect to the extent that they prohibit, is entirely false, and should not be permitted to have any weight in the discussion. A duty on wool, for instance, would not, and did not prohibit foreign wool, but yielded a revenue from every pound that was imported, and at the same time gave an opportunity for American wool growers to have a competing chance in the domestic market. There was one defect in the McKinley law which should not be repeated in the law of 1897, viz.: an abnormally large free list. There is no good reason why the free list should be large, except as affecting non-competing products."

An Opposing View.

The *Bankers' Magazine*, on the other hand, calls for currency legislation, and urges Congress to keep hands off the tariff:

"An extra session of Congress that does nothing to arouse alarm would be better than one that undertakes to modify existing tariff laws. The tariff investigations during the session of Congress that

has just closed show that the men representing the interests demanding further protection were influenced in their demands more by the depression that has prevailed since 1893 than by what might be the real needs of their industries in normal times They were largely the demands of men suffering from panic, and should serve as a warning that times of depression are not the most advantageous for devising really beneficial protective measures. They are an argument for cautious proceedings on the subject during the extra session.

"On the whole, it appears from the action of the last Congress that the country should cease to place its main dependence on legislative relief. So long as it does it will delay real recuperative effort within itself. But when this effort comes the action of Congress will have little effect in either making or marring it."

A CANADIAN VIEW OF RECIPROCITY.

"RECIPROCITY Trips to Washington," is the subject of an interesting article by A. H. U. Colquhoun in the *Canadian Magazine* for March.

This writer affirms that the result of the negotiations now about to be begun by representatives of the Canadian government to obtain a reciprocity treaty with the United States must surely determine for many years to come the policy of Canada in this matter, "since the self-respect of this country, and the common sense of its commercial men, ought to hasten the conclusion that, if we fail to obtain a treaty this year, our future course should leave reciprocity with the United States entirely out of the calculation as a practical question."

The writer describes the various efforts made by Canada during the past half century to obtain reciprocity with the United States, and reaches the following conclusion:

"It seems, therefore, that at least five distinct missions to Washington for the purpose of obtaining a reciprocity treaty have been taken, not to mention the other offers made in connection with the fishery discussion. Except in the case of Lord Elgin's effort all these resulted in nothing, and the United States authorities have naturally imbibed the notion that we are extremely anxious to obtain trade concessions. The remarks of the Prime Minister at Montreal a few days ago do not indicate that the present government differs vitally from all previous Canadian governments in the nature of the price to be paid. An agreement covering the fisheries and the canals would appear, therefore, to be the most probable outcome, if any, of the negotiations that will take place after President McKinley assumes office this month."

It is interesting to note that the adoption by England of free trade and the abolition of preferential duties with her colonies first led Canada to consider seriously the development of trade with the United States.

A FRENCH VIEW OF AMERICAN TRUSTS.

M. PAUL-DUBOIS has an article in the first February number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* on "The Industrial Monopolies of the United States."

A monopoly only becomes dangerous to the state when it acquires control over some absolutely necessary article of common use, such, for example, as oil or matches. There are two ways of creating a trust in America. The first, to which alone the term "trust" should, strictly speaking, be applied, is effected in the following manner: A majority of the shares in each of a number of local companies, or firms carrying on the same or allied industries are placed in the hands of a council of trustees, composed, of course, of the best business men available in the various companies and firms, who are thereby invested with absolute power, and the shareholders have nothing to do but to draw their dividends, which are usually large. Of this system the famous Standard Oil Trust was the pioneer. The second method is to fuse all the companies or firms in a particular industry into one big new corporation, which buys up the various small establishments by giving its own shares in payment, or simply buys in the open market a majority of the shares of the various companies. That was the method employed by the Diamond Match Syndicate, the history of which, however, must not be taken as a type of the fortunes of all such syndicates. Of the two methods the first is probably, on the whole, the most profitable, because the council of trustees, having no legal existence, is able to work in absolute secrecy, not subject to any inconvenient control by the shareholders.

THE EFFECT OF TRUSTS.

The complete ascendency of such trusts over an industry injures the state in several ways. In the first place a rise, more or less considerable, in the retail price of the commodity thus "cornered" is almost inevitable. Such rise is bad because it is wholly artificial, and is not the normal result of the operation of the law of supply and demand. Secondly, it crushes out individual liberty and local initiative. Thirdly, though it increases the purchasing power of a comparatively small number of shareholders, it reduces the purchasing power of a much greater number of workers by reducing their wages. M. Paul-Dubois mentions a number of smaller "pools," "combinations," and "rings," in the United States which do not differ substantially from the great corporations, for which they generally pave the way.

Legislation having been found by experience to be practically useless in dealing with trusts, M. Paul-Dubois suggests that the great syndicates should no longer be allowed to work in the dark, that the personal responsibility of the administrators should be clearly defined, and that all control of the trusts should be withdrawn from the states

and centralized in the hands of Congress. Finally, he comes to the comforting conclusion that these syndicates are in time ruined by their abuses, and that, broadly speaking, those trusts prosper most which on the whole deal fairly with the public. Which is all very well; but what about the interests of the public while this survival of the fittest is going on?

WHEN CONGRESS SHOULD CONVENE.

REPRESENTATIVE SHAFROTH of Colorado makes a forcible argument in the *North American Review* against the present system under which Congress does not meet in regular session until thirteen months after the election of its members. The first Monday after the fourth day of March of the year next succeeding the election of Representatives is the date which Mr. Shafroth considers the most appropriate for the assembling of Congress in its first session, while the second session, in his opinion, should begin on the first Monday after the first day of January of the year next succeeding. These are the dates named in the bill which was introduced in the last Congress and will doubtless be revived in the present one. Under such an arrangement a new Congress would meet regularly just after the inauguration of a President. A special exigency has compelled President McKinley to call an extra session of Congress immediately after his inauguration, but every extra session adds heavily to the expenses of government. It ought to be possible to obtain the legislation that a new administration deems necessary within a reasonable time after the election that pronounces in favor of such legislation, and without additional expense. The plan proposed in the bill has every advantage over the present scheme. Mr. Shafroth states four important reasons for the passage of such a measure:

"1. The lower branch of Congress should at the earliest practicable time enact the principles of the majority of the people as expressed in the election of each Congress. That is why the Constitution requires the election of a new Congress every two years. If it were not to reflect the sentiment of the people then frequent elections would have no meaning or purpose. Any evasion of that rule is subversive of the fundamental principle of our government that the majority shall rule. No other government in the world has its legislative body convene so long after the expression of the people. During the campaign preceding a Congressional election the great questions that divide the political parties are thoroughly discussed. Under a republican form of government the people are the final arbiters and it is their prerogative to have their sentiments crystallized into legislation. 'The voice of the people is the supreme law.' It seems trifling with their rights when their mandates cannot be obeyed within a reasonable time.

"It is unfair to an administration that the legislation which it thinks so essential to the prosperity of the country should be so long deferred that the time for electing a new Congress should arrive before the operation of the law can have reasonable trial. Within five months after the McKinley tariff was enacted a new Congress was elected with nearly two-thirds Democratic majority."

"2. The second regular session does not now begin till after the election of the succeeding Congress. Thus the Fifty-fifth Congress was elected in November, 1896, but the Fifty-fourth Congress was permitted to make laws up to the fourth day of March, 1897. An election often changes the political complexion of a Congress, and we have many times had the injustice of a repudiated Congress enacting laws opposed to an expressed popular will.

PERILS OF THE SECOND SESSION.

"3. A man who has been defeated for re-election is not in a frame of mind to legislate for his people. There is a sting in defeat that tends to engender the feeling of resentment which often finds expression in the vote of such members against wholesome legislation. That same feeling often produces such a want of interest in proceedings as to cause the member to be absent nearly all the second session.

"Congressmen are not usually men of means. Their Congressional career has resulted in the destruction of their clientage or business. To a defeated member who has relied upon his salary for support the future looks dark and gloomy. It is then some are open to propositions which they would never think of entertaining if they were to go before the people for re-election. It is then that the attorneyship of some corporation is often tendered and a vote is afterward found in the record in favor of legislation of a general or special character favoring the corporation. If an affirmative vote cannot be had it is often just as important that the member should be absent. If there is ever a time in the history of the man when he will directly or indirectly accept a bribe it is then. There is less chance of detection. He is no longer a political factor. His political enemies no longer watch his course. The opposition newspapers no longer criticise his conduct: 'the secret is his own and it is safe.'

"There are many upright men in Congress who would not be influenced by defeat. But in as large a body as the House of Representatives there must always be some who would yield to temptation. It is a fact that nearly all, if not all, of the legislation that is claimed to have been passed by corrupt influences was enacted during these second regular sessions of Congress."

CONTESTED ELECTION CASES.

"4. Under the present system a contest over a seat in Congress is seldom ever decided until more than half of the term, and in many instances, until the period of twenty-two months of the term has expired. For all that time the occupant of the seat draws the salary, and when his opponent is seated

he also draws the salary for the full term. Thus the government pays twice for the representation from that district. But that is not the worst feature of the situation. During all of that term the district is being misrepresented in Congress. If the House of Representatives goes to work on the contested election cases at the very beginning of the term of office, as it would do if Congress met at that time, these cases could be disposed of during the first session. Thus a great saving would accrue to the government, and the Congressional district for almost all of the term be properly represented."

Mr. Shafroth also exposes the unfairness to the Representative who has barely become familar with his duties in his first term when the nominating convention of his district is called. He h s had no time to "make a record" on which to ask his constituents for renomination. This and many other minor forms of injustice would be removed by the enactment of the proposed change.

CONGRESSIONAL REPORTING.

ONE of the official reporters of the House of Representatives, Mr. John Howard White, describes in the *Home Magazine* for March the daily routine of Congressional reporting, which is now, it seems, practically the same in both Houses.

"Each reporter, in regular rotation takes notes of the debates until the matter recorded by him is sufficient to make about a column and a quarter of the printed *Record*. His associate, who is to follow him (for only one is on duty at a time), is on the alert, and at a slight signal takes up the work at the point indicated, and continues it until relieved in like manner, and so on continuously until adjournment. The time required for a 'turn' varies from five or six minutes to fifteen minutes, or longer, depending necessarily upon the character of the proceedings, or the speed of utterance of the speakers.

"When a 'turn' has been completed, as indicated, the notes are taken into the official reporter's office, and are there dictated rapidly into the graphophone (or occasionally divided between two shorthand amanuenses,—though the former method is now generally preferred, being more expeditious and less liable to error), being then transcribed by expert type-writers, on long sheets of paper, with double spacing between the lines for convenience of correction and interlineations. By the time one of the reporters has taken a second 'turn' the first one will have been typewritten and ready for revision; so that between taking the notes, dictating them, and revising copy, his ordinary day is an extremely busy one. He cannot 'take his time' in the dictation or the revision, for the hungry presses at the government printing office are waiting for their prey, and a hundred compositors are calling for 'copy.'"

As the reporters always follow each other in the same order, each attending to his own "copy" and taking an allotted number of pages in every "round," there is no confusion in the numbering of the type written sheets; the system of paging becomes almost automatic.

"While the constant strain on the mental powers of a reporter in Congress, and especially in the House of Representatives, tells heavily upon his physical condition, so that but for the absolute rest between the sessions no man could long endure the work, yet at the same time all the faculties are quickened and cultivated; the ear especially being sensitive to nice distinctions of sound that are often imperceptible to others; and the fingers become alert and nimble to follow the direction of the will."

HOW DEBATES ARE "TAKEN."

One reason for this sharpening of the faculties Mr. White finds in the fact that the reporter is compelled to train himself to remain cool, calm and impassive amid scenes of excitement.

"Unfortunately for his own comfort, however, he cannot always remain 'still' in the House of Representatives and hope to perform his official duties, for it is safe to say that nine-tenths of the House reporting is done standing or moving from point to point in the hall the better to catch the words of some rapid colloquy or heated debate.

"The reporter carries a 'note-book' and a tiny 'non spillable' ink bottle, swung by a ring to one finger, and armed with a trusty steel pen he finds his way to the most advantageous point in the throng, and writes with ease and apparent comfort in positions and under difficulties that would doubtless have discouraged the most enthusiastic peripatetic philosopher. But the mere mechanical skill, and the ability to understand comprehensively the subject, are not the only requirements. He must be alert to catch every important interruption; and amid the excitement of a 'scene' in the House he must retain his nerve and serenity, and never make the unpardonable mistake of crediting the interruption to the wrong man."

It has long been a popular belief that the Congressional reporters do considerable "editing," as well as reporting, for the *Record*. Mr. White asserts, however, that the *Record* contains practically a verbatim report.

"Of course manifest errors in names or dates, or incorrect quotations and references, are 'straightened out' by the reporters. They can appreciate more fully perhaps than any other class of men the true meaning of the word 'heterophemy,' so aptly coined by the late Richard Grant White. But as a rule the language used in Congress is not changed, especially in 'running debate,' question and answer; and for obvious reasons."

Furthermore, Mr. White declares that revision is not frequently necessary. After an experience of nearly a quarter of a century he has found the House of Representatives composed, as a rule, of the very broadest-minded and brainiest men in America."

LONG SPEECHES AND FILIBUSTERING.

"In the House of Representatives abnormally long speeches are now almost unknown. The hour rule prevails, and an hour and a half or two hours is about the extreme limit, where unlimited time is given. Occasionally a verbose member will consume three hours, mainly in repetitions, but such occurrences are rare. This is a strictly utilitarian age; and time is precious. Long speeches are rarely listened to and more rarely read.

"In the Senate, no rule limits the time; and occasionally, though rarely, abnormally long speeches are delivered. The device known as 'talking against time,' a refined method of filibustering is now and then indulged in to delay or prevent a vote. In October, 1893, during the debate on the silver question in the Senate, Mr. Allen of Nebraska, occupied the floor, with scarcely an intermission, for fifteen hours. This is probably the longest continuous speech on record. Others have occupied as much or more time in the aggregate, but they were broken up into periods of three or four hours a day.

"Filibustering in the House was once the terror of the reporters. Formerly, when the House assembled in the morning, there was no certainty that the session might not be prolonged for twenty-four or forty-eight or any other number of hours. Of course this meant the personal attendance, without sleep or rest, and often without food, of the entire corps—because when the House is in session all must be on hand, none can be spared. In this way sessions have sometimes continued for seventy-two hours, the members of the house engaged in the filibustering relieving each other every few hours. But no such relief could come to the tired out reporters. Fortunately, under wiser rules and more modern business methods, first devised and enforced in the 51st Congress by the present able speaker, Mr. Reed, such proceedings are now, if not absolutely impossible, at least unnecessary, and are seldom attempted."

MR. GODKIN ON THE NOMINATING SYSTEM.

IN the April *Atlantic Monthly* Mr. E. L Godkin has an essay in his characteristic style on "The Nominating System" of parties in the United States. He traces the history of the methods of nomination with some detail, and shows how our present system of party nominations has thrown the work of choosing party candidates "into the hands of an idle class which either loves political intrigue or does not look further in politics than salaried offices, and a large portion of which consists of men who either have failed in life or have never had any regular occupation. In their hands the work of nomination has been reduced to a sort of game of considerable complication, beginning with the holding of primaries, either fraudulent or very thinly attended, and conducted solely with the view of turning out a result simply determined beforehand, either by a small knot of persons turning the 'machine,' or by a single person known as the 'boss,' who directs the whole operation."

Mr. Godkin's opinions of "machines" and "bosses" are so generally and thoroughly known that one can pass to his conclusions concerning the probable betterment of the situation. He is less constructive than usual, and indeed claims it as part of his plan to provide remedies. He says plainly that the present system is in his belief the great canker of American institutions, and that it will before long change the structure of the government.

Mr. Godkin describes Dr. Clarke's plan to divide the voters into small district constituents of the same size and drawn by lot from the total number of registered voters. The idea in this plan is to choose electoral delegates by lot like jurymen, concealing them from the machine and making their acceptance compulsory. Mr. Godkin sees two merits in this, the diminution of the size of the constituents in orderly manner and the concealing from the boss the delegates who would be chosen. But he sees a practical difficulty in its adoption and a theoretical difficulty that it would obscure or hinder the direct action through party organization of the party will of the masses.

"But in considering remedies, we have, of course, to take note of the evils to be remedied. The primary meeting is defective: first, in that the party voters attend it in only very small numbers, and consequently it has ceased to express the party will, or expresses it only very inadequately; second, in that, as we know it at present, it offers no obstacles to the carrying out of arrangements made secretly and beforehand by the boss or managers. The delegates to be elected are generally decided on before the primary meets, and they are rarely persons who represent the intelligence or morality of the party. Any sufficient remedy, therefore, would either furnish inducements to voters to attend the party primaries, or furnish some substitute for the primaries, or in some way prevent such secret selections as are now made by the boss in advance of the meeting."

Another great difficulty of party primaries is that of deciding who has a right to vote. At present it is assumed that a man always belongs to the same party and always votes this ticket under all circumstances. The past years have shown this assumption to be getting weaker and weaker, especially in regard to our very best class of voters.

The one way of obviating this trouble is independent voting. It is interesting to hear Mr. Godkin's frank acknowledgment of the faults of such a policy. He says:

"But this necessarily involves the abandonment of any share in the work of selecting party candidates and shuts the voter up to choice between two on whose nominations he has had no influence. Moreover, it takes out of each party, if it is to be

effective, a large body of the most thoughtful and patriotic of the voters; that is, of persons who still retain a keen sense of the fact that party is an instrument, not an end, and whose aid would be most valuable in raising the character of nominations. I do not think I err in saying that the power of the machine and of the boss over nominations has increased *pari passu* with the growth of independent voting. Each party in getting rid of its more mutinous or recalcitrant members, solidifies the power of the machine, makes insurrection less frequent and renders "kicking," as it is called, more odious. It weeds out of the party management, too, the element most sensitive to public opinions, and most anxious to secure the approbation of the more thoughtful class of the community. What remains is composed of men hardened against criticism, indifferent to all approbation or disapprobation but that of their own fellows, and knowing little of any political virtue except that of fidelity to party friends."

Mr. Godkin's conclusion is not a despairing one. He thinks that the nomination of candidates is just another of those problems of democracy "which are never seriously attacked without prolonged perception and discussion of their importance. The first condition of the successful removal of an abuse is its general recognition as acutal. After this comes the search for something to take its place. I think, from what I observe in the press, that this recognition has come or is coming very rapidly, and that we shall before long see the beginning at least of the search. In some states already legislation for the reform of the primary is under consideration. In Michigan a bill now in the legislature proposes to abolish nominating conventions and compel the primaries to nominate, which would strike a serious blow at the power of the bosses if voters could be gotten to attend."

GREENBACKS AND THE COST OF THE CIVIL WAR.

THE policy of the federal government during the Civil War in suspending specie payments and issuing legal tender notes is reviewed by Mr. Wesley C. Mitchell in the current number of the *Journal of Political Economy*.

Mr. Mitchell's study of the subject has to do chiefly with its bearings on the fiscal interests of the government. The effect of the policy on the economic and ethical interests of the country at large is reserved for future discussion.

The first legal tender act was passed in February, 1862. "The first step being taken, the second and third followed quickly. Within a year from the enactment of the first law, a total issue of 450 million dollars of United States notes had been authorized. This was the currency that later came to be popularly called the 'greenbacks.'

"The legal-tender acts led to a substitution of paper for a specie circulation. The new money had no value in use. Melt a gold dollar and the bullion was still worth approximately 100 cents. But if a paper dollar was burned there was nothing left but ashes. The value of the new currency was therefore as strictly a derivative value as the value attached to the note of a private individual. So long as the financial credit of the government stood high, the discount upon its notes was small. But as it continued to put out additional issues of its notes, to contract an enormous debt, and to wage a war of apparently doubtful issue, the value of its notes depreciated for the same reason that the notes of a corporation whose affairs were in dubious condition would depreciate. This depreciation, slight at first, increased steadily, with favorable reactions when federal victories seemed to promise an early end to the war. The maximum monthly average was reached in July, 1864, when a dollar note sold for 38.7 cents in gold. After that month the value of the greenbacks gradually rose, under the stimulus of military success, until a month after the surrender of Lee a dollar in currency was worth nearly 74 cents in gold.

THE EFFECT ON PRICES.

"When the greenbacks became the sole circulating medium of the country the prices of all articles were necessarily quoted in terms of the paper currency, as before they had been expressed in terms of specie. As the value which the members of the community placed upon the paper currency declined it took more of the poorer dollars to purchase the same amount of commodities. When a man was selling groceries, the less valuable a note of the United States seemed to him the more of these notes he would ask for his goods. Thus the depreciation of these greenbacks brought about a very sudden and a very great rise of prices. This rise is succinctly shown in Professor Falkner's price tables. Taking prices in 1860 as equal to 100, the average price level was 100.6 in 1861. By the beginning of 1862 it had risen to 117.8. Then the effects of the depreciated currency began to be fully felt and the rise became more rapid. In 1863 prices were 148.6, in 1864, 190.5, and in 1865 the maximum of 216.8 was reached. Prices had more than doubled in four years."

DEPRECIATION AND THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Mr. Mitchell proceeds to examine the effect of this depreciation of the currency upon the cost of the war to the taxpayers of the country. He states the problem in this form: "By how much was the sum which the nation owed at the close of the war greater or less than the sum which it probably would have owed had no legal-tender paper currency been issued—that is, had the specie standard of value been maintained?"

To solve this problem Mr. Mitchell first makes an estimate of the increase of government expenditures, caused by the depreciation. He then estimates the in-

crease of revenue due to the same cause. The difference between the two sums should, of course, be the difference in the public debt caused by the adoption of the greenback policy.

In making these estimates, Mr. Mitchell prefers to use the depreciation of paper money in relation to gold, rather than the rise of prices in currency, as a basis for computing the prices which the government would have had to pay for commodities if specie payments had been maintained. This method, he says, gives more conservative results. Measured in this way, the expenditures for the last half of the fiscal year 1862 are found to have been increased by depreciation of the currency to the amount of $5,300,000. For the fiscal year 1863 the increase was $129,000,000; for 1864, $195,300,000; for 1865, $428,800,000, and for the first two months of the fiscal year 1866, $6,200,000. Thus the total sum by which expenditures were increased, from the beginning of depreciation (January 1, 1862) to the date when the public debt reached its maximum amount (August 31, 1865) was $849,700,000 (taking into account the increase in the pay of the army in 1864.)

The total increase of receipts caused by depreciation is found by Mr. Mitchell to have been $228,000,000. There was, however, a saving to the government of $71,600,000, effected by the redemption of the debt payable in lawful money. Still the balance against paper money remains very large—considerably more than half a billion.

THE LOSSES OF PRIVATE SOLDIERS.

Mr. Mitchell shows that no class of citizens suffered so great hardships from currency depreciation during the Civil War as the soliders on the field of battle and their families at home dependent on the soldier's pay for support.

"At the outbreak of the Civil War the pay of privates in the army was what it had been since 1854, eleven dollars per month. In 1862, with the suspension and the issue of inconvertible paper money, the depreciation commenced. As it proceeded the purchasing power of the soldier's pay steadily declined. From thirteen dollars in 1861 its value declined until it would purchase less commodities than would ten dollars in specie by the end of 1862. In 1863 it was less than nine dollars for the first six months; but the series of great victories in July, Gettysburg, the surrender of Vicksburg, and Port Royal, improved the credit of the government and increased the value of its notes. Accordingly the value of the soldier's pay appreciated until it reached ten and one-third dollars in August. Another relapse followed and by December it was but eight and one half dollars. The next year, 1864, the fall continued. By April it had gone so far as to reduce the specie value of the pay to seven and one-half dollars. At this stage of affairs the distress of the army had become such that Congress undertook to alleviate it. Rejecting a proposition to pay the thirteen dollars a month in gold, or in an amount of paper equivalent at the market rate to thirteen dollars in gold, it added three dollars to the pay. This raised the stipend to sixteen dollars per month in greenbacks.

"This increase took effect May 1, 1864. The immediate result was to increase the specie value of the pay for that month to nine dollars. But unfortunately during the next two months the depreciation of the greenbacks was more rapid than ever before. So great was the fall that the nominal increase was more than offset, and the specie value of the pay reduced to its lowest point. For the month of July sixteen dollars in paper was worth but $6.19 in specie, less than one half what the pay had been at the lower rate before the issue of the greenbacks.

"After this matters began to mend, at first slowly, then more rapidly. By the end of the year the pay was worth about seven dollars. The following spring brought the surrender of Lee and the collapse of the confederacy. These events exercised a powerful upward influence upon the value of the greenbacks. By May sixteen dollars was equivalent to $11.80 in specie. But after that there was another, though not a great decline. During the summer when a large part of the army was paid off and mustered out of service, the value of a month's wages averaged about eleven dollars."

THE DAY LABOR AND CONTRACT SYSTEMS ON MUNICIPAL WORKS.

PROF. JOHN R. COMMONS' testimony should be added to that contained in the articles by Mr. Baxter and Mr. Hooker, which appear elsewhere in this number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, concerning the advantages of direct employment of labor over the contract system in municipal works. In the current number of the *Yale Review* Professor Commons describes certain typical cases which seem to show that, "apart from politics, poor relief and fancy wages, apart from extras, litigations and repairs, but including depreciation and added office expenses, the municipality can do all its work connected with streets, such as paving, sweeping, sprinkling, trenching, sewering and laying water pipe, at a cost by day labor of 5 to 30 per cent. less than by contract; and that allowing for extras, litigation and repairs, the saving is considerably greater."

Professor Commons finds that the cost of inspection, under the contract system, ranges from 1 per cent. of the total cost in pavement contracts to 10 per cent. in deep sewer construction, the average being about 5 per cent. for sewers.

"The inspector must be a man of the same ability as the foreman. In direct employment, however, not only the foreman takes the place of the inspector, but the laborers themselves become inspectors, and the inspection is better done."

Furthermore, the profits of contractors and sub-

contractors are largely saved, and from the superior quality of public work there results a marked saving in the item of repairs and replacement.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF AMERICAN CITIES.

THE Hon. Josiah Quincy, Mayor of Boston, contributes to the March *Arena* a suggestive article on the functions and duties of city governments.

The principles of sound administration, in Mr. Quincy's view, are very simple, and they are the same in America as in Europe. "If a large American city wants good government, it must intrust to some one man the full power of executive direction." Mr Quincy is thoroughly convinced of the advantages of single-headed departments in the city government. "The task of directing any important department of a great city calls for ability of a high order. Public opinion must be educated up to the point of demanding that, whatever play may be given to political forces, only men of the requisite qualifications shall be intrusted with high municipal office."

"A very large and important part of modern municipal work is of a purely technical character. The engineer, the landscape gardener, the architect, the physician, and other men of professional training have to be intrusted with it, either as regular officials or through special engagements. It is of the first importance to a large city to have a regular and capable professional force, maintained upon a permanent basis, independent of political changes; and this is perfectly possible even when the party system of government prevails. It is cheaper to have a dual organization, one political and one technical, than to forego the advantages of having trained and experienced experts connected with every branch of work. When outside professional work or advice is required for special pieces of work, the rule that only the best talent is good enough for the city should be constantly laid down and adhered to. The amount of public money that has been largely wasted in our American cities in erecting buildings designed by second or third rate architects is something not pleasant to contemplate. An aroused public opinion can readily control maters of this character.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

"The question whether such public services as lighting, by gas or electricity, and passenger transportation in the streets, should be intrusted to corporations or performed directly by the municipality, is one which is giving rise to a great deal of discussion in this country, and the sentiment in favor of municipal ownership is unquestionably growing. The fact that franchises and locations in the streets have been so universally given to private corporations in our great cities, and that an enormous amount of capital has been invested in their securities, makes any attempt to inaugurate the European practice of public ownership, with operation either directly by the city or under a lease from it, exceedingly difficult. But aside from the question of dealing fairly with vested interests, there seems to me to be no reason why an American city should not take up any service of this character which may be recommended by business and financial considerations. There is no principle that stands in the way, for instance, of the municipal ownership and operation of an electric light plant. It is purely a commercial question in each particular case. The electric lighting business in particular, with the present improved dynamos and engines, is one which a properly organized city ought to be able to conduct for itself with some economy and advantage."

To the objection that the civil service of most American cities is still unequal to the strain of enlarged municipal activities, Mr. Quincy replies that the placing of new responsibilities on the municipal administration will have an educating effect on the citizens which will bring them into closer relations with their local government.

"It should also be borne in mind that municipal ownership does not necessarily involve municipal operation. Even the highly organized cities of Europe, with their permanent civil service systems, find it better policy to lease certain franchises for a term of years than to operate directly such branches of public service as street railway systems or gas works. Many who are alarmed at the suggestion that an American city should manage a great and intricate electric railway system, with its hundreds or even thousands of employees, are quite willing to consider fairly, as a question chiefly of finance, the proposition that a city should acquire the ownership of the street railway locations and tracks in its streets, with a view to leasing them on proper terms and conditions for a period of years. It does not follow because municipal operation may be decidedly inexpedient that public ownership and control may not be desirable and beneficial."

POWER OF THE CORPORATIONS.

The baleful influence of quasi-public corporations now exerted in city governments is fully appreciated by Mr. Quincy.

"Their influence over nominations and elections, where they choose to exert it, may often be a determining one. Even a corporation holding a municipal franchise that has nothing further to ask of the city, and only desires to be allowed to prosecute its business without interference, is often drawn into municipal politics by the skillfully planned attacks of politicians who have purposes of their own in view. In short, the connection between quasi public corporations and the city is necessarily so close that corporate interests are bound to make themselves powerfully felt at times, both by their command of capital and by their influence over large numbers of employees."

POLITICAL AND MUNICIPAL LEGISLATION IN 1896.

IN the *Annals* of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Dr. E. Dana Durand summarizes important laws of a strictly political character adopted by the state legislatures during 1896, together with constitutional amendments submitted to popular vote at the November elections.

"The States whose legislation in 1896 was most noteworthy and progressive, especially if judged from the point of view of their own citizens, were probably New Jersey, Louisiana, Ohio and Utah. The Legislature of New Jersey had long been conspicuously corrupt and her statute books teemed with laws not only perverse, but confused and self-contradictory. Last year a step toward better things was signalized by the fact that the bulk of legislation as compared with preceding years was reduced one-half and that common sense improvements in the manner of phrasing and printing the laws were introduced. A complete revision by a special commission of the notoriously loose corporation laws and simplifications of the municipal system, were the most important measures of the year. In Louisiana a municipal reform movement in New Orleans not merely captured the city government, but exercised such an influence in the legislature as to secure a vastly improved charter for the metropolis, as well as a secret ballot law and other progressive acts. The Ohio corrupt practices and land registration laws mark forward steps in legislation from the standpoint of the nation as a whole. Utah, on coming into the Union, adopted (at the November, 1895, election) a constitution which in its wide scope and its minuteness, as well as in its radical spirit, fairly outdoes any of the other elaborate constitutions recently adopted in western states. The fact that long articles are devoted to such subjects as labor, corporations and trusts is typical of the general character of the document. The legislature has passed several interesting laws to carry out the injunctions laid upon it. The new South Carolina constitution, though not so radical, is scarcely less replete with provisions not properly coming under the scope of constitutional law. In Kentucky, the protracted and bitter senatorial contest limited the amount of legislation within exceedingly narrow bounds."

THE SUFFRAGE.

Out of 57 constitutional amendments voted on only 24 were approved. Most of these dealt with restrictions on the franchise.

"Not only did Utah, by her original constitution, follow the example of her neighbors, Colorado and Wyoming, in granting the ballot to women, but at the November election yet another adjoining state, Idaho, took the same course by a vote of about two to one. California, however, with all her radicalism, rejected woman suffrage; it is claimed that the liquor interests considerably influenced the election. The current sessions of the legislature in Nevada and Oregon are to express their approval or disapproval of this same measure, as submitted to them two years ago. In view of the general inclination of the western states toward absolute democracy, the fact is noteworthy that Washington has followed the path marked out by California in 1894, in requiring ability to write one's name and to read the constitution as a qualification for voting. Minnesota has taken a conservative step in another direction and, by a vote in which the large foreign population is said to have generally favored the affirmative, has made citizenship a requirement for suffrage. Formerly aliens who had lived one year in the United States could vote on declaring their intention to become naturalized. Utah also adopted the citizenship qualification. A much shorter step was taken in Texas where the people approved an amendment requiring the declaration of intention to become a citizen, which could previously be made on the very eve of voting, to be filed six months before election. In Montana, however, where citizenship is already required, the proposition to require naturalization three months before election was rejected."

Louisiana and Utah adopted the Australian ballot system, each state requiring the arrangement of candidates' names to be alphabetic under each office. In such a state as Louisiana it would seem that this method would tend to disfranchise illiterates.

THE NEW ORLEANS CHARTER.

"The new charter of New Orleans, while not entirely readjusting the relation of powers, tends to increase the authority of the mayor. Two important department heads formerly elected by the people are to be appointed by him, with consent of the city council. Certain other officers, formerly chosen by the council, are to be named by the mayor, subject to confirmation. The council no longer has the power of summary removal. The most notable feature of the act is that it embodies, almost word for word, the stringent provisions of the Illinois municipal civil service law, adopted by Chicago in 1895. Another article requires that all ordinances granting franchises shall, after passing the council, be submitted to a board consisting of five chief executive officers, the concurrence of four of whom is necessary to approve the measure. Street railway, lighting and other important franchises must furthermore be offered at auction to the highest bidder. The forward civic movement in New Orleans is also signalized by the establishment of a commission to undertake the immensly difficult task of draining the city. The issue of $5,000,000 of bonds is authorized."

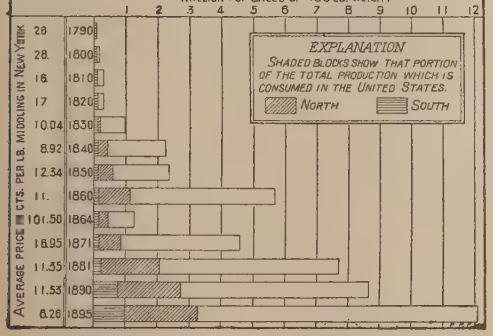
OTHER MUNICIPAL LEGISLATION.

"The system of assessments to cover the cost of local improvements, so universally popular in the North, has been somewhat slower in win-

ning its way in the southern states. In Virginia some of the many special municipal charters formerly authorized local assessments, but a law of 1896 first allows all cities and towns to make use of this method. South Carolina last year joined the numerous states which authorize municipalities to erect lighting and water plants. In South Dakota a constitutional amendment was adopted extending the debt limit of all local authorities for the purpose of supplying water for irrigation or domestic use. A rather strict limitation upon the granting of street railway franchises is that established by Louisiana, where a popular vote is requisite in cities and towns of less than 10,000 population."

THE POSSIBILITIES OF COTTON CULTURE.

DR. CHARLES W. DABNEY, Jr., Assistant Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture, and a recognized authority on agricultural conditions in the South, contributes to the *Southern States* of Baltimore for February an important historical and statistical survey of the growth of cotton culture in the United States.



COTTON PRODUCT OF THE UNITED STATES.

We reproduce a portion of the data used by Dr. Dabney in his article.

"The cotton crop of the South for 1891-92 amounted to 4,273,734,267 pounds. At the average price of 7.64 cents per pound for middling cotton in New York this crop was worth to the United States $326,513,298. Of this amount 2,786,637,403 pounds were exported, bringing us cash or credit to the amount of $258,461,241. The somewhat smaller crop of 1889 was worth over $400,000,000. The total production of cotton since 1790 was worth, at the average price of each year calculated in gold, $14,998,555,430. The 81,124,190,656 pounds exported from this country since 1795 was worth on the same basis, about $10,400,000,000. Although climatic conditions practically restrict the cultivation of cotton to a group of states constituting less than one-fourth the total area of our country, the total value of the annual crop of cotton is exceeded among the cultivated crops of America only by corn, which is grown in every state in the Union, and about one year out of four by wheat, which is grown in almost every state. The effect of cotton upon the commercial and social relations of mankind is, however, too far-reaching for estimation in dollars and cents. By reason of its cheapness and many excellencies, it has become the favorite fibre for the ordinary clothing of all races and conditions of men. It is somewhat less difficult to grasp the figures expressing the exports of cotton from the United States. In 1790 America supplied Great Britain, for example, with less than one-six-hundredth part of the total cotton imports of that country. Fifty years later the Southern states were supplying Great Britain with four-fifths of all the cotton she used. And these states, in spite of the dangerous interruption to their trade caused by the civil war, and in the face of a constantly growing demand, have steadily maintained their position in relation to the cotton consumption of the world. We have never supplied less than 80 per cent. of the cotton required by Great Britain and the United States together, and in 1892 our cotton formed 82 per cent. of that consumed in these two countries."

POSSIBLE AREA OF CULTIVATION.

Experience has shown that cotton culture is restricted by climatic conditions to that part of the United States lying south of latitude 37 degrees. Excluding from the cotton section Virginia, Kentucky, Kansas, Missouri, California, Arizona and New Mexico, although cotton has been cultivated in each of these states to a limited extent, and excluding also all of Northwestern Texas, which is not adapted to its culture, Dr. Dabney estimates the available cotton-growing area of the country at 550,000 square miles, or nearly one third of the total settled area of the United States in 1890.

"Over 50 per cent. of the 550,000 square miles is in farms, and over 20 per cent. is improved. The interesting fact for our present consideration is that of the total area only about 5 per cent. or one-tenth of the area in farms, and one-fourth of the area of the improved land, is annually cultivated in cotton. Since the present methods of cultivation require, roughly speaking, two and one-half acres to produce a 400-pound bale, the area now in farms in this section would, if all cultivated in cotton, produce over 80,000,000 bales. So far as climatic conditions and soil are concerned, therefore, there is no limit to the amount of cotton that can be produced by this country until the annual crop has become at least ten times what it is at present. This is on the basis of the area now in farms, which is only 50 per cent. of the total area of the cotton states. Since there are no extensive deserts, large swamps or wildernesses in these states it will be entirely feasible, when more farms are needed, to

bring a large portion of the remaining area under cultivation."

IS COTTON-GROWING PROFITABLE.

Dr. Dabney replies to the oft-repeated assertion that cotton-planting is an unprofitable business.

"Although this is true to-day of cotton planting by careless methods, it was not true, even of farming by those methods, in the past, and will not be true of cotton-planting in the future if intelligently conducted. The cotton grower of the South has indeed suffered seriously during the recent period of low prices, but this suffering was chiefly owing to the fact that he, like many other farmers in America, was undergoing a change of relations requiring a change of methods. There is every indication that he is learning the new methods rapidly, and will soon be in a position to produce cotton at a fair, if not a large, profit."

Dr. Dabney places his reliance on the possibilities of a system of scientific and intensive cultivation.

"The farmer who has some capital to begin with, and has the intelligence to cultivate only the best and most suitable land, and who does all his work according to the most improved methods, can still grow cotton at a handsome profit."

The same number of the *Southern States* contains an article by Dr. Dabney on the relative value of cottonseed. There is also a brief article on "Cotton-Growing *vs.* Wheat-Growing."

ELECTRIC POWER TRANSMISSION.

"CASSIER'S" for March prints a portion of the remarks made by Nikola Tesla, the inventor, in responding to the toast, "Electricity," at a banquet held in Buffalo in January last to commemorate the introduction into that city of electric power from Niagara Falls.

Naturally Mr. Tesla dwelt on the immense significance of the electrical transmission of power and its attendant problems. "We have to evolve means," he said, "for obtaining energy from stores which are forever inexhaustible, to perfect methods which do not imply consumption and waste of any material whatever."

"Nearly six years ago my confidence had become strong enough to prompt me to an expression of hope in the ultimate solution of this all dominating problem. I have made progress since, and have passed the stage of mere conviction such as is derived from a diligent study of known facts, conclusions and calculations. I now feel sure that the realization of that idea is not far off. But precisely for this reason I feel impelled to point out here an important fact, which I hope will be remembered.

ADVANTAGES OF WATERFALLS.

"Having examined for a long time the possibilities of the development I refer to—namely, that of the operation of engines on any point of the earth by the energy of the medium—I find that even under the theoretically best conditions such a method of obtaining power cannot equal in economy, simplicity and many other features the present method, involving a conversion of the mechanical energy of running water into electrical energy and the transmission of the latter in the form of currents of very high tension to great distances. Provided, therefore, that we can avail ourselves of currents of sufficiently high tension, a waterfall affords us the most advantageous means of getting power from the sun sufficient for all our wants, and this recognition has impressed me strongly with the future importance of the water power, not so much because of its commercial value, though it may be very great, but chiefly because of its bearing upon our safety and welfare.

"I am glad to say that also in this latter direction my efforts have not been unsuccessful, for I have devised means which will allow us the use in power transmission of electro-motive forces much higher than those practicable with ordinary apparatus. In fact, progress in this field has given me fresh hope that I shall see the fulfillment of one of my fondest dreams—namely, the transmission of power from station to station without the employment of any connecting wire. Still, whatever method of transmission be ultimately adopted, nearness to the source of power will remain an important advantage."

A YEAR OF THE X RAYS.

PROF. D. W. HERING summarizes in *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly* for March the more important advances that have been made in our knowledge and application of the X rays since the announcement of Professor Röntgen's famous discovery, early in 1896.

As to the essential nature of the rays, Professor Hering states that very little has been added to the facts brought out by Dr. Röntgen in the first instance. A few negative conclusions have been reached, as, for instance, that the rays are not homogeneous, but differ among themselves in their properties, as do the constituent rays of ordinary heterogenous light.

"Many experiments were made to determine the source from which the rays proceed before it was learned definitely that they emanate from the surface upon which the cathode rays first impinge—a fact that was announced almost simultaneously by several experimenters. It is one of the important points that have been determined, and even this was distinctly intimated by Professor Röntgen in the twelfth section of his original paper.

"In intensity they vary inversely as the square of the distance from their source.

"They electrify some bodies positively and some

negatively, and whatever charge a body may already have they reduce or change it to the charge which they would independently give to the body. Their penetrating power depends upon the length of time they act.

"Thus, gradually, these and many additional isolated facts have been established, and no doubt enough data will be accumulated eventually to permit generalization into laws; but that stage has not yet been reached."

THEORIES PROPOUNDED.

Professor Hering names four theories that have been suggested to account for the existence of the rays:

"1. They are ether waves, like ordinary light, but of exceedingly brief period, therefore ultra-violet."

"2. They are streams of material particles."

"3. They are vortices of the intermolecular ether, forced from the cathode when the gas pressure is sufficiently low. Rectilinear propagation, absence of reflection, etc., follow from the properties of vortices."

"4. They are variations of stress in the dielectric surrounding the vacuum tubes."

"Each of these theories is entitled to the Scotch verdict 'Not proven,' though the preponderance of opinion is on the side of the first. Still, it cannot yet be said to be more than opinion.

"Of the hundreds of papers that have been written during the year, the greater number have had reference to some special feature of manipulation, or detail of action of the rays, so that more has been learned of how to work with them than of their essential character. This has led naturally to improved apparatus."

THE FLUOROSCOPE.

"The invention and improvement of the fluoroscope constitute an important part of the progress that has been made. The effect of the rays on photographic plates is heightened by similar means. The sensitive plate to be exposed to the rays is itself carefully inclosed in a wrapper so as to shut out every trace of light. If, before thus wrapping up the plate, a fluoroscopic screen is placed with its surface of crystals directly in contact with the photographic film, then where the rays penetrate to this crystalline surface it becomes luminous, and the light immediately affects the sensitive plate except in those spots where the object intercepts the X rays, and where consequently they do not cause fluorescence of the screen. This device has greatly reduced the time needed to obtain a photographic impression."

USE OF THE RAYS IN SURGERY.

"The most obvious suggestion of usefulness for the new agent was in surgery. It was so easy to discover any foreign substance in portions of the body, or to perceive the nature of any bony malformation, that it was hoped that surgery had received a valuable assistant in these rays. From time to time reports of successful operations based upon such revelations have been made, but the early expectations were exaggerated. Methods of making examinations by these means have been so far simplified as to require no highly specialized knowledge for this purpose, and one would expect that hospitals, at all events, would be provided with an X-ray outfit if there is any advantage in it. Replies from a large number of prominent hospitals in six of the leading cities of America, which were asked concerning their employment of the X rays, showed that of those replying one-third have such outfits; about one-fifth have none, but expect to have one soon; and nearly half of those without such equipment have had examinations made for them. All that have used the rays testify to their helpfulness, some of the physicians being enthusiastic over the method. Enough is told to show that the X ray is already an important aid to diagnosis, and, unless the future experience of the hospitals should be quite disappointing, such apparatus will soon be thought an indispensable feature of their equipment. The interior of the trunk, as well as of the limbs, has been successfully shown, the fluoroscopic revelation being immediate, while for photographic reproduction exposures of varying lengths of time are needed. The hand is the easiest member, requiring from five to thirty seconds, while the trunk requires half an hour or more. In general, it may be said that for pictures showing distinctions of structure the time now required is from one-hundredth to one-fiftieth of that necessary at first. Pictures thus taken are being supplied to schools for the use of classes in anatomy and physiology."

THE SHADE OF SOCRATES AND MODERN EDUCATION.

"AN Interview with the Shade of Socrates" is the rather sensational title of an article in the staid and usually unimaginative *Educational Review*. Mr. William Hawley Smith is the reporter of this interview, which is alleged to have been held in the classic precincts of Peoria, Ill.

True to the candor and openness of his nature, the old philosopher is represented as expressing keen admiration of our modern civilization as he saw it in Peoria, and as displeased with those of his pupils who in these days persist in following his former methods. He makes known his regret in the following language:

"Now, as you may have observed, O most excellent William! all these modern affairs interest me greatly, and I have not hesitated to change all my former modes of thought and doctrine in conformity with the truth as I now see it really exists. And the thing that distresses me is that so many of my so called followers still stick to the ways which I have abandoned, even when reason and their own

good sense ought to show them the folly of so doing. And, more than all, do I regret that the men who do this are the very ones who essay to be leaders of the minds of their fellows—your teachers, professors, and those who count themselves the educational chieftains of this age. Many of these are still straining their eyes to learn what I once said, or did, or thought, rather than to learn what they ought to say, or do, or think, now and in the future. Nay, more, many of them are still striving to use my ways of teaching and my modes of study, which are as foreign to the true spirit and needs of this age as my old sphendona is out of date by the side of a Winchester rifle !

WE SUFFER FOR SOCRATES' IGNORANCE.

"And the thing that grieves me most of all is that so many millions of the youths of this age have to suffer for that which I ignorantly did, and which my disciples still refuse to abandon. Why, are you aware, O William ! that a very large part of all that is taught in your public schools to-day is based on my antiquated philosophy ; and, worse than that, that the methods of study and the means of acquiring knowledge which I used twenty-three hundred years ago are still the ones chiefly in vogue in these schools, though scarce one of them has a rightful claim to such place under the new dispensation ? By all the gods at once," he exclaimed, "it has made me turn in my grave more than occasionally, this untimely condition of things ; and can there be no help for it ?"

At this point the reporter of the interview ventures to suggest to Socrates that he name some of the changes that he would like to see made in our schools. This the shade consents to do, and his first point is a criticism of what he regards as the undue striving for the direct acquirement of abstract ideas —a distinctively Socratic method of which, he says, he now sees the folly, for these abstract ideas are only to be attained through the concrete. Our schools must "have much to do with materials and the actual doing of things." As it is, children are set tasks of memorizing, but "a memory of words is not the possession of knowledge—no, not even be they ever so well learned and ever so often recited."

Here the interlocutor suggests that this drill in the learning of words tends to develop and strengthen the memory, which is one of the chief of intellectual powers.

USELESS MEMORIZING.

"No, by Zeus ! it does not," replied Socrates ; "at least, not as it is practiced in your schools to-day. On the contrary, it makes a sieve of the mind through which everything runs, in time, leaving nothing but emptiness where there should be abundance ! Why, think, O William ! how these things are done in your schools. Three-fourths of all the time that your children are pursuing knowledge in the school room, or college, they devote to memorizing words from books ; and this means such a mountain of matter for the mind to carry that it can by no means sustain the load. The result is, it takes on each burden with the purpose of only carrying it till it can get rid of it ; and it throws it off its shoulders at the first opportunity. And so it is that the mind is constantly loading and unloading, and yet retains nothing for itself. Why, I have been shocked beyond measure, a thousand times, as I have seen your young men and maidens go through the process of what they call 'cramming for examinations.' For a few days before the test of their attainments they pore over their books, filling themselves with words, even as a toad fills herself with wind, till it would seem that the addition of another iota would burst them. And then they sit down and write for an hour, using what of the pent-up matter within them they may be able to command, in their present distended condition ; after which, the ordeal over, they open the safety valve of forgetfulness, and in a week after they are as lank and flabby on the subject, and as unable to stand alone and say their say regarding it, as an empty meal sack is without ability to erect itself, and out of its nothingness to fill the bin."

A WORD OF ENCOURAGEMENT.

Still the old philosopher was not disposed to regard the case as hopeless.

"What you need is to let the light of modern thought shine into your schools with the same clearness that it now throws upon nearly all things else in modern affairs. For, having failed to do this, in the past fifty years, your institutions of learning have now fallen from a first to a second place as an educational means for developing the minds of the children of your populace. As a matter of fact, your railroads, telegraphs, newspapers and magazines do more to educate your common people and their children to-day, and they exercise a larger influence upon the masses, at this moment, than all your schools combined. Now this ought not so to be, for your schools should be so well suited to the needs of all your people that they would ever keep the front rank in the educational forces of your country. But this they never can do until they broaden their ideas as to what constitutes true knowledge and the possession of genuine scholarship. Your teachers must learn that a memory-knowledge of books does not make a scholar, nor is true scholarship for the masses ever to be attained by methods that look toward such an end."

The old man expressed himself in no doubtful language concerning the advantages of popular education in such a country as the United States :

"In the form of government you have undertaken, your success must come, if come it ever does, not from your treatment of the scattered few whom your college education now makes provision for, but from the successful education of your whole populace, on all the lines of life which they may severally pursue."

PROFESSOR MAX MÜLLER'S REMINISCENCES OF LITERARY MAGNATES.

THE third installment of Prof. Max Müller's literary recollections in the March *Cosmopolis* is a feast of good things. He opens with a vehement blast against dinner parties.

AGAINST "SOCIAL GOBBLINGS."

He describes them as "tortures" which have claimed more victims than the fatal hunting field. He craves the abolition of these "social gobblings."

"The Hindus seem to me to show their good taste by retiring while they feed, and reappearing only after they have washed their hands and face. Why should we be so anxious to perform this, no doubt necessary function, before the eyes of our friends? Could not at least the grosser part of feeding be performed in private, and the social gathering begin at the dessert, or, with men, at the wine, so as to have a real *Symposion*, not a *Symphagion*?"

ARNOLD AND RUSKIN.

Of Matthew Arnold the writer does not produce much store of private memory. "There was certainly a great charm in Arnold, even though he could be very patronizing."

"Not long before his death he met Browning on the steps of the Athenæum. He felt ill, and in taking leave of Browning he hinted that they might never meet again. Browning was profuse in his protestations, and Arnold, on turning away, said in his airy way: 'Now, one promise, Browning; please, not more than ten lines.' Browning understood, and went away with a solemn smile."

Concerning Ruskin the record is much more eulogistic.

"He was really the most tolerant and agreeable man in society. He could discover beauty where no one else saw it, and make allowance where others saw no excuse. I remember him as diffident as a young girl, full of questions, and grateful for any information. Even on art topics I have watched him listening almost deferentially to others who laid down the law in his presence. His voice was always most winning, and his language simply perfect."

THE LATE LAUREATE AS GUEST.

What is told of Tennyson, though in perfectly good humor, will not raise the poet in popular esteem. Once during the long vacation he came suddenly to Oxford and Dr. Müller invited him to dinner and breakfast.

"My wife, a young housekeeper, did her best for our unexpected guest. He was known to be a gourmand, and at dinner he was evidently put out by finding the sauce with the salmon was not the one he preferred. He was pleased, however, with the wing of a chicken, and said it was the only advantage he got from being Poet Laureate, that he generally received the liver-wing of a chicken. The next morning at breakfast we had rather plumed ourselves on having been able to get a dish of cutlets, and were not a little surprised, when our guest arrived, to see him whip off the cover of the hot dish, and to hear the exclamation: 'Mutton chops! the staple of every bad inn in England.' However, these were but minor matters, though not without importance in the eyes of a young wife to whom Tennyson had been like one of the Immortals."

TENNYSON AND TOBACCO.

The writer holds Tennyson to be as typically a Cambridge man as Ruskin was an Oxford man. Here is an amusing anecdote.

"It was generally after dinner, when smoking his pipe and sipping his whiskey and water, that Tennyson began to thaw, and to take a more active part in conversation. People who have not known him then have hardly known him at all. . . . His pipe was almost indispensable to him, and I remember one time, when I and several friends were staying at his house, the question of tobacco turned up. I confessed that for years I had been a perfect slave to tobacco, so that I could neither read nor write a line without smoking, but that at last I had rebelled against this slavery, and had entirely given up tobacco. Some of his friends taunted Tennyson that he could never give up tobacco. 'Anybody can do that,' he said, 'if he chooses to do it.' When his friends still continued to doubt and to tease him 'Well,' he said, 'I shall give up smoking from to-night.' The very same evening I was told that he threw his pipes and his tobacco out of the window of his bedroom. The next day he was most charming, though somewhat self-righteous. The second day he became very moody and captious; the third day no one knew what to do with him. But after a disturbed night I was told that he got out of bed in the morning, went quietly into the garden, picked up one of his broken pipes, stuffed it with the remains of the tobacco scattered about, and then, having had a few puffs, came to breakfast, all right again. Nothing was said any more about giving up tobacco."

BROWNING.

Browning is shown in effective, if undesigned, contrast to the Laureate.

"Browning was full of sympathy, nay of worship, for anything noble and true in literature, ancient or modern. And what was most delightful in him was his ready response, his generosity in pouring out his own thoughts before anybody who shared his sympathies. For real and substantial conversation there was no one his equal, and even in the lighter after-dinner talk he was admirable. . . . He was a far better reader than Tennyson. His voice was natural, sonorous and full of delicate shades; while Tennyson read in so deep a tone that it was like the rumbling and rolling sound of the sea rather than like a human voice."

There are many other charming bits of gossip about great men, for which the reader must turn to the *Cosmopolis*.

THE POSITION OF WOMEN IN FRANCE.

MADAME ADAM writes a very interesting paper in the *Humanitarian* for February, in which she explains the backward position of French women from the point of view of the law, but gives good hopes of improvement.

WANTED: A MARRIED WOMEN'S PROPERTY ACT.

She illustrates the difficulties of the law by her own experience. She says:

"Most unhappily married as I was, perhaps I found in a husband, one of whose favorite formulas was that 'society being corrupt, one must increase its corruption in order to favor the outgrowth of a new vegetation,' perhaps, I say, it was in the moral struggle with my husband that I found the energy which impelled me, at the age of twenty-two years, after six years of wedlock, to write my 'Idées Anti-Proudhonniennes.' The first edition was sold out, and my husband, being a lawyer, discovered in the Arsenal of the Laws of the French Code that my essay (*travail*) belonged to him; that he had not only the right of pocketing the profits in the hands of the editor, but that this work being a part of our common possessions, he had the legal right to issue the second edition in his own name; and he actually placed on the cover of the second edition of the 'Idées Anti-Proudhonniennes' his own name. The scandal that arose was great, and he was not a little amused at it, saying that the French law was clear that all property acquired during coverture was controlled by the husband.

"Well, can it be believed, the husband of an authoress in our own day in France still has the right to lay hands on the profits of his wife's writings, and, unless they be divorced, to issue editions in his own name; a separation (*de corps et de biens*) does not avail. It required that an Englishwoman, Madame Schmalk, should marry a Frenchman, before the revision of such a law as this could be undertaken and become possible."

THE OLD IDEA OF WOMAN.

Notwithstanding this legalized injustice, Madame Adam sees great signs of improvement. When she was a girl "the most serious argument against the emancipation of woman was her constitutional weakness, her need of protection and watchful care, of everthing, in fact, of which physical fragility has need. Michelet interpreted this opinion in describing the charming 'invalide' in his work 'La Femme.' Napoleon I. would have made woman simply a gestating and incubating animal. Under the Second Empire the type of woman accepted was the pleasure-loving woman about the Court, or at the other extreme, the self-effacing invalid."

But all this is changed, and she attributes it chiefly to two causes, neither of which could have been foreseen thirty years ago. The first, oddly enough, was the war, and the emancipation both in the old world and in the new is another instance of the way in which civilization gets a lift sometimes upon the powder cart. It was the work of the women in America upon the Sanitary Commission which really gave the cause the commanding position which it occupies to-day, and in France the same kind of result followed. Madame Adam says:

"In my opinion the question of the emancipation of the middle-class woman, though no one was aware of it, received its greatest impulse in France during the siege of Paris, wherein she showed herself truly the equal if not the superior of man, by her courage, patriotism, charity and endurance. Women incessantly left their homes on ambulance duty or hospital duty. She played the part which ancient and modern social traditions with one accord assign to woman. Men then learned to talk to her of other things than gossip."

ON THE BICYCLE.

After the war the chief agency in delivering woman from her bondage has been the bicycle.

"Since the siege French women of the middle class, the class which is now dominant, have awakened from their apathy. They have begun by cricket, lawn-tennis, riding; the mania for sport of every description has inspired our young women with enthusiasm, and in their turn our girls have been brought up in the American and English style; last came the crowning of this initiation into the equal rights of woman—the bicycle."

HOPE FOR WOMEN OVER FORTY.

Madame Adam is a lady who is getting on in life, and she naturally sympathizes keenly with the movement which challenges the conventional fallacy that a woman counts for nothing after she is forty. Madame Adam says:

"Woman, I have often said and repeat, cannot pretend to possess full intellectual and moral development save at the age where man possesses these qualities himself, say at the age of thirty or five and thirty years. At the period when man is reaching maturity how can it be that woman, should cease to count for anything? It is because woman, having up to the present time been thought of merely from the point of view of man's pleasure and the conservation of the species, was held of no account save for her beauty or her maternal functions."

Another remark she makes that is interesting just now in the sixtieth year of Queen Victoria's reign. Speaking of the comparative capacity of men and women Madame Adam says:

"An example which woman can bring forward without fear of contradiction is that of the number of Empresses, Queens and Regents, there has not been one mediocre character, and most of them have been very great sovereigns."

POETRY IN THE PERIODICALS.

THE crisis in the East has brought out several stirring poems during the past month. Mr. Algernon Charles Swinburne contributes to the *Nineteenth Century* some verses entitled "For Greece and Crete:"

Storm and shame and fraud and darkness fill the nations
full with night:
Hope and fear whose eyes yearn eastward have but fire
and sword in sight:
One alone, whose name is one with glory, sees and seeks
the light:

Hellas, mother of the spirit, sole supreme in war and
peace,
Land of light, whose word remembered bids all fear and
sorrow cease,
Lives again, while freedom lightens eastward yet for
sons of Greece.

Greece, where only men whose manhood was as god-
head ever trod,
Bears the blind world witness yet of light wherewith
her feet are shod:
Freedom, armed of Greece, was always very man and
very God.

Now the winds of old that filled her sails with triumph,
when the fleet
Bound for death from Asia fled before them stricken,
wake to greet
Ships full-winged again for freedom toward the sacred
shores of Crete.

There was God born man, the song that spake of old
time said: and there
Man, made even as God by trust that shows him nought
too dire to dare,
Now may light again the beacon lit when those we wor-
ship were.

Another of England's poets, William Watson, addresses to little Hellas these lines in the London *Chronicle:*

Little land so great of heart,
'Midst a world so abject grown—
Must thou play thy glorious part,
Hellas, gloriously alone?
Shame on Europe's arms, if she
Leave her noblest work to thee!

While she slept her sleep of death,
Thou hast dared and thou hast done;
Faced the Shape whose dragon breath
Fouls the splendor of the sun.
Thine to show the world the way,
Thine the only deed to-day.

Who are these would bind thy hands?
Knaves and dastards, none beside.
All the just in all the lands
Hail thee blest and sanctified—
Curst, who would thy triumph mar,
Be he Kaiser, be he Czar.

Not since first thy wine-dark wave
Laughed in multitudinous mirth
Hath a deed more pure and brave
Flushed the wintry cheek of Earth.
There is heard no melody
Like thy footsteps on the sea.

Oh! that she were with thee ranged,
Who, for all her faults, can still,
In her heart of hearts unchanged,
Feel the old heroic thrill;
She, my land, my loved, mine own!—
Yet thou art not left alone.

All the Powers that soon or late
Gain for Man some sacred goal
Are co-partners in thy fate,
Are companions of thy soul.
Unto thee all Earth shall bow;
These are Heaven, and these are thou.

The American point of view is obvious in the little poem called "Hands Off!" by Mrs. Katrina Trask, which first appeared, we believe, in the columns of the New York *Times:*

Arise, O mighty Europe, and vindicate your right
To bear the name of Christendom, to boast you guard
the light;
For while the Cross is dragged to dust you sit supinely
by,
And turn your careless eyes aside while maid and
matron die.
Alas! if you are too debased to see your duty plain,
If martyrs' supplicating hands must stretch to you in
vain,
When noble Hellas strives, alone, Christ's people to
make free,
At least—if you will help her not—for Christ's sake, let
her be.

The American peace sentiment, as called out especially by the Anglo-American arbitration treaty, is fittingly voiced by Harriet Prescott Spofford's lines on "The Truce of God," in a recent number of the *Independent* (New York):

Blow, trumpets, blow heaven-high your swelling strain,
You who, indeed, shall blow for war no more;
Rampart to rampart down the Atlantic shore!
Sound from old Crown Point and along Champlain,
And sound where Marion's men fell fierce and fain!
Where shook the wilderness with your uproar,
Wherever valor gave you breath to pour,
Blow now your mighty music out amain!

And over Flodden Field and Marston Moor,
Where Wolfe's, where Clive's, where Marlborough's
clarions wound,
Call, you great trumpets overseas, nor cease!
While the dear Mother Land and we endure,
While day breaks over Honor's camping ground,
Blow the long reveille of termless peace!

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED

HARPER'S.

THE April *Harper's* contains an unusually excellent article on Belgium by Miss Clare de Graffenried, which we have quoted from in another department.

Mr. Charles F. Lummis' valuable series of papers on "The Awakening of a Nation," which he ends this month, deals with Porfirio Diaz, the President and the personal awakener of the nation. Mr. Lummis is an immense admirer of Diaz, as indeed is almost every one who comes in contact with him or his works. He regards an important secret of the marvelous career of Diaz that it is impossible to doubt the sincerity of the man. Diaz physically impresses one as a lion, "not by bulk or shag, but by look and port, and with no suggestion of the fox or his cousin the wolf.

"A man of five feet eight, erect as the Indian he is disproportionately confounded with, quick as the Iberian he far more nearly is, a fine agreement of unusual physical strength and still more unusual grace, with the true Indian trunk and the muscular European limbs, Diaz is physically one man in twenty thousand. The single infusion of aboriginal blood (and that at the beginning of this century) is an inheritance much more visible in his figure than in his face. The features and expression are essentially of Spain ; it is only in full repose that the face recalls that certain hauteur and inscrutableness of the first Americans. But the superb deep chest and capacious barrel, the fortress of vitality, are pretty certainly derived from an out door ancestry. On the other hand, just such legs do not grow upon the Indian, nor upon any athlete who has not made conquest of the horse. This man seems to have taken the best from both types."

Mr. Lummis answers the question which arises always in the discussion of Mexico's future as to what will become of her when Diaz dies. "He has, I think, provided the answer. He has set the feet of his people in the paths of progress. He has given them to know, after fever, how good is the cool draught of peace. He has bound them not more to himself than to one another. And when he steps down from his romantic place he will leave a people apprenticed to self-government—a people not past mistakes, but unlikely to forget the main lesson, with an abundance of able men fit to be called to the head, and willing to wait to be called."

One of Mr. Charles Dudley Warner's paragraphs in the "Editor's Study" deals with our theatrical centre, which is, he begins by telling us, in New York City. Formerly Boston and Philadelphia were also centres, and now Chicago is aspiring. But at the present time "the New York verdict on any play, actor or singer is the one that is sought and the one that is widely influential. A scratch company, made up of provincials and half-trained actors, with the New York label, is believed to have a greater chance of success than any other not so labeled." Mr. Warner does not think highly of the quality of this metropolitan dictum. The successful play must be "full of bustle, movement, effects, exaggerations even, rattle, bang, slam, the eye all the time occupied with changes and hustling, with the 'spectacular,' and the ear with things obvious, and that pass without demanding a moment of thought. If the play demands thought, would the audience like it?" Mr. Warner does not answer the question in words, but very positively in attitude.

Dr. Henry Smith Williams makes a rather heavy presentation of "Paleontological Progress of the Century," and elucidates the three great controversies which geologists have been struggling through.

THE CENTURY.

THE *Century* for April opens with a description of considerable length on "Old Georgetown," in which Mr. John Williamson Palmer treats of the social panorama of the past half of a century. Mr. Palmer has a peculiar sympathy for the picturesque aspects of the rich Southern life of those easier days, which makes his talk about Mount Vernon, its ladies, its gentlemen, its magnificent state and the wild nature of its surroundings, very entertaining indeed. Some old miniatures and portraits of the beauties which played so important a part in this Maryland-Virginia life are used to illustrate the article.

The *Century* gives a very great deal of its space to its Grant features. Chief of these is another chapter of General Horace Porter's serial, "Campaigning with Grant," in which there are many deeply interesting touches on the personal aspects of the great general. General Porter speaks especially of his aversion to inquisitive intrusion. When such came to him, "his lips closed like a vise, and the obtruding party was left to supply all the subsequent conversation. These circumstances proclaimed a man who studied to be uncommunicative, and gave him a reputation for reserve which could not fairly be attributed to him. He was called the 'American Sphinx,' 'Ulysses the Silent,' and the 'Great Unspeakable,' and was popularly supposed to move about with sealed lips. It is true that he had no 'small talk' introduced merely for the sake of talking, and many a one will recollect the embarrassment of a first encounter with him resulting from this fact ; but while, like Shakspeare's soldier, he never wore his dagger in his mouth, yet in talking to a small circle of friends upon matters to which he had given special consideration, his conversation was so thoughtful, philosophical and original that he fascinated all who listened to him."

Mr. William A. Coffin introduces in a brief article, "A New American Sculptor," Mr. George Grey Barnard, who won at the salon of the Champ de Mars, in 1894, a very prominent place. Mr. Barnard is an American who studied at the Chicago Art School, but who has been practically unknown in America before his appreciative recognition in Paris. He is thirty-four years old. At thirteen he began to engrave, and soon after to model birds and beasts in clay, his taste taking that direction because he had made exhaustive study, schoolboy fashion, of birds and nature in general, and formed a collection of stuffed specimens 1,200 in number, all mounted by himself and including all kinds of birds and animals, from a humming-bird to a big deer. One can imagine the magnificent training which such preparation as this would give a future sculptor. Mr. Coffin

tells us that Mr. Barnard's work shows a decided preference for force and virility as opposed to so-called beauty. The delicacy and refinement which are far more common than the more virile attributes are not so apparent in Mr. Barnard's figures. They are full of the healthful, living force of nature, splendid vigor and pure artistic power.

This very readable number of the *Century* has a paper of rare charm to lovers of Thackeray, in the record written by Walter Vulpius of Thackeray's stay in Weimar. This was in the summer of 1830, and Thackeray seems to have made himself very comfortable in the good graces of the rather striking society of Weimar, especially Frau Von Goethe, who welcomed him as a splendid addition to her English retinue. The most striking part of the article is the series of reproductions of hitherto unpublished drawings by Thackeray, having as their subject various British types which the novelist drew for the English consul at Weimar. The drawings are somewhat distinctive, owing largely to the subjects, and they would be famous in a volume of "Pickwick Papers."

SCRIBNER'S.

THE April *Scribner's* contains a number of very pleasant contributions, but does not centre on any serious discussion, unless, indeed, Mr. Lewis Morris Iddings' subject, "The Art of Travel," may be considered by weary tourists as coming under that head. Mr. Iddings first gives personal hints as to the best ways to make the ocean voyage agreeable, or, at any rate, less disagreeable, hints which are evidently founded on some real and thorough experience. As to the statistics of his subject, he thinks that the number of Americans who travel for pleasure, spending much money in pursuit of that elusive article, is well measured by the number of Americans who visit Paris yearly. The chief of police of that knowing city reports that in the years 1893, 1894 and 1895 the English visitors to Paris varied from 43,000 to 46,000 in a decreasing series; the Americans varied from 39,000 to 42,000 in an increasing series, and the Germans came there in numbers varying from 31,000 in 1893 to 36,000 in 1895. Now Mr. Iddings begins to calculate that compact sum which represents the spendings of Americans in Europe. He says some persons are undoubtedly counted more than once in the police reports, because they arrived in Paris more than once, but the number of Americans registered there is probably not larger than the contingent which go to Europe and keep out of Paris. One class may therefore about offset the other, leaving 42,317 a fair estimate of the number leaving home each year bent on pleasure only. If on the average each of these spends $1,000 on his trip, the total which would be required to meet their expenses is $42,317,000, which is a good deal less than $100,000,000, the sum estimated and accepted in recent discussions on this point. These figures do not include the American Colony in Paris.

Mr. C. D. Gibson has a third installment of "London," as seen by himself, a chapter interesting chiefly, of course, for his charming pictures. He has well demonstrated his versatility by this series of diverse types, and has achieved a success that was not altogether expected by some of his admirers. His pictures of well-known people include the scenes of Hyde Park, the sidewalk artists of the street, the finery of the church parade, the types of park orators and park rowdies. London impresses Mr. Gibson as being very sad to a foreigner, especially away from the paths of the park. They offer balm and consolation to homesick law students from India and all the crowd of outlaws in the great city. In the early part of the day the parks are occupied by young people; the visitors become older with the day. The nurses and their charges leave, and evening finds an old lady leaning on her husband's arm, walking slowly along their favorite path, while their carriage follows at a little distance. And as night comes on they roll back into the great city among the never-ceasing tread of feet, past the sidewalk artist sitting by his pictures on the pavement, looking anxiously at the passers-by—and the park's day is done—a curtain of darkness falls on the great stage; the peacocks go to roost in its trees, the ducks are undisturbed by wet dogs, and the Serpentine's small fish are no longer in danger of bent pins; and the park, London's kind friend and good physician, is resting."

McCLURE'S.

THE April *McClure's*, like the *Century*, is largely given to Grant. One of the shorter articles is a letter from a captain of the Second United States Cavalry, speaking of Grant's magnificent horsemanship, and telling how, in 1878 in the City of Milan he saw the General mount a beautiful, but vicious horse, that required three men to restrain his plunges. Grant came downstairs dressed in a plain black frock coat and trousers and high silk hat. Notwithstanding this attire, he walked to the waiting horse, who was making frantic efforts to shake himself free from the three stalwart grooms.

"A more restless, wicked-appearing horse I have seldom seen. I was in mortal fear that our General would be speedily thrown and crushed to death by the cruel hoofs. From the sly winks and nudges that passed between these dandyish young officers it looked to me very much as if they had assigned to the General of set purpose a young, untamable horse that had never been ridden. My fears for him were somewhat removed when I saw General Grant's eyes lighten up with admiration as he gazed upon the horse. Whether it was that the General was not well or was merely assuming a sort of helplessness, I have never been able fully to determine; but in mounting he accepted the assistance of two officers (the horse fully occupied the attention of the three grooms), and from an apparent stiffness had some difficulty in getting his right leg over the saddle. So soon as he touched the seat, however, he grasped the reins, his form straightened, and the change in his appearance immediately so impressed those around with his thorough horsemanship that spontaneously a shout of applause went up from the crowd. The horse, after a few futile plunges, discovered that he had his master, and started off in a gentle trot. From that time on horse and rider were as one being."

A pleasant feature of this number of *McClure's* is a series of "True Railroad Stories," told by Cy Warman, the engineer poet. Mr. Warman has to a very rare degree the power of graphic description and a fund of incident that make his engineering tales quite unique in their way.

A curious story is told in a series of "Unpublished Letters by General Sherman," edited by Ella F. Weller. The letters were written to a girl who had, while yet in school, being only sixteen years old, been led into correspondence with an officer in the regular army, a man

whom she had never seen. It began with some friendly rather than amorous correspondence, but still sufficiently intimate and interesting to make the end which was soon put to it by the young girl's father something of a grief to both parties. The officer wrote to the father, soliciting that approval of the correspondence which he had better have asked earlier, but the father was immovable, and all communication between the young people ceased. The young lady became very much agitated for fear her unseen correspondent had died in the Custer massacre, and finally wrote to General Sherman to find out the truth. It is a very pretty picture to see the General's interested, serious, and tender treatment of the strange love affair.

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

MR. JOHN BRISBEN WALKER, the editor of the *Cosmopolitan*, writes in the April number an introductory essay to a series of papers by great educators on modern college education, its effectiveness and shortcomings. Mr. Walker draws up an elaborate table classifying the divisions of learning which in his opinion ought to be included in the mission of the college. Many of these are not included in the curricula of the modern college. For instance, Mr. Walker thinks that the choice of a profession, so often a haphazard matter with American boys and young men, ought to have some thorough training at its base. He suggests that the college student, who generally selects his career in his academic course, ought to be "compelled to hear lectures by at least two fair-minded men upon each of the professions and upon the various kinds of business life—one arguing in favor of and the other against—so that all sides shall be presented." He thinks that more specific work should be done toward the formation of character.

"Besides the choice of profession, which a young man makes immediately upon leaving college, there is that other choice which is but too often made with equal haste, and which exercises an even greater influence upon his future happiness. The partnership of matrimony carries with it possibilities of life-long happiness, or the opportunities of a hell upon earth. Largely, it is a question of temperament, of previous environment and of inherited tendencies. Beyond these things must be taken into consideration certain physical and psychical phenomena. I do not mean, of course, that any lectures, however wise, will enable a man to exercise dispassionate reason in choosing a wife. But I have no question that they would so far guide him that the present large percentage of unhappy marriages would be materially decreased."

Voice culture, physical exercise, the duties of citizenship are other specific directions in which the modern college is apt to fail.

In a department, there is printed a letter from ex-Postmaster-General James, now President of the Lincoln National Bank of New York City, heartily agreeing with Mr. Walker's proposal to establish an inconvertible government bond as the basis of our currency.

General James says: "I have also read with care the letter of President Williams of the Chemical Bank, upon whose wisdom the bankers of New York have been accustomed for so many years to rely. While agreeing with your proposition in the main, he excepts as to the amount of a government issue of this character. I, myself, think that the conversion of the entire amount of our present indebtedness would not be too much. Not only would the banks derive a benefit in this case, but the advantage would be extended to the people of the country generally. President Williams' suggestion in regard to the gold reserve to be held by the banks is a most excellent one; although I have great confidence that should the postal savings bank 2 per cent. bond be substituted for the present indebtedness, the value of the bond would be so marked and so constant—in other words, it would be so constantly equal to gold, because of its inherent convenience and its final payment in gold—that the question of gold redemption would almost cease to be a factor in our business life."

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

THE April *Ladies' Home Journal* shows a continued increase in the mechanical perfection which has been attained in spite of the enormous edition of the magazine and the attendant difficulties of fine printing. Ex-President Harrison contributes an interesting article on "The Social Life of the President," which has clear and full information of the detailed forms of ceremony imposed on our Chief Executive. Concerning the adequacy of the White House income, Ex-President Harrison says:

"I shall not attempt to answer the question, How much of his salary does the President expend? But those who think he can live at his ease after his retirement on the income from his savings should take account of several things: First, that the net income from safe investments does not exceed four per cent.; second, that the amount invested in a home yields no income, and third, that he must have a private secretary, for his mail will be so large that he cannot deal with it himself. A son of one of our most eminent Presidents who had lost all of his means told me that it was pathetic to see his father, who was in ill health, laboring beyond his strength to answer the letters that came to him. But if the President retains a fair measure of health he will take care of himself. If he was ever capable of directing the affairs of the nation he may be trusted to administer his own business; and if he has won the esteem of his fellow citizens and has rightly valued it he will not barter it for riches. To any avocation from which a man may be suitably called to the Presidency he may suitably return."

There is a well-written account of the occasion "When Lafayette Rode into Philadelphia," by Jean F. Hallowell, and of "Jenny Lind's Children," by Ethel M. McKenna.

LIPPINCOTT'S.

IN the vivacious *pot-pourri* of very short stories and essays as brief, which follow the regular novelette of *Lippincott's* one notices, in the April number, a good description of oyster farming by C. D. Wilson. He informs us that the entire secret of successful oyster culture is to furnish proper bodies for the attachment of the young. Before this art was understood, the natural beds were suffering fearfully from rapacious dredging and the depredations of star fish. The famous French naturalist, Coste, set himself to work to remedy this by scientific methods, an endeavor in which he was preceded by an unknown fisherman operating in the East River, in New York.

"In March, 1858, Coste began the work of replenishing the exhausted beds on the coast of France. In an area depleted by dredging, where the beds had been so completely destroyed that they could not provide spat, six long beds of oysters were planted and bouyed out. The bottoms around these beds were then thoroughly planted with the shells of oysters and other mollusks. Bundles of twigs, six to ten feet long, were then fastened by stone anchors a foot above the bottom to serve as spat collectors. Six months later these bundles were found to be completely covered with spat, and twenty thousand young were counted upon one bundle."

Mr. F. C. Matthews makes a very strenuous "Plea for Our Game;" he recognizes the market gunner to be the chief cause of the sad decrease in our birds and animals. But he is not the only one to blame; "for there is a certain class of so-called sportsmen who on the whole have the right ideas about the preservation of game and about shooting, but who, when the opportunity occurs to kill a hundred or a hundred and fifty birds a day, find it impossible to stop shooting."

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

THE April *Atlantic* contains an article by E. L. Godkin on our nominating system, which we have reviewed in another department Mr. Frederick J. Turner, writing on "Dominant Forces in Western Life," defines the Populist as "the American farmer who has kept in advance of the economic and social transformations which have overtaken those who remained behind." "If the reader would see a picture of the Representative Kansan Populist, let him examine the family portraits of the Ohio farmer in the middle of this century." He compares the position of the Northwest of to-day with that in which she found herself in the days of the slavery struggle, when her origins presented to her a "divided duty," for now she holds a mental position between the ancestral East and the filial West.

Charles Miner Thompson considers "Mark Twain as an Interpreter of American Character." Mr. Thompson denies Mark Twain's claim to the title of artist, and shows how his early life shut him off from æsthetic development, and finds in him no great constructive ability, or skill, or great writing. Stronger still, he says, "Neither is Mark Twain a great humorist or a great wit." "Mark Twain has shaken the sides of the round world with laughter; but, after all, has he, in the mass of his writings, uttered any witticism which touches intimately, much less radiantly expresses, some eternal truth of life? Has he ever created any character bearing so plainly a lasting relationship to human nature that it will live on to be hailed brother by future men?" But if Mr. Clemens is shut off from these claims his charm and his success must have had some cause; and what is it? Mr. Thompson says that Mark Twain's life has been so typically American that he could not fail to go straight to the hearts of his countrymen, "attracting them to himself at first through their sense of humor, holding them afterward through their sense of kinship. If a man can thoroughly express the individuality of a nation, he may fairly be called great. We may lament the artist lost, but we may rejoice in the man. He has drawn the national type, interpreted the national character. For that service we may be grateful. And he has taught unobtrusively, but none the less powerfully, the virtues of common sense and honest manliness. If it comes to a choice, these are better than refinement."

THE ARENA.

THE March number of the *Arena* is the first to appear under the editorship of Dr. John Clark Ridpath. Since the retirement of Mr. Flower from the editorial management, in December last, the magazine has been ably directed by Helen H. Gardener, the well-known writer, who will now be Dr. Ridpath's associate. The January and February numbers were exceptionally good, and that for March is even better. We are assured by the management that the *Arena* has not been surrendered to the conservatives, and we are glad to know this, for when the *Arena* loses its radicalism it will cease to be the *Arena;* but converts to radicalism are not made by boring people to death, and we are glad to see that the new editors are putting more of the spice of life into the magazine's contents, and thereby making it more readable.

Dr. Ridpath is by no means a stranger to our readers (see REVIEW OF REVIEWS for March, 1895), and we take pleasure in welcoming him to the fraternity of magazinists. He brings to his new post abilities of a very high order, and we anticipate for the *Arena* a brilliant future under his guidance. Dr. Ridpath's salutatory, as it were, is a thoughtful article on "Democracy: Its Origins and Prospects," in which he makes plain his belief in the essential equality of the race. "Human society begins in equality; it is organized into inequality." "Nations are made for men; men are not made for nations." The *Arena*, says its new editor, "is intended to be an agency for the preservation of the pure spirit and essence of our institutions. The equality of men is perhaps the fundamental fact in these institutions; and to be a humble advocate in the defense and maintenance of that equality is not unworthily cherished by this organ of public opinion. It is devoted to the progress and betterment of our people, and is an open court to every capable advocate of truth and righteousness."

The opening article of the March number—that by Mayor Quincy of Boston on "The Development of American Cities"—we have quoted in our department of "Leading Articles."

Dr. A. C. True of the United States Department of Agriculture sets forth the vital importance of efforts to improve the mutual interests of town and country social life, in other words, "to raise the level of farm life and farm product, to more thoroughly organize the great towns, to improve the means of communication between farm and town." These are truly serious problems, and their solution will have a direct bearing on the concentration of population in our great cities.

In a very profound article entitled "The Relation of Biology to Philosophy," the venerable Professor Joseph Le Conte of the University of California reviews and criticises the theories of Watson and others on evolution from his own distinctive point of view as a Christian evolutionist.

Professor Burt G. Wilder of Cornell University argues in favor of "the desirability and feasibility of the acquisition of some real knowledge of the brain by pre-collegiate scholars." In view of the fact that science itself has thus far acquired so slight a hold on this form of knowledge, it may be said that the ignorance which Dr. Wilder deplores is excusable; but Dr. Wilder believes in making use of such knowledge as we have.

Haryot Holt Cahoon paints a truly disheartening picture of "Women in Gutter Journalism"—one of the darkest phases of recent metropolitan newspaper development. Still we are glad to hear this woman declare that there is legitimate work upon a newspaper for a woman to do—"work that requires no surrender of feminine dignity and self-respect."

M. Camille Flammarion writes on "The Prevision of the Future," recounting certain instances in which future events seem to have been foretold or foreseen through the media of dreams or visions.

A capital character sketch of the Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian Premier, is contributed by Mr. J. W. Russell, who describes the Liberal leader's tactics as almost perfect, and predicts for him a successful administration.

The *Arena* publishes an appeal from a colony of self-supporting artists in France who are just about beginning a social experiment somewhat on the Brook Farm order.

Mr. M. H. Gulesian gives an account of relief measures undertaken for the Armenian refugees who have lately come to the United States.

But space fails us even to mention the interesting features of the March *Arena*. The Hon. John W. Hoyt sets forth the advantages of the proposed national university at Washington; George Ethelbert Walsh describes recent experiments in sheathing the hulls of ships; Dean Gordon offers a more optimistic theory of the results of falling prices than might have been looked for in the *Arena's* pages, and Professor Frank Parsons has at last been switched off from the telegraph monopoly to the question of industrial arbitration. There are also several poems, and a war story of absorbing interest by the widow of General Pickett, the Confederate hero at Gettysburg.

The *Arena's* typography has been improved, as well as its literary quality.

THE FORUM.

THE articles on the arbitration treaty, Mr. North's examination of England's industrial position, and the late Professor Blackie's account of modern Greece have all been quoted in our department of "Leading Articles."

The Hon. Perry Belmont writes on "Taxation: Its Sum, Justification and Methods." His article is largely given up to a criticism of the proposition lately advanced by Comptroller Roberts of New York State for the progressive taxation of inheritances. Mr. Belmont denounces this scheme as socialistic and communistic.

Dr. George F. Shrady summarizes "Recent Triumphs in Medicine and Surgery." Commenting on the fact that the best results in surgery from the X ray have been obtained in cases of dislocated bones, of fractures, and in the discovery of imbedded bullets, Dr. Shrady recalls the circumstances connected with the death of President Garfield. All the devices known at that time were of no avail in locating the bullet in Garfield's body. "It was believed, and was thought to have been proven, that it had taken a downward course and lodged in the right groin; whereas, in reality it traversed the body in an entirely different direction, through the spinal column, and at the autopsy was discovered behind the region of the stomach on the left side. With the Röntgen ray the whereabouts of the truant could doubtless have been accurately determined, and a successful operation for its dislodgement might have been possible."

As regards bodily ailments, Dr. Shrady is sanguine enough to assert that in the light of recent events "we have no right to assume that there is any disease incurable to-day which may not in a near to-morrow be triumphantly vanquished by its remedy."

Mr. James Schouler, the historian, reviews the relations of Mr. Cleveland with the Senate, and concludes that in foreign affairs the concurrence and co-operation of the executive and legislative branches of the federal government are highly necessary, and that neither department may rightfully or prudently ignore the other—surely a safe and rational judgment.

Mr. William Allen White, the young editor of the Emporia *Gazette*, who made himself famous in the campaign of 1896 by the writing of several forcible editorials on Kansas politics, contributes an article on the present and future of his state—in other words, a more dignified form of "What's the matter with Kansas?" Mr. White admits that "for thirty-six years Kansas has been always interesting and seldom right," and he now ventures to express the hope that when she becomes less interesting she will be more frequently right.

Mr. E. V. Smalley raises the question, "What are Normal Times?" He shows that the "boom" times which extended down to 1893 were decidedly abnormal, and that the danger now ahead of us is that there will be increasing disappointment because of the failure of those old "boom" times to come back. The expectations of prosperity now entertained by many are not likely to be realized. While Mr. Smalley looks for improvement, he thinks it will be gradual. Nothing magical, he says, is going to result from a new tariff bill.

The author of the Torrey bankruptcy bill, one of the measures which the last Congress failed to enact into law, sets forth the merits of its provisions.

Mr. Frederic Harrison reviews the two volumes of Gibbon's "Letters" recently published for the first time. These throw light on Gibbon's course during the American Revolution. They show that Gibbon was opposed to the independence of the colonies till he saw that there was no use in continuing the struggle. "Fox, Burke and Chatham honestly condemned Lord North and the American war on just and patriotic grounds. Gibbon supported and approved of the war, till he lost heart, and thought he had better get on with the sack of Rome by the barbarians. Never was able man less of a hero, less of a patriot, less of a statesman," says Mr. Harrison.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

FROM Sir Edwin Arnold's account of the famine in India and Representative Shafroth's article, "When Congress Should Convene," we have quoted elsewhere.

Commissioner Carroll D. Wright considers in this number the problem of prison labor, especially in reference to the attempt in New York to solve the economic difficulty arising from the competition of prison-made goods in the general market by restricting the labor of convicts to the manufacture of articles used in state institutions. Colonel Wright points out that the assumption that the state will need a sufficient quantity of such articles to keep all the prisoners employed is unfounded. He thinks, however, that the importance of the economic aspects of the question of convict labor has been overestimated. He demands that more heed be given to the ethical side of the problem, and holds

that thereby, in the long run, the best economic results will be attained. "It is a state's duty," says Colonel Wright, "to treat its moral invalids with the same fairness in recognizing their illness that it shows to its mental and physical invalids. It certainly has no right to expect to make profit out of either. Its whole duty, then, is to approach all three classes, the dependent, the delinquent, and the defective, from the point of view of the physician. Their bodies must be kept in the best condition, and their moral and mental attributes trained and strengthened."

Edmund Gosse relates the history of Coventry Patmore's famous poem, "The Angel in the House," of which some 200,000 copies have been sold during the past forty years in England and America. This poem has had remarkable vicissitudes. The period of its early popularity lasted about ten years and was succeeded by a decade of "desuetude," Edmund Gosse says. Then there came a revival of interest, and in his latter years Patmore saw its sales exceed those of the first era of its success.

Mr. V. H. Lockwood offers many suggestions for the reforming of business corporations by legislation, in the efficacy of which he seems to have an abiding faith. He is convinced that we cannot yet afford to abandon the law of competition and individual liberty, "hence legislatures and courts should continue, as heretofore, to suppress and discourage trusts." It would interest us, by the way, to learn what trusts have ever been thus "suppressed and discouraged" by the courts or the legislatures.

M. Clemenceau continues his exposure of the weaknesses of the French Navy. "The question," he says, "is whether France is to be satisfied with a navy inferior in number and speed—to mention only those two factors in a fight—which admits of pompous promenading and platonic exhibitions, but leaves her unable to face her redoubtable rivals with any chance of success, such as the enormous sacrifices to which the nation has cheerfully consented should assure her."

"A London Police Magistrate," writing on the subject of "Drink and Drunkenness in London," calls attention to the Royal Commission in England, now sitting under the presidency of Viscount Peel, to inquire into the whole subject of liquor and the licensing laws. The scope of this commission's inquiry is quite similar to that of the investigation undertaken by the "Committee of Fifty" in the United States. The commission has already taken a large mass of valuable evidence. The "Police Magistrate" himself thinks that London has comparatively few habitual drunkards.

The legislative aspects of the railway problem, particularly the proposed amendments of the Interstate Commerce law, are discussed by the Hon. Lloyd Bryce, formerly the editor of the *North American*, while Mr. James J. Wait approaches the subject from the commercial point of view. Both writers oppose government ownership and favor regulation by commissions.

The Hon. Edwin Taylor's spirited defense of Kansas contains few crumbs of comfort for the Eastern investor, but then the Eastern investor is not looking for comfort in that quarter. Mr. Taylor says the blame should be put on the Eastern speculators and their lieutenants in the West who pursued the Kansas farmer to solicit an opportunity to place loans on his property, took their commissions, and left the innocent lender "back East" in the lurch.

Dr. C. A. Briggs writes on "Works of the Imagination in the Old Testament," including in this category the Psalms, the Proverbs, the book of Lamentations, the book of Job, the Song of Songs, Ecclesiastes, and the prose books of Jonah, Esther and Ruth.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

WE notice elsewhere Mr. Mackenzie's article on the "Chartered Company."

RECENT ENGLISH THEOLOGIANS.

Dr. Fairbairn writes one of his excellent, thoughtful, suggestive articles on five English theologians—to wit, Lightfoot, Westcott, Hort, Jowett and Hatch. The article is much more appreciative of Jowett than might have been anticipated. Dr. Fairbairn says that if Jowett had not turned from theology to classics he would have done the work for which England was waiting, and, by supplying it with a basis at once Biblical and reasonable, might have saved the Broad Church from the extinction which he lived to see overtake it. These five men, in Dr. Fairbairn's opinion, show that the race of great scholars who are great divines has not yet ceased in England. They have made even the Christian religion more honorable and more credible by the consecration of all their powers to the investigation of her history, the study and elucidation of her literature, and the exposition of her beliefs.

THE FOOD OF BIRDS IN WINTER.

Phil Robinson, under an article entitled "The Famine in My Garden," gossips very pleasantly concerning the art and mystery of feeding birds in winter-time. He maintains that the proper way to do so is to deceive the sparrows by feeding them with oatmeal and small crumbs, and then distributing more tasty provisions under the shrubs for the more genteel birds who decline to come and eat on the doorstep or window-sill.

MR. BALFOUR.

Mr. Herbert Paul writes a pleasant but somewhat caustic article upon the House of Commons and its leader, in which he intimates pretty clearly his own conviction that Mr. Balfour is not exactly an ideal leader in the House of Commons. He feels this so strongly that he proceeds to discuss his possible successor. This, he maintains, can be no other than Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, to whom he pays a very high tribute.

THE MORALS OF FRENCH PEASANTS.

Mr. Robert Donald, in the course of a very useful article on "Life in a French Commune," describes the way in which the peasants actually live in the Côte d'Or. Mr. Donald gives a very different account of the manners and morals of these hard-working peasants from that which is given by Zola in "La Terre." He says:

"Our *Curé* is very severe, but he has to make the spiritual side of things fit in with mundane interests, which are very strong at certain seasons of the year. For instance, he cuts the sermon and the service short during hay-making and harvest, so that the people may work. Unless he were accommodating in this respect it is possible that his worshipers would diminish. On the other hand, he doesn't encourage such frivolities as dancing. If any of his *enfants de Marie* dance at the village *fête* they can sing no longer in the choir, and their names are removed from the *tableau* of the *congregation*. He is a severe moral censor, *Monsieur le Curé*. There is no record of illegitimacy at the *mairie*, except

of one offender, who is ostracized, and lives in an isolated house near a wood—looked down upon as much as Scarlet Woman ever was under the sternest Puritanism."

BRITISH MILLIONAIRES.

Mr. H. S. MacLauchlan says in an article entitled "Ten Years of Millionaires:"

"British millionaires, if we are to take the statistics of wills for our guide, die at the rate of three in a year. During the ten years, 1887-1896, thirty-two millionaire estates were proved for death duty. These estates involved an aggregate personalty of £51,670,000, so that they averaged in value over £1,500,000 sterling. More than one individual American estate is understood to equal this entire amount, but America is free from those delicate distinctions between realty and personalty which have made the declarations for probate in this country in so many cases wholly misleading. Great London property owners like the Duke of Bedford and Viscount Portman, and a mammoth territorial chief like the Duke of Devonshire, died within the period covered by this article. Their names are not to be found among the millionaires. A list of the half-millionaires would not include them. They appear as owners of comparatively small personalties, although they were among the richest men of their time. And even now, when these distinctions have been abolished, and there is no more classification of property for the purposes of duty payment, the value of realty is as much a secret as ever."

THE IRISH CHANNEL TUNNEL.

Mr. J. Ferguson Walker sets forth the arguments in favor of making a railway across the Irish Channel:

"The nature of the present cross-channel communication is sufficiently indicated by the fact that there are seventeen services daily, and twelve bi-weekly or tri-weekly, with which a channel tunnel would more or less compete."

There are various routes of which he gives a map, from which it would appear that neither the distance nor the cost present any insuperable obstacles. The following is the table of particulars:

Route.	Submarine length. in miles.	Greatest depth of water in feet.	Cost.
Tor Head to Mull of Cantyre....	14	462	£6,500,000
Viâ the Maidens to Laggen Head.	26	504	9,000,000
Messrs. Barton's bent tunnel....	27½	504	10,000,000
Whitehead to Portpatrick.....	23½	650	7,000,000
Viâ Great Copeland (with bridge)	20	650	7,000,000
Donaghadee to Portpatrick.....	22	900	16,000,000

Mr. Walker thinks that the tunnel might be made to pay; but as this is based on an assumption that 2½ per cent. would be sufficient, and even then that state assistance might be looked for, it is evident the commercial advantages of the tunnel are not the strongest argument in its favor. He maintains that if the tunnel were made across from Wigton to Belfast, the Atlantic ferries would run from Londonderry to Nova Scotia, for people would take the train at London and never change carriages until they reached the ship side of Londonderry, and in four days would be in Nova Scotia.

IN *Longman's Magazine* for March there are one or two articles of considerable interest. One is a brief description of the Company of Marblers of Purbeck, which is described under the title of "A Nineteenth Century Craft Guild."

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

WE notice elsewhere Dr. Sun Yat Sen's article on China in the March number of the *Fortnightly Review*.

A CURIOUS PHASE OF THE EVOLUTION OF WOMAN.

Ouida has a very long article on the "Genius of D'Annunzio," a new Italian novelist, who has been much praised in France, and who, from what Ouida says, appears to be by no means a desirable addition to the band of European novelists. His books are dirty, and his morals are nil. Ouida says:

"His teaching is always to preserve the independence of the Ego, to live without attention to formula or usage, to be, both materially and spiritually, that which we were created to be by nature. His morality is of the most primitive kind; or rather, he has none whatever, no more than has a South Sea islander lying in the sun under a cocoanut tree while the surf bathes his naked limbs. It would be absurd to accuse him of immorality because the indulgence of the senses is as natural and as legitimate, in his estimation, as Favetta's song among the golden furze, or the reapers' welcome of the purple wine. Yet by a not rare anomaly, this demand for perfect freedom of the passions is accompanied by a tendency to desire tyranny in political matters. He is disposed to deify force."

HUYSMANS' NEW BOOK.

Gabriel Mourey, writing on the novelist Huysmans, tells us something about his sequel to "En Route," which is called "La Cathédrale." Huysmans, in this novel, endeavors to interpret the Cathédrale of Chartres as in "En Route" he endeavored to interpret the inner meaning of Plain Song and of the Trappists.

"A cathedral is a poem in stone drawn from the Bible, the Old and New Testaments and the Apocryphal Gospels, as well as from the whole body of legend, and perhaps the lives of the saints belonging to the country in which it is raised. It is a poem of love and beauty, a sublime work, which we learn to read rather by intuition and spiritual fervor than by head-knowledge or the laborious processes of the understanding. Everything in it has meaning, each stone speaks a deep mysterious language with rules as definite as any human tongue. The end of 'La Cathédrale' shows us Dertal setting out for Solesmes, and 'L'Oblat,' which will follow next, will be a study of the Benedictine life, and will complete the cycle. M. Huysmans' conclusions come to this: A proud and delicate spirit can find nothing but suffering in the *milieux* created by modern civilization, where physical and moral hideousness hold undisputed sway. The cloister alone offers peace of heart and rest of mind, serenity and happiness; the cloister alone will be the last refuge of art. There such souls will find salvation, not in fasting and mortification, and all the rigorous austerities of the Trappists, but in the gentle, temperate, artistic and comparatively flower-strewn path of a Benedictine monastery."

IN PRAISE OF LORD SALISBURY.

"Diplomaticus," writing on "Lord Salisbury and the Eastern Question," declares that Lord Salisbury has always been consistent and wise and right in dealing with the Eastern Question. It must be admitted that Lord Salisbury has a good record as an anti-Turk, with the exception of a fatal moment when he succumbed to the fascinations of Lord Beaconsfield or the temptations of ambition, and consented to be an accomplice in the

crime of the Berlin Congress. In dealing with the problem of the last year or two "Diplomaticus" maintains that Lord Salisbury has succeeded in re-establishing the European concert on the British programme.

"Thus, for the first time in her history, Europe has been brought within sight of a real solution of the Eastern Question. Whether that solution will be successfully reached even now no one can say. The concert of Europe is a lumbering machine, and accidents beset it at every step. The restlessness of Greece has already nearly upset the whole plan. Whatever its fate, however, the credit of having brought Europe so far belongs to Lord Salisbury, and it fitly crowns the humane and patriotic policy he has consistently followed for forty years."

THE FINANCIAL STRAITS OF THE SULTAN.

"A Turkish Patriot" writes a paper upon "Hysteria in Turkish Finance." It is a very depressing document, as might be imagined. He summarizes it himself as follows :

"The broad lines of my picture are, a deficit of at least £T4,000,000, or about one-third of the present revenue; a floating debt of £T56,000,000, or upward of four and a half years' revenue ; utter, blank, hopeless muddle and disorder. I hope that I may have been able to present that almost impossible thing, a clear idea of chaos."

Mr. Edward Dicey puts together into convenient compass extracts from the more notable speeches delivered by Mr. Rhodes in times past in Africa. Mr. J. C. Bailey writes the inevitable article on Gibbon. Mr. S. H. Jeyes discourses on our "Gentlemanly Failures," in which he protests against the excessive prominence of athletics and sports in English education. In the article entitled "Workers' Insurance Legislation in Germany," Henriette Jastrow contributes some figures and statistics and information to those who are not already satiated with the contributions that have flooded the *Daily News* and the *Daily Chronicle* for months past.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THE *Nineteenth Century* for March, on the whole, is a depressing number, with very little in it to cheer the heart or encourage the soul of man. We have quoted elsewhere from Mr. Holt S. Hallett's article on France and China.

HOW POOR LADIES LIVE.

Mr. Hankin's paper on "Bank Holidays" is not a very inspiriting essay, but it is champagne itself compared with the ghastly series of stories told by Miss Frances Low in her paper on "How Poor Ladies Live." Miss Low has taken pains with her subject. She has obtained many harrowing life-stories which make one feel almost as if one did not care how soon the world came to an end and all the things that are therein. Without reproducing any of her sombre vignettes of genteel wretchedness, we notice that she recommends, first, the establishment of a bureau for middle-class women's work ; secondly, to limit the number of workers to those who are compelled to earn their bread, and divert the labor of educated women of means and leisure to channels where their work is urgently wanted for nothing ; thirdly, to offer teachers in public schools an opportunity of getting pensions like nurses, and also to allow every teacher every five years three months' leave of absence without loss of salary. That is for the younger generation. For the older generation, she suggests that all those who have employed governesses should combine to contribute for the support of worn-out governesses ; secondly, that they should more generously support governesses' homes already existing ; and, thirdly, that they should establish small asylums all over the country, where poor gentlewomen could furnish their rooms and live with a minimum of expense and a maximum of comfort.

THE FRENCH VIEW OF THE CRETAN QUESTION.

M. de Pressensé, the foreign editor of the *Temps*, will not be read with pleasure by the enthusiasts of modern Hellas. He thinks that war will break out in the Macedonian frontier in the spring, and is much afraid that the Sick Man of the East will suddenly perish like Edgar Allan Poe's Mr. Vladimir, who, having been mesmerized into a trance in which he remained for several weeks, suddenly rotted away beneath the hands of the operator who was trying to revive him. Upon the bed before the whole company there lay a liquid mass of loathsome and detestable putrescence.

HINTS ON CHURCH REFORM.

The Rev. Dr. Jessopp sets forth his views as to the way in which the Church ought to be reformed. It is a very sensible article, and just such a one as Dr. Jessopp might be expected to write ; for, although he is a Churchman, there is sound common sense in him, and he is the last man in the world to make a fetish of ancient anachronisms. This is his proposal :

"I would vest the property of all the benefices in England—the houses, the tithes, and the glebe lands—in bodies of trustees who should be managers of that property, they to keep up the repairs, collect the income, and pay the rates and other burdens, not forgetting an *ad valorem* deduction for providing a pension fund or retiring allowance, the net balance to be handed over to the officiating clergyman as his annual stipend."

Of course, any attempt to carry out such a scheme will create a great stir. For this he is prepared. This is his reply to the first observation :

"But would not such a reform as this *ipso facto* abolish the Parson's Freehold ? Yes, and therein lies its chief merit. Does it not turn the parish priest into a stipendiary ? Yes, it does. A stipendiary of the Church of which he is a minister, a stipendiary whose stipend is paid to him out of an estate which has become the property of the Church, and of which the parson will no longer be able to claim to be the tenant for life."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Melius de Villiers, the Chief Justice of the Orange Free State, in the article "England's Advance North of the Orange River," sets forth with painstaking detail the reasons why the Dutch of the Orange Free State think that they have cause to complain of the action of England. The Duke of Argyll begins an article on "Mr. Herbert Spencer and Lord Salisbury on Evolution." Mr. G. W. Russell replies to Mr. Round, and explains to him the difference between the Roman Primitive and Protestant Mass. The difference between Mr. Round and Mr. Russell is much less than might have been imagined from Mr. Round's paper. Mr. Charles Whibley, writing on the "Limits of Biography," deplores the rage for gossip about the dead. Mr. Walter Creyke writes as an expert on "Skating on Artificial Ice." Mr. Middleton has a paper which will be interesting to architects on the deliberate construction of false perspective in ancient buildings.

THE NEW REVIEW.

THE chief feature of the *New Review* for March is an article entitled "Civil War in South Africa." It is written by Clifton F. Tainton, whose family has been settled in South Africa for many generations. He sets out with patient detail the evidence of the antagonism between the Dutch and the English in South Africa. His paper is useful, first, for the statistics which it gives as to the relative population of the two nations; secondly, for the specific answers which it affords to the mendacious assertions which are made concerning the Boers' concessions; and, thirdly, because it gives the text of the Alien law, and explains exactly where it violates the London Convention. Mr. Tainton sees no short cut out of the present *impasse*.

"The first thing, then, which must be realized regarding these social troubles in South Africa is their permanent and implacable character. No yielding is to be expected; only the slow, sapping forces of modern civilization can remove them. The present dangerous deadlock must therefore continue indefinitely. But one thing is certain: the future of South Africa is not for the Afrikander; it belongs to the white man."

A related article which immediately follows it is written in French by a French resident in Johannesburg. It sets forth the complaints which the mining community make against the holders of the dynamite monopoly in the Transvaal. Mr. Williams, pursuing his inquiries as to the ravages made by the foreigner in the farm yard, owns up that the chief difficulty is to be found in the lack of intelligence in the British agriculturist. Mr. Williams, after parading the extent to which bacon, pork and butter are supplied to English consumers from beyond the sea, while British agriculture is staggering along on its last legs, bursts out as follows:

"The apathy of the British farmer is especially maddening to those of us who advocate state assistance for agriculture. We are constantly having his stupidity thrown in our teeth when we advocate needful measures of protection; and the uphill struggle against Cobdenite prejudice is not lightened by having to sit silent under the retort: 'What is the good of trying to help men who will not help themselves?' We may—and we should—allow something for the hopelessness engendered by the transference of taxation from the successful foreign importer to the unsuccessful home producer; but, having made this allowance, there still remains enough gratuitous and obstinate inertia to spoil the temper of the most benignant among the well-wishers to English agriculture."

Mr. Arthur Morrison, the author of the "Child of the Jago," in an article entitled "What is a Realist?" defends himself and writes smartly against the various critics who have accused him of exaggeration and misrepresentation. It is difficult to resist the conclusion in reading his paper that, after all, the "Child of the Jago," horrible as it was, is not an exaggeration of the actual conditions of life in the worst region of the east of London. Mr. Francis Watt gives a good deal of out-of-the-way information about the Border law, by which the wardens of the Scotch and English marches kept the peace or administered rough justice on the rievers and raiders on both sides of the Border. Mr. Fox-Bourne, in an article entitled "The Congo Failure," sets forth his reasons for believingthat King Leopold has undertaken a task in Central Africa for which he does not possess the means or capacity adequately to discharge.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

THE March number of the *Westminster Review* is a passable number, as solid as usual.

AUSTRALIAN COMPETITION WITH AMERICA.

Mr. T. M. Donovan, in an article on "Industrial Expansion in Queensland," says among other things:

"The preserved meat trade is gradually forging ahead. With 850-pound bullocks selling at £4 each, we ought to be in a position to compete successfully with the Chicago Meat Works, where the same class of beast would fetch from £10 to £12. In fact, the prime quality of our meat when tinned is at a disadvantage when compared with the inferior American brand. Our meat when opened, being too fat, does not cut compact like its American rival. We have recently imported one of the best Chicagoan experts, and intend making things hum for our Yankee cousin."

JOHN BULL IN CARICATURE.

Oliphant Smeaton, in an article on Arbuthnot's John Bull in 1817, says that the national characteristics do not seem to have varied much in nearly two centuries. Though obstinate, short-tempered, hasty, and a bundle of inconsistencies, John Bull would nevertheless be hung, drawn and quartered rather than do what was mean or underhand. Foreign caricaturists fail to catch the right note in sounding which Mr. Tenniel attained so much success.

"Bull is very often wrong, terribly wrong. Once convince him, however, of his lapse from commercial or political rectitude, and he cares not how absolute is his recantation and confession. These were the attributes which were so characteristic of the John Bull of Arbuthnot. They are still the attributes of the John Bull of to-day. Therefore, as we have said, it is more in the sphere of the 'accidental' and transitory than in that of the great moral principles of right and truth which remain unaltered from century to century that any change has taken place."

ENGLISH AS SHE IS SPOKEN.

Mr. R. T. Lloyd urges upon all English speakers to preserve the most rigid conservatism in pronouncing words in which they are in accord with most other English speakers, and in all other points to accept change only if it brings them into wider accord with other English speakers than before. London appears to be the chief corrupter of our common tongue.

"One may enter a good London restaurant and hear the average well-dressed person discourse as follows:

"'Beesliot day (A beastly hot day). Ah, st'awb'izn k'eem (Ah, strawberries and cream). Ven nice, eysh think (Very nice, I should think). Shleyg vew sam? (Shall I give *you* some?) St'awbiz vef fine thish yah (Strawberries very fine this year). Ha suthinta drink withem? (Have something to drink with them?) Pawt? She'y? (Port? Sherry?) Sowderenmilk (Soda and milk)' and so forth."

There is a long appreciative notice of William Watson in prose and in verse. It is written by M. C. Hughes. In an article entitled "Made in Other Countries," Mr. G. Gibson urges the importance of establishing a central institute in London for the encouragement of invention. It should be governed by paid experts, who would be able either to accept or reject any article patented. Among other articles are those upon the Conservative complexion of the English Church, and the New Woman.

CORNHILL.

THE March number is full of brilliant and enjoyable reading. The growth of a popular taste for history, on which the Bishop of London remarks, is evidently one of the things which *Cornhill* means to foster and cater for.

STORIES OF THE LATE LORD LEIGHTON.

Giovanni Costa, Italian brother-in-arms of the late Lord Leighton, tells many good things about his friend. This is how they first met. There was an artists' picnic out from Rome in 1853, and while the party were breakfasting, their beasts tethered some distance away, "suddenly one of the donkeys kicked over a beehive, and out flew the bees to revenge themselves on the donkeys. There were about a hundred of the poor beasts, but they all unloosed themselves and took to flight, kicking up their heels in the air—all but one little donkey who was unable to free himself, and so the whole swarm fell upon him. The picnic party also broke up and fled, with the exception of one young man with fair, curly hair, dressed in velvet, who, slipping on gloves and tying a handkerchief over his face, ran to liberate the poor little beast. I had started to do the same, but less resolutely, having no gloves; so I met him as he came back, and congratulated him, asking him his name. And in this way I first made the acquaintance of Frederick Leighton, who was then about twenty-three years old."

As a result of the joint studies which grew out of the acquaintance thus begun, "Leighton and I definitely adopted the following method: Take a canvas or panel with the whitest possible preparation and non-absorbent—the drawing of the subject to be done with precision and indelible. On this seek to model in monochrome so strongly that it will bear the local colors painted with exaggeration, and then the gray, which is to be the ground of all the future half-tones; on this paint the lights, for which use only white, red and black, avoiding yellow, and, stabbing (botteggiando) with the brush while the color is wet, make the half-tints tell out from the gray beneath, which should be thoroughly dry. When all is dry, finish the picture with scumbles (spegazzi), adding yellow to complete the color."

THE CZAR AS THE QUEEN'S GUEST IN 1844.

The diary of the late Sir Charles Murray's experience as Master of the (Queen's) Household continues to be extremely interesting. This installment describes the visit of the Emperor Nicholas in 1844. The diarist was much impressed by the noble bearing and frank kindliness of the Imperial guest. Two incidents may be quoted:

"After preparing a grand state bed for the Emperor we were shown by his first valet a great sack, seven feet long by four broad, which we were requested to fill with clean straw, that being the only bed on which his imperial limbs ever reposed."

To an old attendant who had served him in 1817 the Czar remarked:

"'I suppose you think I am a happy man because I am what people call a great man, but I will show you wherein my happiness consists.' So saying, the Emperor opened a traveling desk, and showed to the page miniature portraits of the Empress and the Princesses. 'There,' said he, 'there are the sources of all my happiness—my wife and children.'"

The French were then exceedingly jealous of the English showing such affection for the Czar.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Miss Mary Kingsley gives a racy account of two African days' entertainment, in both cases occasioned by a blister. In the first, by her efforts to apply a blister to the back of a delirious black man's head; in the second, by an unfortunate dog, who had sat on a blister inadvertently until it stuck and drew and caused the poor brute to be suspected of hydrophobia. The Bishop of London writes on picturequeness in history. He welcomes the increasing interest in history. He observes that ancient history becomes more easily picturesque than modern, especially since we have the minute diplomatic record. "The great periods of picturesqueness are those in which personality is most powerful"—Italy in the fifteenth century, and since then France. "History is picturesque at those epochs when national tendencies are expressed in individual characters," and when this fact leads to a literary study of those characters. "English history is not very picturesque." Yet after all "the most picturesque hero is the English people itself." To trace what made it requires "the qualities at once of a scientific explorer and of a consummate artist." Mr. J. F. Taylor, Q.C., contributes a fine study of the Irish school of oratory, selecting as its chief representatives Burke, Grattan, Curran, Plunket, O'Connell and Shiel, since whom, he says, "no Irish orator has spoken in the House."

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

THE March number characteristically maintains the piquancy of a very independent standpoint in matters imperial and international. The *Rhodesian Herald* editor's criticism of Mr. Rhodes' policy claims separate notice.

WHY GREAT WORKS ARE SO RARE.

Mr. Leslie Stephen writes a pleasing paper on Gibbon's autobiography, the purpose of which he thus summarizes:

"I have only tried to point an obvious moral; to show what a rare combination of circumstances with character and intellect is required to produce a really monumental work; to show how easy it generally is even for the competent man of genius to mistake his path at starting or be distracted from it by tempting acccidents; how necessary may be not only the intervention of fortunate accidents, but even the presence of qualities which, in other relations, must be regarded as defects. Happily for us, the man came when he was wanted, and just such as he was wanted; but after studying his career, we understand better than ever why great works are so rare. . . . It is only when the right player comes, and the right cards are judiciously dealt to him by fortune, that the great successes can be accomplished."

THE THIN END OF THE HOME RULE WEDGE.

Mr. Bernard Holland, secretary to the Financial Relations Commission, humorously sets forth the two sides of the argument about over-taxed Ireland. He contends, however, that the reply to the Irish claim, which lays stress on the greater proportionate expenditure, really rests on the Home Rule principle:

"It has been my leading purpose to show that the 'expenditure defense' to the Irish claim implies the abandonment of the view taken by the framers of the

Treaty of Union as to the unity of all the Exchequer expenditure of the United Kingdom, and the unity (subject to reductions, if and so far as necessary, in favor of Ireland and Scotland) of all contributions to Exchequer revenue. We shall, in a word, have abandoned the idea of the United Kingdom as a fiscal entity, and have accepted that of England, Scotland and Ireland as a fiscal federation of states, each defraying its own expenditure and contributing to federal expenditure more or less in proportion to its relative resources. I will not undertake to argue that the change is a bad one. Possibly, in the end, a federal system (United Kingdoms instead of United Kingdom) may be found to work best. But I desire to insist upon the fact, usually overlooked, that it is a great change."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. E. P. Clark of the New York *Evening Post* writes a strong eulogy of Grover Cleveland, whose policy of *fortiter in re* suffered from a lack of the *suaviter in modo:* personal antipathy to whom is said to be the cause of the block of his Arbitration Treaty in the Senate. "It is impossible that a man of such force of character should lapse into obscurity." Sir Frederick Pollock holds up to ridicule Dr. Shadwell's "discovery" of hidden dangers in cycling. Mr. F. J. Faraday, true to the bimetallic creed of the *National*, discourses on "John Bull and Silver." He looks to the United States to inaugurate the desired change. He wishes Bryan had been elected President: for the reopening of the Indian mints would have followed the adoption of free coinage by the United States. Holland is ready to follow suit; so are France and Spain; and Germany has promised. Great Britain, India, and the United States could alone settle the question and dictate the currency system of the world.

The editor says that Senator Wolcott has returned to the United States "after a most successful and encouraging visit to Europe," having ascertained that France, Germany, and Great Britain are willing to co-operate in an international settlement of the silver question.

THE PROGRESSIVE REVIEW.

IN the *Progressive Review*, Mr. Cronwright Schreiner contributes some notes on South Africa, from which it is pleasant to see that Mr. Schreiner has convinced himself that the English people, as a whole, have determined to see justice done, and in a diligent and impartial manner to investigate South African matters. There is not much of anything that is new in this article. Mr. Cronwright Schreiner labors the point about the Jameson Raid, which he says brought about, first, the temporary ruin of the Uitlanders' cause; secondly, the bitter violent estrangement of the Boer states from the Cape Colony; thirdly, it delivered a serious blow at the traditions of English honor in South Africa; fourthly, it indefinitely delayed South African federation, for there can be, and will be, no federation in South Africa as long as Mr. Rhodes has anything to do with public affairs in that country. He ridicules the idea that the Transvaal wishes to come under German control. But we do not need to look further back than the time of Jameson's Raid to see that the Boers were quite ready to welcome German assistance, which would not have been given for nothing. The article concludes by declaring that "well informed of the real character of the South African problem, not merely the English politician and the English student, but the mass of English citizens, may be depended upon to act with rectitude and judgment in South African affairs." The rest of the review is, as usual, extremely solid. It opens with a paper on "What is the Land Question?" and continues with "The Problem of Education," and then it discusses the position of Mr. Chamberlain. It is possible, the writer says, that the Tories may call Mr. Chamberlain to the Premiership and follow his lead in what he will call the policy of social amelioration for England, and a moderate local government reform for Ireland. Mr. Thomas Kirkup discourses on "Freedom and Its Conditions." Mr. W. H. Dawson writes on "The Kaiser and the Social Empire." The Kaiser is sanguine as to his ability to ride the Socialist movement.

THE FRENCH REVIEWS.

THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

THERE was not much of moment in either number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* last month, though in each there is a general average of excellence. We have already quoted from the article on "Industrial Monopolies in the United States," by M. Paul-Dubois, in the first February number.

M. d'Haussonville begins a series of articles on the Duke of Burgundy, eldest son of the Dauphin, son of Louis XIV., with a paper on his birth and early childhood. It gives a curious picture of French court life at the end of the seventeenth century, with its scandals and intrigues.

SPAIN AND CUBA.

Of more "actual" interest is M. Benoist's paper on Cuban insurrections, though to be sure, Crete, the Transvaal and the Rhodes inquiry have rather distracted public attention from Spain's colonial troubles. M. Benoist has gone to the latest published authorities on both sides, and is also indebted for information to several of the principal politicians in Madrid, including the Premier, Señor Canovas. There are no politics in Spain nowadays, or rather, no party politics. Conservatives, Liberals, Republicans, Carlists, all alike are absorbed in the colonial question of Cuba and the Philippines, but especially Cuba; all alike are determined that the Pearl of the Antilles, the last relic of the once mighty Empire of Spain in the New World, shall not be wrested from her. Nevertheless the island has never been easy to govern, though it used to be called "The ever-faithful isle of Cuba," an adjective that sounds bitterly ironical to-day. The trouble has arisen primarily from the complete lack of fusion, whether racial, political or religious, with the result that large masses of the inhabitants of Cuba—creoles, mulattoes, and, above all, Chinese—care very little or not at all for Spain. The Spaniards seem to be unable to absorb alien or semi-alien people, and win their hearty allegiance. There has also been a persistent refusal of any measure of self-government for the Cubans, though in defense of Spain it may fairly be argued that the fitness of the Cubans for local autonomy was by no means proved. What will be the end of it all? M. Benoist says that even in 1878 the Cubans were filled with amazement at the quantities of soldiers whom Spain poured into the island. "Are not

the mothers of Spain tired," they asked, "of continually bearing sons who only come here to be killed or to die of disease?" The supply of soldiers, however, goes on, whatever may be the agony of the Spanish matrons. The present Ministers of War and of Marine have sent 220,000 men to Cuba, 1,500 leagues from Spain, and what is more they have sent them all in Spanish ships. When M. Canovas asked for subscriptions, every class in Spain came forward; the bishops even offered the treasure of the churches. But M. Benoist indicates pretty plainly that Spain is already weary of the struggle and would be glad to compromise on almost any terms short of the independence of Cuba. The important and delicate question of United States interference M. Benoist reserves for another article.

M. de la Sizeranne continues his series on John Ruskin with an article on the great critic's thought, which is characterized by a remarkable insight into one of the Englishmen most difficult to understand of this generation.

OTHER ARTICLES.

M. Valbert's paper on the Dupleix bi-centenary celebration is written with the ability which this practiced writer has taught us to expect in everything which comes from his pen, and among other articles in the first February number may be mentioned a review of Tissot's "Life of Christ," by M. de Wyzewa, and an "appreciation" of Ibsen's new play, "John Gabriel Borkman," by the great critic, Jules Lemaitre.

In the second February number of the *Revue*, M. de Pressensé has an article of considerable dimensions on "The Republic and the Crisis of Liberalism." It may be briefly described as an able and singularly impartial historical retrospect, written from that detached and yet sympathetic standpoint which seems accurately to anticipate the verdict of posterity.

M. Leroy-Beaulieu continues his interesting series of articles on "The Reign of Money" with a paper in which he deals with speculation and the Bourse. He defends the Bourse, which has been so loudly denounced, as one of the factors of the national greatness of France. There was a rough truth in the epigram of the *Times* that the Czar Alexander III. had known how to wed the sword of Russia to the Bourse of France. M. Leroy-Beaulieu prefers to think that the Paris Bourse has annexed Russia. The question of financial frauds he leaves for another article.

Among other papers may be mentioned M. Ollivier's continuation of his series on Prince Louis Napoleon, entitled "The Prologue of 1870;" an eloquent plea by M. le Breton for a forgotten novelist, Gatien Courtilz, Sieur de Sandras, from whom Dumas drew the material for the character of D'Artagnan; and a curious "appreciation" of M. Alfred Morrison, the author of "A Child of the Jago," by M. de Wyzewa.

LA REVUE DE PARIS.

"LA REVUE DE PARIS," though containing much interesting matter, cannot be said, with the exception of Dr. Mosny's paper on the Plague, to have among its contents any article calling for special notice.

THE TEA PLANTATIONS OF INDIA.

Prince Henri of Orleans describes the last stage of his Mekong exploration. It is clear that the Prince takes his career as an explorer very seriously, but he gives an amusing account of all the adventures that befell him and his party. He records some interesting facts concerning Assam tea-growing. There were, three years ago, close on three hundred thousand acres covered with tea-plants. This enormous tract of land was divided into eight hundred and twenty-three estates, employing regularly three hundred thousand laborers, as well as a floating population of a hundred thousand who are called in when necessary. Roughly speaking, ninety-five thousand pounds of tea are the result of all this labor.

THE POSITION OF ISLAM.

Another royal personage, Prince Malcolm Khan, contributes a paper on the East, and in these curious pages the writer briefly states what may be called the Islam position. He declares that Europe has always failed in regenerating Turkey because of the utter lack of understanding which the powers have always shown toward Mohammedanism. The Prince admits frankly that every Turkish Mohammedan regards Christendom as the enemy, and, far from welcoming reforms from such a source, considers every suggestion a profanation and a crime. He recalls the fact that, after all, Islam does not claim to be only the religion of the Prophet; according to the Koran, Adam, Noah, Abraham, Moses and Christ Himself were pure Mussulmans. He adds that in the old diplomatic world only one man understood the fundamental differences which make up the force of Islam, and that was the British Ambassador, Sir Henry Elliot. The writer has evidently great belief in the action of Young Turkey, and he wishes to see the Empire of the East reformed, as it were, from the inside. Accordingly, he calls on the Great Powers to assist in every way this new and living party.

A PLEA FOR STILL MORE FORTRESSES.

In addition to the article on the plague, noticed elsewhere, the most interesting contribution to the second number of the *Revue de Paris* deals with the eastern frontier of France. It is easy to see that the question of Alsace-Lorraine—in other words, of another Franco-German war—is ever present to the minds of the more thoughtful portion of the French nation, and the writer warns his countrymen that, in the event of an aggression by Germany, Lorraine would be immediately overrun, and he points out to the military authorities the absolute necessity of fortifying the old town of Nancy. He declares that while Germany is perpetually engaged in fortifying her side of the Franco-German frontier, France does little or nothing, and that while Strasbourg and Metz have become not only military centres, but military depots, boasting of permanent resources in the way of victualment, the French army, even if victorious, would starve as long as the enemy held these two important towns. The writer would wish to see Nancy, become the Belfort of Lorraine. He points out the comparatively small cost of fortifications as compared to building warships. It is easy to see that the writer, taking a more reasonable view than do most of his countrymen at the present time, is far more afraid of an attack from Germany than of possible complications with Great Britain.

Other articles consist of an essay on Sainte-Beuve, contributed by the critic M. Faguet; a description of Murat's Spanish Campaign (1808); the beginning of an exhaustive history and modern account of Thebes; some notes on French Art from a Russian point of view; and a political article by M. Lavisse, protesting against the part taken by France in the Turkish imbroglio.

THE NEW BOOKS.

I. NANSEN'S "FARTHEST NORTH."*

THE story of the *Fram* and of Nansen's expedition can be told very briefly. Emerson's oft-quoted saying: "Hitch your wagon to a star," is the key to the whole of the *Fram* expedition. Nansen said in his lecture which he delivered in 1890 before the Christiania Geographical Society: "If we pay attention to the actual existent forces of Nature and seek to work with and not against them, we shall find the safest and easiest method of reaching the Pole." In other words, if you want to get to the Pole, the best and simplest method to reach your destination is to find out the current going in that direction, and drift with it. That is a simple but exact explanation of the whole of Nansen's idea.

NANSEN'S BRIGHT IDEA.

As far back as 1884 it was brought to his knowledge by an article by Professor Mohn that certain articles that must have come from the *Jeannette*, which foundered in the North of Siberia, were found on the South West Coast of Greenland. He conjectured that they must have drifted on a floe right across the Polar sea. Immediately the idea struck Nansen with the force of conviction—here lies the route to the North Pole ready to hand. If a floe could drift right across the unknown region, that drift might be enlisted in the service of exploration. His plan was laid. The whole of the first volume and the latter part of the second of "Farthest North" are devoted to an account of the way in which this plan was verified.

From Nansen's "Farthest North." Copyright, 1897, by Harper & Brothers.
A SUMMER EVENING, JULY 14, 1894.

THE BUILDING OF THE "FRAM."

The first thing to be done was to build a ship strong enough to be wedged into the ice that drifted westward, which would stand all the shocks and strains of the ice-pack. This Nansen declared could be done. The most eminent British and American authorities declared it was impossible. Faith, however, laughs at impossibilities and declares it shall be done, and Nansen found in Mr. Colin Archer, an expatriated Scot settled at Bergen, a shipbuilder capable of carrying out his ideas. The *Fram* was laid down and specially built for the single purpose of surviving the grip of the winter ice and the drifting pack. She is 402 tons gross, 307 tons net. Her beam is about a third of her length, her sides were made as smooth as possible without projecting edges, the hull had a plump and rounded form; bow, stern and keel were all rounded off so that the ice could not get a grip of her anywhere; the keel was sunk in the planking so that barely three inches protruded, and its edges were rounded. The whole craft was thus able to slip like an eel out of the embraces of the ice. Special arrangements were made for hoisting the rudder and screw upon deck, but the rudder itself was placed so low down in the water as not to be visible.

A TOUGH NUT TO CRACK.

The frame timbers were ten and eleven inches thick, and were made out of choice Italian oak that had been seasoned for thirty years. The frames were built in two tiers, connected by bolts; over each joint flat iron bands were placed. The frames were about twenty-one inches wide, and the space between was filled with pitch and sawdust. The outside planking consisted of three layers, two of oak, three inches and four inches thick respectively, while the outside had an iron skin of green

* "Farthest North:" being the record of a voyage of exploration of the ship *Fram*, 1893-96, and of a fifteen months' sleigh journey by Dr. Nansen and Lieutenant Johansen, with an appendix by Otto Sverdrup, captain of the *Fram*. About one hundred and twenty full page and numerous text illustrations, sixteen colored plates in *fac simile* from Dr. Nansen's own sketches, etched portrait, photogravures and maps. Two vols., 8vo, pp. 1200. New York: Harper & Brothers. $10.

heart varying from six inches at the water-line to three inches at the bottom. Inside the frame timbers were lined with pitch-pine from four to eight inches thick. The *Fram*, therefore, had from twenty-four to twenty-eight inches of solid water-tight wood on each of her sides, and the inside was shored up in every possible way, so that the whole looked like a cobweb of balks, stanchions and braces. All these beams and cross-beams were so arranged as to distribute the force of the external pressure. All were connected together by strong knees and iron fastenings, so that the *Fram* became a nut too hard even for the cracking by the teeth of Polar ice. Possibly the ice might have been too much for her even then, but for her rounded shape, which caused her to slip in and out of the grasp of the ice-pack. The side of the hull was so rounded that a transverse section at the mid-ship frame reminds one forcibly of half a cocoanut cut in two.

HOW THEY KEPT THE COLD OUT.

Inside the ship everything was done to protect the crew from external cold. The ceilings, floors and walls of the saloon were covered with several thick coatings of non-conducting material, the sides of the ship were lined with tarred felt, then came a space with cork padding, next a deal paneling, then a thick layer of felt, next air-tight linoleum, and last of all an inner paneling. The skylight had three panes of glass one within the other, each of the companion-ways was fitted with four solid small doors consisting of several layers of wood with felt between them. She was fitted up with electric light, and they took with them sixteen tons of petroleum and twenty tons of common kerosene.

THE "FRAM" FELLOWS.

The crew consisted of twelve men besides Nansen, under the command of Captain Sverdrup, who had accompanied Nansen in his walk across Greenland. Nansen was overwhelmed with hundreds of applications from all parts of the world, but ultimately selected his crew entirely from Scandinavians. Eight of the thirteen of the crew were married, and they had families of more than twenty-two children, yet they all shipped to be away from home for five years.

THE START.

They sailed on June 25, 1893. Nansen was sea-sick when she started; and the *Fram*, although a tough boat for ice, was not built for swift sea-sailing. They cruised along the north of Siberia, through the Kara Sea, until they passed more than half the north coast of Siberia, then turning to the North they struck into the ice, to the north of the New Siberian Islands. They had rounded Cape Chelyuskin, the most northernmost point of the Old World, on September 10, 1893.

HOW THE ICE PACKS.

The following description of the packing of the ice round the *Fram* will be read with interest:

"The ice is pressing and packing round us with a noise like thunder. It is piling itself up into long walls and heaps high enough to reach a good way up the *Fram's* rigging; in fact, it is trying its very utmost to grind the *Fram* into powder. For when the packing begins in earnest, it seems as though there could be no spot on the earth's surface left unshaken. First you hear a sound like the thundering rumble of an earthquake far away on the great waste; then you hear it in several places, always coming nearer and nearer. The silent ice world re-echoes with thunders; Nature's giants are awakening to the battle. The ice cracks on every side of you, and begins to pile itself up; and all of a sudden you, too, find yourself in the midst of the struggle. There are howlings and thunderings round you; you feel the ice trembling, and hear it rumbling under your feet; there is no peace anywhere. In the semi-darkness you can see it piling and tossing itself up into high ridges nearer and nearer you—floes ten, twelve

DR. NANSEN AND HIS LITTLE DAUGHTER.

and fifteen feet thick, broken and flung on the top of each other as if they were featherweights. They are quite near you now, and you jump away to save your life. But the ice splits in front of you, a black gulf opens, and water streams up. You turn in another direction, but there through the dark you can just see a new ridge of moving ice-blocks coming toward you. All around there is thundering and roaring, as of some enormous waterfall, with explosions like cannon salvos. Still nearer you it comes. The floe you are standing on gets smaller and smaller; water pours over it; there can be no escape except by scrambling over the rolling ice-blocks to get to the other side of the pack. But now the disturbance begins to calm down. The noise passes on, and is lost by degrees in the distance. This is what goes on away there in the North month after month and year after year."

A DEMONSTRATION BY DRIFTING.

After once having been frozen in there was nothing to be done beyond allowing the current to carry them along. This it did slowly and steadily with occasional divagations, until at last, after the third summer spent in the Arctic seas, they cleared ice on August 13, 1896, and soon after arrived in Norway, without having lost a single one of their crew or having experienced any disaster to the ship.

They struck the ice and were frozen up near the eastern end of North Siberia: they came out three years afterward by Spitzbergen. The result, however, verified conclusively the theory which led Nansen to devise the

expedition. Everything lay in his idea of verifying the theory. After that idea was conceived there was nothing beyond equipping the ship in the manner best qualified to put the theory to the test. This was done. So the expedition really consisted of two things. First, the idea of the drift, and secondly the *Fram*, which, as the result shows, was constructed in the right way and adequately equipped with a competent crew to verify the working hypothesis on which Dr. Nansen started.

THE SLEDGE JOURNEY.

However useful the drifting of the *Fram* may have been from the point of scientific observation, it is singularly lacking in the hairbreadth escapes and dire privation which figure conspicuously in most narratives of Arctic exploration. What saved "Farthest North" from being regarded as little better than the story of a picnic in northern latitudes, is the sledge journey which was taken by Dr. Nansen and Johansen in the last year of the *Fram's* voyage.

OFF FOR THE NORTH POLE.

On March 13, 1895, Nansen and Johansen left the *Fram* with twenty-eight dogs, three sledges, and two kayaks or Eskimo boats for the purpose of journeying to the North Pole. That journey reminds us at every turn of the famous excursion across the inland ice of Greenland. It was a dire experience and a hard struggle. They toiled northward day after day, using their dogs to draw their sledges, but being perpetually harassed by the great hummocks or hills of ice over which it was necessary to crawl. The lumps of ice, packed together into ridges which were sometimes twenty feet high, crossed and recrossed their road in every direction. Sometimes they were not able to do more than seven or eight miles a day, occasionally they were able to cover twenty; but these were rare indeed. The ice would open up in long fissures of clear water which necessitated long detours. The "going" was very bad. When the sun came out in summer it thawed the surface of the water, and the "going" was very heavy; the dogs began to wear out; the ice became a veritable labyrinth, a network of irregular lines which crossed and recrossed each other as if they were the meshes of a net.

NO THOROUGHFARE.

It was their intention to travel fifty days northward, and to reach the Pole if possible; but to their infinite disgust they found that while they traveled and toiled northward, in reality they were making very little progress owing to the drifting of the ice southward. The story is one of monotonous labor under the most adverse circumstances—wretched snow, uneven ice, great lanes of water and villainous weather. The dogs began to wear out and were killed one after the other. At last, on April 6, the conviction grew upon him that it was absolutely no use trying to get any further; the ice grew worse and worse, there was nothing but rubble to travel over; there were lanes, ridges, and endless rough ice looking like an endless morain of ice-blocks, necessitating the continual lifting of the sledges in a fashion that was enough to tire out giants. On Monday, at latitude 86 degrees 13.6 N., longitude 95 degrees E., they, having reached the most northern point ever attained by any explorer determined to return, beginning their march homeward on April 9, 1895.

THE RETURN JOURNEY.

It was four hundred and fifty miles to the nearest land, and it took them from April 8 to the first week in August, when they succeeded in striking the most northerly islands which lay north of Franz Josef Land. All their dogs were used up, the last solitary survivor being shot before they took to their boats to cross the open water which divided them from the land. It was when they came to land and proceeded to establish their winter quarters that their chief adventures in the way of hunting began.

BEAR STORIES.

Johansen on one occasion was very nearly killed by a Polar bear which knocked him down and stood over him. But for the timely intervention of the dogs, Nansen would have had to continue his journey alone; but the bear, while still keeping watch over Johansen, had his attention diverted by the dogs until Nansen succeeded in snatching his rifle and firing a shot which at one and the same moment saved Johansen's life and terminated that of the bear. This incident is notable as being almost the only time when the much-dreaded Polar bear seems to have placed the adventurous explorers in any danger. They came snuffing and browsing round the little hut in which Johansen and Nansen found shelter during the hard winter just as if they were cows snuffing round a byre, but although they stole some blubber and more than once attempted to gain an entry into the hut, they never seem to have shown any serious fight, and were shot down for the most part with very little trouble. On one occasion they shot a she-bear which had made a heavy inroad upon their store of blubber; they skinned her and left her flesh outside for the night. In the morning they found her two cubs had eaten the stomach of their mother which was full of stolen blubber. Later on a savage gaunt he-bear came upon the scene and broke in the skulls of both the little bears in order not to be disturbed in his feast, and then gorged himself with blubber, only to meet his own fate in turn when his whereabouts was discovered.

IN WINTER QUARTERS.

Nansen's men had no books to read, for they do not seem to have copied their Lapp companions in Greenland and furnished themselves with either Bible or Testament or any reading matter at all, excepting a table of logarithms and a nautical almanac. The soot from the burning blubber coated them as black as sweeps; but so long as they had sufficient to eat and drink they bore their privations with stoical composure. The foxes worried them a good deal for they thieved everything, even including a ball of twine and a thermometer.

THE NORTHERN LIGHTS.

The aurora borealis is one of the few things in the Arctic regions which it is worth going there to see. The following is Nansen's description of one of the most brilliant displays which he witnessed during the journey:

"Nothing more wonderfully beautiful can exist than the Arctic night. It is dreamland, painted in the imagination's most delicate tints; it is color etherealized One shade melts into the other, so that you cannot tell where one ends and the other begins, and yet they are all there. No forms—it is all faint, dreamy color music, a far-away long-drawn-out melody on muted strings. Is not all life's beauty high and delicate, pure like this night? Give it brighter colors and it is no longer so beautiful. The sky is like an enormous cupola, blue at the zenith, shading down into green and then into lilac and violet at the edges. Over the ice-fields there are cold

violet-blue shadows, with lighter pink tints where a ridge here and there catches the last reflection of the vanished day. Up in the blue of the cupola shine the stars, speaking peace, as they always do, those unchanging friends. In the south stands a large red-yellow moon, encircled by a yellow ring and light golden clouds floating on the blue background. Presently the aurora borealis shakes over the vault of heaven its veil of glittering silver—changing now to yellow, now to green, now to red. It spreads, it contracts again, in restless change; next it breaks into waving, many-folded bands of shining silver, over which shoot billows of glittering rays, and then the glory vanishes. Presently it shimmers in tongues of flame over the very zenith ; and then again it shoots a bright ray right up from the horizon, until the whole melts away in the moonlight, and it is as though one heard the sigh of a departing spirit. Here and there are left a few waving streamers of light, vague as a foreboding—they are the dust from the aurora's glittering cloak. But now it is growing again ; new lightnings shoot up ; and the endless game begins afresh. And all the time this utter stillness, impressive as the symphony of infinitude. I have never been able to grasp the fact that this earth will some day be spent and desolate and empty. To what end, in that case, all this beauty, with not a creature to rejoice in it? Now I begin to divine it. This is the coming earth—here are beauty and death. But to what purpose? Ah, what is the purpose of all these spheres? Read the answer if you can in the starry blue firmament."

HOME AGAIN.

After they had reached land and went into winter quarters they had comparatively little to do after they had built their hut and slaughtered sufficient walruses, seal and bears to provide them with oil, food and fuel. In this hut they remained from August, 1895, until nearly midsummer, 1896, when they met the Jackson-Harmsworth expedition, and discovered to their great amazement that the party had wintered waiting for them within one hundred miles of the place where they had erected their winter hut. After that, all was smooth sailing, and Nansen and Johansen returned by steamer, making a very quick passage, only to arrive within a very few days ahead of the *Fram*, which, after she had been quitted by Nansen, had gone on drifting steadily along her own appointed course until she reached the place from whence she was able to gain the open sea near Spitzbergen.

WHAT NANSEN HAS DONE.

On the scientific value of the discoveries made by these brave explorers there is not much need to dwell. Reduced to their simple elements, what Nansen did may be summarized as follows :

1. Although he failed to reach the North Pole, he got 200 hundred miles further to the north than any one has ever done before.

2. He has proved that there is a steady current that can be relied upon for transport purposes, by which the ice-floes which are frozen and packed together at the east end of Siberia are passed along to the north of Asia and Europe until they reach the eastern coast of Greenland. It is not likely to be of any use for purposes of commerce, although it is not inconceivable that if a vast deposit of valuable ore were discovered in the New Siberian islands it could be brought out into the outer world quicker by shipping it on board transport vessels which could be put on the rail, so to speak, in the drift pack-ice. After two or three years it would emerge safe and sound at the other end.

DR. NANSEN AND HIS WIFE ON SKI.

3. Nansen has finally exploded one of the favorite delusions of Arctic authorities. They believed that the Arctic ocean was very shallow and extremely cold throughout. Nansen has proved by soundings taken from time to time during the whole of the course of the *Fram's* drifting, that the Arctic sea contains the respectable depth of two thousand odd fathoms, and that the temperature of the lower water is much warmer than any one had any idea of.

As to the rest of his discoveries, of the evidence which he has afforded of the conditions of vegetable and animal life in these extreme northern latitudes, all that need be said is that those who know the value of such things are most enthusiastic concerning the result of Dr. Nansen's labors.

Perhaps the chief value of Nansen's narrative lies in the evidence which it affords of the capacity of the human being to overcome the greatest difficulties, to accommodate itself to the most extreme privations, and to extract health and happiness from regions that have hitherto been given over to desolation and death. And it also shows the power of leadership and the valor of man.

One word more as to "Farthest North." These two copious volumes, in addition to their other merits, are supplied with an admirable and elaborate index, which, unlike most indexes, is printed in clear large type and occupies no fewer than thirty pages.

II. OTHER RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

The English Constitution: A Commentary on Its Nature and Growth. By Jesse Macy, M.A. Octavo, pp. 557. New York: The Macmillan Co. $2.

Few writers have done more in recent years to promote a rational study of our own government than has Professor Macy, and the secret of his success in this direction may be found in his comprehension of the essential nature of certain fundamental Anglo-Saxon institutions and of the development of those institutions in American history. The revolution in our methods of instruction in the subject of "civil government," which was largely brought about by the little text-book called "Our Government," can only be explained as a return to first principles, rediscovered by such clear headed American students and writers as the author of that treatise. This continued effort to lead American students to understand the unity of English and American constitutional history has fitted Professor Macy in a peculiar way to interpret for Americans the nature and growth of the English constitution itself. No one knows better than he the limitations of the American student, and probably it is well within bounds to say that no American perceives more accurately the essential features of modern English government which it is important that the American student should understand. Professor Macy begins his book with a comparison of the English and American constitutions, and the American point of view is evident throughout the work. It seems to us that this should make the volume doubly interesting to English readers. Such an interpretation as this American scholar has given of the English form of government has a value to Englishmen not unlike the unique value to Americans of Mr. Bryce's unequaled interpretation of our own institutions from the English point of view. Professor Macy has indeed long enjoyed the close friendship of Mr. Bryce, who acknowledges Mr. Macy's assistance in the preface to the "American Commonwealth." Mr. Macy was recently selected by Mr. Bryce as the American best qualified to assist in the condensation and revision of the "American Commonwealth," for the purposes of a one-volume text-book, this task having within a few months been completed. Mr. Bryce's "American Commonwealth," as condensed by him with Mr. Macy's assistance, makes a volume of about the same size as Mr. Macy's "English Constitution," and the two books taken together constitute, so far as we are aware, the best attainable presentation of the actual governmental systems now in operation in the two great English-speaking countries.

PROF. JESSE MACY.

Southern Statesmen of the Old Régime. By William P. Trent, M.A. 12mo, pp. 308. Boston: T. Y. Crowell & Co. $2.

Washington, Jefferson, Randolph, Calhoun, Stephens, Toombs and Jefferson Davis are the seven statesmen whom Professor Trent has chosen as types to represent past political conditions in the South. That these are typical figures in the South's past, few would deny; others, it may be said, should have been added to the group, to fill the representation of the various phases of the political life which flourished for three generations below Mason and Dixon's line; but these seven were assuredly pre-eminent. Their thought, early and late, dominated the political philosophy of their section, and their practical leadership, in the long run, made history. We are glad to have this survey of the statesmanship of the old South from the point of view of one who represents so truly the best aspirations and purposes of the young men of the new South. It is a book that was worth the writing, and few men were so well fitted as Professor Trent to write it. It matters not how well-disposed toward the task the writer of Northern birth may be, he can never quite understand the environment of the *ante-bellum* Southern statesman, which accounts so largely for many of his errors. Professor Trent has not overlooked these errors, neither has he neglected the causes to which many of them are traceable. He has written candidly, fairly and fully of tendencies and events in our common history which North and South should now be able to review together with mutual tolerance, at least, if not with complete agreement. Americans, north and south, should welcome this Southerner's tribute to the great Southerners of former days; indeed, the genuineness of the author's "Americanism" can hardly be questioned when he dedicates his book to so sturdy and whole-souled an American as Theodore Roosevelt.

The Life of Nelson, the Embodiment of the Sea Power of Great Britain. By Captain A. T. Mahan, D.C.L., LL.D., U. S. Navy. Two vols., octavo, pp. 480, 447. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $8.

Captain Mahan's chief aim in the preparation of this important biography of Nelson is thus defined in his preface: "Not to mention the attractiveness of the theme in itself, it is essential to the completeness and rounding off of the author's discussion of the influence of sea power that he presents a study, from his point of view, of the one man who, in himself, summed up and embodied the greatness of the possibilities which sea power comprehends, the man for whom genius and opportunity worked together, to make him the personification of the navy of Great Britain, the dominant factor in the periods hitherto treated." Thus the "Life of Nelson" takes its place in the brilliant series upon "Sea Power" with which the American naval captain has electrified the world. It is truly a magnificent achievement in itself, and quite worthy of its author. So many portraits of Nelson are in existence that the publishers must have labored under an embarrassment of riches in selecting those which serve to illustrate these volumes. Five admirable photogravures are used, together with many portraits of Nelson's associates, intimates and family, and numerous maps and plans. The publishers have spared no pains to give this work an appropriate dress.

British India. By R. W. Frazer, LL.B. 12mo, pp. 417. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

The new volume in the "Story of the Nations" series is devoted to a subject which just now is especially prominent in the English speaking world. The famine and the plague have lately drawn increased attention from the United States to India, and this volume, which describes in detail the whole system of British government in India, cannot fail to interest American readers. The writer begins with an account of the earliest East Indian commerce, and describes the rise of the great East India Company, the futile efforts of France to establish an Indian Empire, the work and fame of Clive and Hastings, the final establishment of British supremacy, the great mutiny, and the years of progress since. Much information is given about the various famines of past years. Like the other volumes in the series, "The Story of British India" is well illustrated.

History of Ancient Peoples. By Willis Boughton, A.M. 12mo, pp. 575. New York : G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.

In this "History of Ancient Peoples," Professor Boughton has endeavored to bring together in a single volume the most important new materials relating to the history of the different nations of antiquity. When it is recalled how much information has resulted from the deciphering of inscriptions and the exploration of buried sites within the past twenty years, it will be evident that such a volume as this has a well marked scope and meets an actual demand. The work is based on a thorough consultation of the best and most recent authorities. It is illustrated largely from cuts which appear in different volumes of the "Story of the Nations" series.

The Mycenæan Age : A Study of the Monuments and Culture of Pre-Homeric Greece. By Dr. Chrestos Tsountas and J. Irving Manatt, Ph D. Octavo, pp. 448. Boston : Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $6.

This beautiful volume, with its wealth of illustrations, is a most delightful contribution to our knowledge of ancient art and life. Its sub-title well expresses its scope, for the book is indeed "a study of the monuments and culture of pre-Homeric Greece." Professor Manatt, the brilliant scholar, educator and publicist, who holds the chair of Greek Literature and History in Brown University, besides having many other special qualifications for his task, spent the four years of the Harrison administration in Greece as our United States consul at Athens. In its breadth of interpretation and in its delightful literary quality this book is Professor Manatt's. In much of its archæological detail it is the work of his collaborater Dr. Chrestos Tsountas, who has spent more than ten years in directing the work of excavation at Mycenæ since Dr. Schliemann opened up that wondrous field of exploration. This work is much broader in its scope than the more strictly archæological reports that Dr. Tsountas has made, and it embodies for the general reader to some extent the results of the most recent work of all the great explorers in the field of Greek archæology, including the work of Dr. Wilhelm Dörpfeld. Dr. Dörpfeld, by the way, contributes to this volume a most instructive introductory chapter. Professor Manatt, it is rumored, is likely to be Mr. McKinley's choice for United States Minister to Greece. The American world of scholarship and letters should join in supporting so admirable a selection ; for Professor Manatt understands the politics and diplomacy of to-day quite as well as he grasps the art and politics of ancient Greece. He speaks the modern Greek with fluency, and his knowledge of the plucky little kingdom over which King George reigns was well shown by his article on "The Living Greek," contributed to the REVIEW OF REVIEWS for April, 1895.

Greek Art on Greek Soil. By James M. Hoppin. 12mo, pp. 254. Boston : Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.

Professor Hoppin has made a noteworthy effort to study the development of Hellenic art in reference to its environment, and to present the results of this study in an interesting and attractive form. His book contains so much instructive material on the conditions of modern Greek life in its various phases, apart from its narrower theme, that the title hardly does it justice. We commend it to all who care to read an appreciative estimate of the Hellenic people. The first two chapters, devoted to "The Land of Greece," are especially important to an understanding not only of Greek art, but of Greek politics and social life at the present day.

Pickle the Spy ; or, the Incognito of Prince Charles. By Andrew Lang. Octavo, pp. 357. New York : Longmans, Green & Co. $5.

Charles Edward Stuart, the pretender to the British crown who rallied his forces in Scotland about the middle of the eighteenth century, while his father, the so-called James III., was still living, has always been more or less of a mystery to historians of the Jacobite uprisings. Mr. Andrew Lang, by exploiting certain unpublished manuscripts in the British Museum, has been enabled to add very materially to the world's stock of knowledge concerning this claimant to royal honors, and also to unfold something of the life history of a still more elusive character, the spy who sold the prince's secrets to the government at London. Mr. Lang has made a valuable contribution to English history, as well as to literature.

Life of Cardinal Manning, with a Critical Examination of E. S. Purcell's Mistakes. By Francis de Pressensé. Translated by Francis T. Furey, A.M. 12mo, pp. 214. Philadelphia : John Jos. McVey.

A translation has now appeared of the much discussed "refutation" of Purcell's "Life of Cardinal Manning," made by Francis de Pressensé. This little book, as we have already noted in the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, has attracted much attention in England. M. de Pressensé is himself a French Protestant. This fact makes his work the more interesting, both to Catholic and Protestant readers. Nearly a third of the volume is devoted to an account of Manning's life as a Protestant. All who have read what Mr. Stead has described as "Mr. Purcell's Attempt on the Life of Cardinal Manning" should acquaint themselves with the criticisms offered by M. de Pressensé.

SOCIOLOGY.

The Liquor Problem in its Legislative Aspects. By Frederic H. Wines and John Koren. 12mo, pp. 342. Boston : Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

This volume contains the first report of an inquiry begun in 1894 under the direction of Charles W. Eliot, Seth Low and James C. Carter, a sub-committee of the Committee of Fifty to investigate the liquor problem in its legislative aspects. Three other sub-committees are at work on the physiological, ethical, and economic aspects of the problem, respectively. The most important types of American liquor legislation have been studied in the states of Maine, Iowa, South Carolina, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Missouri. Messrs. Wines and Koven prosecuted their researches in these states with great diligence and intelligence, and the result is an important and scholarly contribution to our knowledge of a subject that has often been obscured by clouds of partisanship and bigotry.

Inebriety : Its Source, Prevention and Cure. By Charles Follen Palmer. 12mo, pp. 109. New York : Fleming H. Revell Co. 50 cents.

This is a helpful little work, based on a scientific study of the nervous conditions of inebriety. The author considers drunkenness as a disease, but never disregards in his treatise the moral delinquency involved.

The Non-Heredity of Inebriety. By Leslie E. Keeley, M.D. 12mo, pp. 359. Chicago : S. C. Griggs & Co. $1.50.

This book is chiefly an elaboration of the author's peculiar view that inebriety is a curable disease which is not hereditary. Whatever usefulness the work may have will result from its forcible advocacy of sanitary improvement as a rational basis of efforts for the prevention of drunkenness.

Domestic Service. By Lucy Maynard Salmon. 12mo, pp. 331. New York : The Macmillan Co. $2.

Miss Salmon's very thorough review of the facts in the situation affords for the first time an adequate basis for a profitable discussion of the various problems connected with domestic service in this country. The search for these facts was begun in 1889, when schedules of questions were prepared for both employers and employees and sent out over the country through graduates of Vassar College. The answers given to these questions were very interesting, and provide data for an intelligent study of domestic service in its economic, social, and ethical phases. Miss Salmon has sifted the essential from the unessential in the mass of information thus obtained, and with these materials as the basis has developed a treatise of unique value.

Rich and Poor. By Mrs. Bernard Bosanquet. 12mo, pp. 216. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50.

Mrs. Bosanquet divides her discussion into two parts; the first descriptive of the present situation of the poorer classes in England, the second giving helpful suggestions to those who are endeavoring to bridge the chasm between rich and poor, and especially to those engaged in what is technically known as charity organization work. In her account of the governmental institutions under which this work has to be carried on in England American readers will naturally find comparatively little of suggestion, but the principles of poor relief and of charity work in general are, to a great extent, applicable to other than English communities. The discussion of these questions is stimulating, and the whole treatise serves a most useful purpose.

A Bibliography of Municipal Administration and City Conditions. By Robert C. Brooks. Paper, 12mo, pp. 233. New York: Reform Club, 52 William street. 50 cents.

The Reform Club of New York has of late determined to give as much energy to the problems of municipal reform as in times past it has given to tariff reform, monetary reform, civil service reform and ballot reform. Certainly the club has performed a notable service in publishing a municipal bibliography that is by far the most complete, so far as we are aware, that any one has ever compiled. It is the work of Mr. Robert C. Brooks. This compilation appears as Vol. 1, No. 1 in a series of publications under the general title "Municipal Affairs" that the Reform Club promises to issue four times a year.

RELIGION.

What all the World's a Seeking; or, The Vital Law of True Life, True Greatness, Power and Happiness. By Ralph Waldo Trine. 12mo, pp. 192. Boston: George H. Ellis. $1.25.

Mr. Trine's little book is a most wholesome and uplifting contribution to the literature that makes for conduct. What is wanting in our day is not so much the knowledge of duty as the education and inspiration of will power. This little book can be commended to all men and women; but most of all it is to be recommended as the word of one young man to the young men of the United States in our own day. It suggests Mr. Drummond's books, but it is less an attempt at a scientific or philosophical exposition of the law of spiritual life than a direct personal appeal. It does not address itself to the intellect so much as to the conscience, and its purpose is distinctly practical. It is most fascinatingly written, and deserves the remarkable success it has achieved.

Christ's Temptation and Ours. By the Rt. Rev. A. C. A. Hall, D.D. 16mo, pp. 174. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.

The six Baldwin lectures at the University of Michigan for 1896 were delivered by Bishop Hall of Vermont. They were devoted to the general subject of temptation, human and divine, and are published in accordance with the terms of the trust. The lecturer's point of view and expository skill are known to so wide a circle of readers, especially within the Protestant Episcopal Church, from previous publications, that comment on the present little volume would be quite superfluous.

Immortality and the New Theodicy. By George A. Gordon. 16mo, pp. 130. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.

This is an interesting and acutely-reasoned argument for immortality first presented in the form of one of the Ingersoll lectures at Harvard University. Dr. Gordon had already become widely known as a profound student of this subject, through his book on "The Witness to Immortality in Literature, Philosophy and Life," published four years ago. The Ingersoll Lectureship makes provision for the delivery of one lecture each year at Harvard on "The Immortality of Man." Dr. Gordon, as the title of his essay indicates, considers the question in its relations to the moral government of the universe.

The Larger Life: Sermons and an Essay. By Rev. Edgar Gardner Murphy. With an Introduction by the Bishop Coadjutor of Southern Ohio. 12mo, pp. 238. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.

The sermons contained in this volume are chiefly devoted to a plain and direct exposition of the essential truths of practical religion. The essay on "'The New Religion' and the Modern Mind" is a discussion of the philosophy embodied in Mrs. Humphry Ward's novels.

"For Christ's Crown," and Other Sermons. By David James Burrell, D.D. 12mo, pp. 370. New York: Wilbur B. Ketcham. $1.50.

Another volume of sermons by the popular pastor of the Collegiate Church, New York City. The topics are well timed—"The Unspeakable Turk," "The Ascent of Man," "The Conspiracy Against the Liquor Traffic," "Tom Brown of Rugby; or, Manly Christianity," "The Sunday Newspaper," "Orthodoxy," etc.

EDUCATION AND TEXT-BOOKS.

Die Deutsche Sprache: German Poems. By Joseph K. Egger. 12mo, pp. 108. Denver: Published by the Author.

This is a little book by a Colorado educator, published in Denver, which undertakes to teach the German language in simple, practical lessons based upon a method quite in harmony with that of Dr. Gouin, whose "Art of Teaching and Studying Languages" is well known to readers of this magazine. We heartily commend Professor Egger's modest but useful little work.

Essays Educational. By Brother Azarias. With Preface by His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons. 12mo, pp. 283. Chicago: D. H. McBride & Co. $1.50.

A helpful contribution to the history of education, especially valuable for the light which it throws on the activities of the Church of Rome in the field of pedagogics. The lectures which make up the volume were originally delivered at the Catholic Summer School on Lake Champlain.

Why we Punctuate; or, Reason *vs.* Rule in the Use of Marks. By a Journalist. 12mo, pp. 160. Minneapolis, Minn.: The Lancet Publishing Company. $1.

This little book comes to us from Minneapolis, and its author is a Minneapolis journalist. Special books about punctuation have hitherto been non-existent except for one which is out of print. In certain school treatises on rhetoric some space has been devoted to the subject of punctuation. This little book has unquestionably a mission, and it seems to us that the author has performed his task with exceptional intelligence. We observe that he derives his illustrative passages very largely from the pages of the *Atlantic Monthly*, in which he shows a most excellent judgment, for it has been our observation that the *Atlantic Monthly* for years past has been the best and most consistent American exponent of correct usage in all such matters. This book may be said to represent the best American usage of our day, and is to be commended for use by proof-readers, and also for reference in educational institutions.

Cadet Life at West Point. By Lieut. Hugh T. Reed, U. S. A. 12mo, pp. 256. Chicago: Published by the Author.

Lieutentant Reed's book is just the thing needed to put the intending cadet on the track of the information he most wants and finds most difficult to get from official sources. It is written in a pleasing style and well illustrated.

SCIENCE.

Essays by George John Romanes, M.A. Edited by C. Lloyd Morgan. 12mo, pp. 253. New York : Longmans, Green & Co. $1.75.

The many admirers of the late Professor Romanes will be glad to have this collection of his briefer scientific essays, which appeared at different times during the years 1884-91 in such periodicals as the *Nineteenth Century*, the *North American Review*, the *Contemporary*, and the *Forum*.

Glaciers of North America. A Reading Lesson for Students of Geography and Geology. By Israel C. Russell. Octavo, pp. 220. Boston : Ginn & Co. $1.90.

It has only recently been learned that North America offers better conditions for the study of glaciers, both active and extinct, than any other continent. Geologists say that North America furnishes examples of all the leading types of glaciers to be found in the Alps or elsewhere in Europe. A few American geologists have lately been exploring portions of Alaska and adjacent parts of Canada, and have discovered some forms of glaciers not represented anywhere, so far as known, on the Eastern Hemisphere. Professor Russell's illustrated monograph is intended as a reading lesson for students of geography and geology, but it contains much material of great interest to the general reader. All who care to know more about their own country and its physical growth will find much food for thought in Professor Russell's excellent treatise.

Elementary Geology. By Ralph S. Tarr. 12mo, pp. 529. New York : The Macmillan Co. $1.40.

This book devotes far more attention to the dynamic side of geology than is customary in elementary treatises. The treatment of stratigraphic geology is correspondingly brief. Professor Tarr's reason for this innovation is that an adequate exposition of the stratigraphic aspects of the subject involves too voluminous a statement of facts for a textbook to be used in secondary schools. Dynamic geology, on the other hand, does not require a knowledge of so great a body of fact, and this phase of the science can be more readily illustrated from ordinary observation and experience. The present volume also serves as an adjunct of the author's "Elementary Physical Geography."

The Plant Lore and Garden Craft of Shakespeare. By Henry N. Ellacombe, M.A. 12mo, pp. 399. New York : Edward Arnold.

This new edition of a book which has heretofore been little known in America is fully illustrated, not only with botanical cuts, but with interesting scenes from Stratford-on-Avon as well. The author has attempted to describe each of the plants mentioned by Shakespeare, and to compile a complete and convenient reference volume on the subject.

ESSAYS, BELLES LETTRES AND POETRY.

Book and Heart. Essays on Literature and Life. By Thomas Wentworth Higginson. 12mo, pp. 241. New York : Harper & Brothers. $1.50

That the race of American essay writers, despite the loss of Lowell, Emerson, and Curtis, is not yet extinct, has been abundantly demonstrated by the Messrs. Harper, whose series of "American Essayists" and "Contemporary Essayists" have been remarkably successful. Mr. Charles Dudley Warner, Mr. Howells, and Mr. Brander Matthews have already contributed to the latter series as well as to the former, and now the publishers present us with a new volume of Colonel Higginson's delightful papers. The keynote of the "Contemporary Essayists" was struck by Mr. Warner in the opening volume. The writers discuss, for the most part, the relations of literature to life. They approach this theme from various view-points, and they treat it in a way that interests even the cursory reader. Thirty-five of Colonel Higginson's brief papers are included in the present volume, and while their general trend suggests no new departure in either thought or expression, there is a freshness in the utterance and an individuality in the style which those who have followed the writer's work for years past well know and appreciate. Mr. Warner and Mr. Higginson are much alike in sympathies and culture, and yet each has a message of his own which he voices in his own way.

The Works of Lord Byron. Edited by William Ernest Henley. Letters, 1804-1813. 12mo, pp. 490. New York : The Macmillan Co. $1.75.

This new edition of Byron's prose works, the editor states, will be divided into (1) Letters ; (2) Journals and Memoranda, and (3) Miscellanies. The first volume contains, in addition to the poet's earlier letters, much important material in the form of notes. The editor has wisely endeavored to convey through these a definite notion of the times in which Byron lived, on the theory that "to know something of Byron, one should know something of the aims and lives and personalities of contemporary men and women, with something of the social and political conditions which made him and his triumph possible."

Lyrics of Lowly Life. By Paul Laurence Dunbar. 12mo, pp. 228. New York : Dodd, Mead & Co. $1 25.

One of the most popular books of verse this season has been the little volume entitled "Lyrics of Lowly Life," by Paul Laurence Dunbar. The author's portrait and the introduction to the volume furnished by Mr. W. D. Howells partly explain the significance of this little book. Mr. Howells states that Dunbar's father and mother were slaves,

PAUL LAURENCE DUNBAR.

and that he himself was an elevator boy. These facts, however, Mr. Howells says, have not modified his judgment of Dunbar's literary art, but he feels moved to say that Dunbar has made the strongest claim for the negro in English literature that the negro has yet made. After dipping into some of his stanzas, most readers, we think, will agree with Mr. Howells in the opinion that Dunbar "has produced something that, however we may critically disagree about it, we cannot well refuse to enjoy ; in more than one piece he has produced a work of art."

A Year of Shame. By William Watson. With an introduction by the Bishop of Hereford. 16mo, pp. 75. New York: John Lane. $1.

Many of the impassioned poems which have been collected in this little volume had already reached the American public through the newspaper press. England's attitude toward the Armenian trouble is the general theme of the poems. Mr. Watson is an intense sympathizer with the Armenians, and his denunciations of Lord Salisbury's policy are pointed and vigorous in the extreme.

National Epics. By Kate Milner Rabb. 12mo, pp. 398. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.50.

This is an excellent guide to a knowledge and appreciation of the world's great epic poems. The Hindu, Greek, Roman, Finnish, Saxon, German, French, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, English and Persian epics of distinctively national importance are all represented. In each case the story of the poem is briefly told, and this is followed by translations of extracts. There are also bibliographical and critical notes. The compiler has performed a useful service in making accessible in the compass of a single volume so much material for the study of these noble poems.

The March to the Sea: A Poem. By S. H. M. Byers. 12mo, pp. 149. Boston: The Arena Company. $1.25; paper, 50 cents.

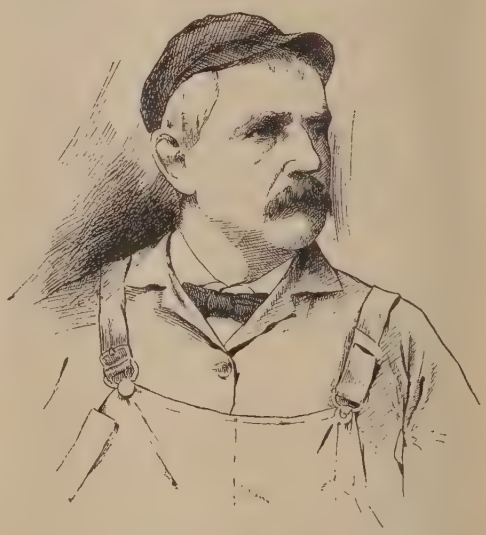
One of the lyric poems of the war time was Major S. H. M. Byers' song entitled "Sherman's March to the Sea." It was in fact this song, sung by thousands of Sherman's soldiers, which has given name to the military exploit which it glorifies. That campaign of Sherman's would have found some name, but it was Major Byers who called it "The March to the Sea." It had the true martial and lyric ring, and deserves its fame. Major Byers wrote it in the midst of the campaign, and his own adventures at that time are highly interesting. He has now given us a long narrative poem, most skillfully constructed, with interludes of song and ballad, covering the whole movement of General Sherman's army, while by virtue of the songs interspersed giving us variety and wide metrical range. The original war song is inserted in this longer poem as one of the lyrical interludes. Thus while the volume as a whole has unity, it avoids monotony. Major Byers has made a genuine contribution to our poetical literature of the civil war. The little volume deserves the wide popularity it is sure to have in many thousands of American homes. Major Byers is an Iowa writer who holds a high rank among Western men of letters, and has served the country well as a consul-general in Switerland.

MR. S. H. M. BYERS

FICTION.

On Many Seas: The Life and Exploits of a Yankee Sailor. By Frederick Benton Williams. Edited by William Stone Booth. 12mo, pp. 417. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

Mr. Herbert E. Hamblen, the real author of the book whose title page bears the name of Frederick Benton Williams, has achieved a remarkable success within a very few months. The book entitled "On Many Seas" was edited by a friend of the author, Mr. William Stone Booth, who explains, however, in a prefatory note, that his task as editor was confined to cutting out a few portions of Mr. Hamblen's manuscript which would have taken up too much space in print. The book from beginning to end is the work of Mr. Hamblen, who is now an engineer in one of the New York



MR. HERBERT E. HAMBLEN.

City departments, and had never before prepared a work for the press. His book relates the experience of an American sailor, and is characterized by intense realism as well as by an exceptionally direct and vigorous style. The author seems to have set out with the intention of telling the whole story of his sailor life, without attempt at gloss or extenuation of doings which, judged by the highest standards of our modern civilization, were morally unjustifiable. It is the plain tale of a man whose conduct neither rose above nor fell below the requirements of his surroundings. Mr. Hamblen's point of view throughout the work is that of the man who depends on a common sailor's career for his livelihood, and this gives his account a value quite distinct from that of the chance observer who has seen forecastle life perhaps for only a brief period, without becoming really a part of it. Naturally, the author makes no pretensions to literary skill, and no small part of the attractiveness of the book is due to the utter absence of any evident striving for literary effect, or any effort to accomplish the end in view by "fine writing." The popularity of the work is one more assurance of the esteem in which the book-reading public still holds the two old-fashioned qualities of downright truthfulness and simplicity.

Phroso: A Romance. By Anthony Hope. 12mo, pp. 306. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.75.

Mr. Anthony Hope's new book "Phroso" lacks none of the elements of romantic interest which made the "Prisoner of Zenda" so popular. It is a good story well told, which holds the reader's attention from beginning to end. The delineation of the character of the Turkish pasha is wonderfully true to life, and may enable some readers to gain a conception of the reason which makes Turkish diplomacy so difficult to cope with. The scene of the story is a small island sixty miles from Rhodes, which is inhabited by a very turbulent population. Napalia is a mere speck in the ocean,

but nevertheless the islanders are immensely proud of it. The story reveals not a little of the spirit of revolt against the power of the Sultan which has animated the struggle of the Cretans, and has made their cause the cause of the Greeks everywhere.

On the Face of the Waters. A Tale of the Mutiny. By Flora Annie Steel. 12mo, pp. 483. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

However one may criticise certain obscurities and difficulties in Mrs. Steel's literary style, there can be no question about the remarkable character of this book as an interpretation of the causes which led to the great Sepoy mutiny of 1857. The history of the struggle from the standpoint of its centre at Delhi has, perhaps, never before been so graphically and so accurately presented as in this volume. Mrs. Steel informs us in the preface that she has not allowed the exigencies of novel writing to interfere with the scrupulously truthful presentation of the facts of history. Perhaps if Mrs. Steel had given us two books, one a history as such, and the other a novel based upon history, the results would have been better. Nevertheless, the book is one of permanent importance.

The Forge in the Forest. By Charles G. D. Roberts. 12mo, pp. 311. Boston: Lamson, Wolffe & Co. $1.50.

A recent addition to the rapidly growing list of Canadian historical novels is Professor Roberts' tale of "The Forge in the Forest," an Acadian romance. The scene of the story is identical with that of Longfellow's "Evangeline;" the time is a few years previous to the banishment which that poem describes. The French Acadians still possess the land, but in the struggle with the English they are steadily losing ground. The entire story is the supposed "Narrative of the Acadian Ranger, Jean de Mer, Seigneur de Briart; and how he crossed the Black Abbé; and of his Adventures in a Strange Fellowship." The author's style is a constant reminder of Fenimore Cooper at his best; as regards subject matter the comparison is equally valid.

"Quo Vadis:" A Narrative of the Time of Nero. By Henryk Sienkiewicz. Translated from the Polish by Jeremiah Curtin. 12mo, pp. 541. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $2.

The high standard in historical fiction set by Ebers in his fascinating series of novels has been reached, if not surpassed, by the Polish writer, Sienkiewicz, in "Quo Vadis"—a work which has attracted an unusual degree of attention in the few months that have intervened since our first announcement of it at the time of publication. "Quo Vadis" is a tale of the devotion of the Christians at Rome in the days of the Emperor Nero. It is a strikingly vivid and brilliant picture of decadent Rome; the grossness and hideousness of Nero's court are revealed by suggestion rather than by detailed description, but in sharp contrast are the noble virtues of the humble Christians who lived and died for the triumph of the faith in those degenerate times, while the hero of the story is a Roman who typifies the best surviving qualities of his race, and in spite of the complexities in his character commands the reader's sympathy and affection.

Marm Lisa. By Kate Douglas Wiggin. 16mo, pp. 199. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.

One of Mrs. Riggs' most popular stories. Few writers could have equaled her description of the gropings of a child's clouded intellect in the path of light. It is a pathetic little tale, and like all of Mrs. Riggs' books it has a serious purpose, which the writer's art makes no conscious effort to conceal.

The Orcutt Girls: or, One Term at the Academy. By Charlotte M. Vaile. 12mo, pp. 316. Boston: W. A. Wilde & Co. $1.50.

This admirable story for girls is, we believe, from the pen of a prominent Denver lady. It appeals to the same audience that has welcomed Mrs. Barr's books and those of other women writers who have dealt with practical life from the religious standpoint.

Barker's Luck, and Other Stories. By Bret Harte. 16mo, pp. 265. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

Another volume of Bret Harte's short stories, of which little need be said except that they exemplify all the well-known qualities which his earlier tales revealed, besides taking on a certain finish and grace of expression which in his first stories was found lacking. His preference in the choice of materials remains unchanged, and in depicting the characters and scenes of the mining camp his skill is at its best.

Lo-to-Kah. By Verner Z. Reed. 16mo, pp. 229. New York: Continental Publishing Company. $1.

The author has succeeded in imparting to this little series of Indian tales a bit of genuine aboriginal flavor. It is the lore of the Ute nation, which seems in most respects quite like that of other Western tribes. The stories will bear reading, and we have no doubt that the modest hope of the author that they may amuse those who care to read them will be more than fulfilled. They are really studies in folk-lore. The book is cleverly illustrated.

MISCELLANY.

With the Trade Winds: A Jaunt in Venezuela and the West Indies. By Ira Nelson Morris. 16mo, pp. 157. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

Barring occasional silliness—which may be forgiven when the writer's youth is considered—Mr. Morris' descriptions of those parts of Venezuela and of the West Indies which he saw in the course of his journeyings are entertaining and instructive in their way. There are numerous half-tone illustrations, including a view of Caracas, the capital of Venezuela, and a portrait of President Crespo.

The Bookman: An Illustrated Literary Journal. Vol. IV. September, 1896–February, 1897. Octavo, pp. 590. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

The bound volume of the *Bookman* for the half year inclusive of February forms a singularly attractive presentation and summing up of the literary life of the English-speaking world for the past season.

St. Nicholas Illustrated Magazine for Young Folks. Conducted by Mary Mapes Dodge. Vol. XXIII. Part I., Nov., 1895, to April, 1896; Part II., May, 1896, to October, 1896. New York: The Century Company. Each part, $2.

St. Nicholas can never be superseded as the American young folks' magazine *par excellence*. In illustration it is better than ever, and we cannot believe that its literary quality could be materially improved by any magazine writers that have yet appeared on this mundane sphere.

The Century Illustrated Magazine. Vol. LII. New Series, Vol. XXX. May, 1896, to October, 1896. Octavo, pp. 968. New York: The Century Company. $3.

The periodical appearance of bound volumes of our illustrated magazines reminds us not only of the flight of time, but also of the immense output of literary and artistic material of the highest excellence which is represented by even six months in the life of one of our standard monthlies. The last completed volume of the *Century* contains 90 full-page pictures, including frontispiece portraits of Harriet Beecher Stowe, Joseph Jefferson as "Dr. Pangloss," Napoleon at St. Helena, Hans von Bülow, and 300 other engravings, while the contributed stories and "serious" articles are up to the high average of the magazine in interest, variety and timeliness.

CONTENTS OF REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

LEADING ARTICLES IN THE APRIL MAGAZINES.

The Atlantic Monthly.—Boston. April.

Dominant Forces in Western Life. Frederick J. Turner.
Mark Twain as an Interpreter of American Character. C. M. Thompson.
The Nominating System. E. L. Godkin.
An Archer in the Cherokee Hills. Maurice Thompson.
"The Song o'Steam." Allo Bates.
Cheerful Yesterdays.—VI. Thomas Wentworth Higginson.
Mercury in the Light of Recent Discoveries. Percival Lowell.
A Century of Anglo-Saxon Expansion. George B. Adams.
Bryant's Permanent Contribution to Literature. H. D. Sedgwick, Jr.
Comment on Recent Books in American History.

The Century Magazine.—New York. April.

Old Georgetown—A Social Panorama. John W. Palmer.
Gen. Sherman's Opinion of Gen. Grant.
Campaigning with Grant. Gen. Horace Porter.
"Al' Heil !"—Wheeling in Tyrolean Valleys. Geo. Waring, Jr.
A New American Sculptor—George Grey Bernard. W. A. Coffin.
Newly-Discovered Portraits of Jeanne d'Arc.
New Conditions in Central Africa. E J. Glave.
Thackeray in Weimar. Walter Vulpius.
Gen. Grant's Most Famous Dispatch.
A Blue and Gray Friendship—Grant and Buckner. J R. Procter.
Holy Week in Jerusalem, 1896. R. W. Gilder.

The Chautauquan.—Meadville, Pa. April.

Paris the Magnificent. H. H. Ragan.
The Three Carnots. Dana C. Munro.
The Commercial Geography of Europe—II. Cyrus C. Adams.
Mirabeau Before the Revolution. A. M. Wheeler.
Cause of Increased Juvenile Criminality in France. A. Fouillée.
French Cooks and Cooking. Thomas B. Preston.
The Horseless Carriage. John Trowbridge.
King George I. of Greece. William E. Waters.
The Storm Centre of Europe. W. H. Withrow.
Mining Camps of the West. Sam Davis.

The Cosmopolitan.—Irvington, N. Y. April.

Modern Greece. Charles E. Lloyd.
A Royal Family.—Edition de Luxe. Eleanor Lewis.
College Fraternities. P. F. Piper.
Delaware's Abolition of the Whipping Post. Bianca A. Miller.
An Arab Fête in the Desert. Gertrude B. Tredick.
Women Speakers in England. Frederick Dolman.
Modern College Education. John Brisben Walker.

Godey's Magazine.—New York. April.

Common-Sense in Rose Culture. Eben E. Rexford.
The Daly Stock Company. Beaumont Fletcher.
The Development of the Reed-Organ. Rupert Hughes.
The Bicycle of the Year Ninety-Seven. Marmaduke Humphrey.
Woman's Work in Prison Reform. Emily E. Williamson.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.—New York. April.

The Canadian Girl and Her Brother. Cora S. Wheeler.
The California Indian on Canvas. Ninetta Eames.
Rutgers College. George H. Cowie.
The Life-Saving Service. Joanna R. Nicholls.
On the Mississippi to New Orleans. Mercia A. Keith.
An Old Mexican City. Edwardes Roberts.
Silk-Growing in India.

Harper's Magazine.—New York. April.

Washington and the French Craze of '93. J. B. McMaster.
Paleontological Progress of the Century. H. S. Williams.
From Home to Throne in Belgium. Clare de Graffenried.
The Awakening of a Nation.—III. Charles F. Lummis.
White Man's Africa.—VI. Poultney Bigelow.
Our Trade With South America. Lieut. Richard Mitchell.
The Green Color of Plants. D. T. MacDougall.

Ladies' Home Journal.—Philadelphia. April.

A Moravian Easter Dawn. Clifford Howard.
When Lafayette Rode into Philadelphia. Jean F. Hallowell
The Profession of Marriage. Ruth Ashmore.

Lippincott's Magazine.—Philadelphia. April.

Oyster-Planting and Oyster-Farming. Calvin D. Wilson.
Two Chinese Funerals. Beulah Cary-Gronlund.
Animal Cannoneers and Sharpshooters. James Weir, Jr.
Matrimonial Divinations. Alice M. Earle.
A Glimpse of Old Philadelphia. Emily P. Weaver.
Goethe in Practical Politics. F. P. Stearns.
Politics on the American Stage. J. H. Pence.
A Plea for Our Game. Fred. C. Mathews.
The Gentle Art of the Translator. Caroline W. Latimer.

McClure's Magazine.—New York. April.

A Century of Painting. Will H. Low.
Alexander Hamilton. Henry Cabot Lodge.
Life Portraits of Alexander Hamilton.
Grant's Life in Missouri. Hamlin Garland.
Some Unpublished Letters by Gen. Sherman. Ella F. Weller.

The Midland Monthly.—Des Moines. April.

On the Eastern Edge of the Andes. James H. Keeley.
Living Homes Under the Sea. Charles Frederick Holder.
The Valley Beautiful. H. A. Crafts.
Across Country in a Van.—III. Mary A. Scott.
Grant's Life in the West.—VII. Col. J. W. Emerson.
How to Relieve the Poor and Prevent Poverty. Ada K. Terrell.

New England Magazine.—Boston. April.

"The Vacant Chair." Herbert L. Jillson.
William Morris, The Artist. W. Henry Winslow.
The Friendship of John Adams and Thomas Jefferson. E. P. Powell.
The English Holland. Henry C. Shelley.
Spring, Birds of New England. William Everett Cram.
From Rutland to Marietta.
Bangor, Maine. Edward Mitchell Blanding.

Scribner's Magazine.—New York. April.

William Quiller Orchardson, R.A. Cosmo Monkhouse.
The Art of Travel: Ocean Crossings. Lewis M. Iddings.
London, as Seen by C. D. Gibson.—London Parks.
Odysseus and Trelawny. F. B. Sanborn.

THE OTHER AMERICAN AND ENGLISH PERIODICALS.

(From the latest numbers received.)

American Amateur Photographer.—New York. February.

Photographer and Artist, from a Briton's Point of View.
Copyright and Reproduction. Walter Sprange.
Measuring the Speed of Camera Shutters.

March.

Trimming and Framing. Martin L. Bertram.
Three-Color Transparencies. H. L. Cameron.
Fighting with Shadows. W. Trumbull.
Kite Photography. F. E. Colburn.

American Journal of Sociology.—Chicago. (Bi-monthly.) March.

A Day at Hull House. Dorothea Moore.
A Sketch of Socialistic Thought in England. Charles Zueblin.
Le Play Method of Social Observation.
Public Charity and Private Philanthropy in Germany.—II. Individual Telesis. Lester F. Ward.
Present Status of Sociology in Germany.—II. O. Thon.

American Monthly.—Washington. March.

An Age of Fable. Mabel W. Soule.
Washington in Foreign Ports. Kate F. Coe.
The Treaty of Peace at Paris. Mrs. C. J. Parker.
French Officers of the American Revolution. Effie L. Epler.

Annals of the American Academy.—Philadelphia. (Bi-monthly.) March.

In Memoriam: Francis Amasa Walker.
Concentration of Industry and Machinery in the United States. E. Levasseur.

Silver Free Coinage and Legal Tender Decisions. C. G. Tiedeman.
The Quantity Theory. W. A. Scott.
Political and Municipal Legislation in 1896. E. D. Durand.

Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.—New York. March.

The Racial Geography of Europe.—II. W. Z. Ripley.
The Physiology of Alcohol.—I. C. F. Hodge.
Principles of Taxation.—VII. David A. Wells.
"Confessions" of a Normal School Teacher. M. H. Leonard.
The Malarial Parasite and Other Pathogenic Protozoa. G. M. Sternberg.
The Stability of Truth. David Starr Jordan.
A Year of the X-Rays. D. W. Hering.
The Blaschka Flower Models of the Harvard Museum. M. E. Hale.
The Cliff-Dweller's Sandal. Otis T. Mason.
India Rubber and Gutta Percha. Clarke Dooley.

The Arena.—Boston. March.

The Development of American Cities. Josiah Quincy.
The Solidarity of Town and Farm. A. C. True.
Relation of Biology to Philosophy. Joseph LeConte.
Women in Gutter Journalism. Haryot Holt Cahoon.
Brains for the Young. Burt G. Wilder.
The Unknown: Prevision of the Future. Camille Flammarion.
Concerning a National University. John W. Holt.
Wilfrid Laurier: Character Sketch. J. W. Russell.
Experiments in Sheathing the Hulls of Ships. George E. Walsh.
Falling Prices. Dean Gordon.
The Armenian Refugees. M. H. Gulesian.
Compulsory Arbitration. Frank Parsons.
Democracy—Its Origins and Prospects. John Clark Ridpath.

Art Amateur.—New York. March.

The Anatomy of Animals.
Plants and Flowers in Decoration.
China Painting.—II. Anna B. Leonard.

Art Interchange.—New York. March.

The Afterglow of Italian Art. M. J. Smith.
Mural Decorations of the Congressional Library.—V.
The Study of Modern Art.

Atalanta.—London. March.

Sir Walter Raleigh; a Famous Adventurer. Mrs. Orpen.
Princely Poetesses. Laura A. Smith.

The Bachelor of Arts.—New York. February.

Imperial Berlin: A Student's View in 1871. F. F. D. Albert.
Canada's Colleges. S. R. Tarr.
A Word About Novels. Margaret Crosby.
Mérimée as a Critic. Norman Hapgood
On the Modern Precision of Expression. W. A. Holden.
Thoreau's Unpaid Occupations. Olivia Thide.
Admission of Women Students to German Universities. J. A. Ford.
The Curbing of Astuteness. H. G. Chapman.

March.

The College and the University. J. B. Miller.
Dartmouth and Webster. J. M. Boyd.
Specimens of Alumni Wit and Wisdom.

Badminton Magazine.—London. March.

The Future of Fox-Hunting. C. E. A. L. Rumbold.
The Homing Pigeon. W. Bancroft.
The Rules of Billiards. With Diagram. A. H. Boyd.
Old Sporting Prints. Continued. Hedley Peek.
Tarpon Fishing. Hermoine Murphy Grimshaw.
The Red-Deer of Norway. H. Seton-Karr.
The Wild Goats of the Cheviots. Abel Chapman.

Bankers' Magazine.—London. March.

Can Banks Compete for the Transmission of Small Sums of Money with the Post Office?
British Railways in 1896. Wm. J. Stevens.
The Bank of England. Continued.
The McKinley Horoscope. W. R. Lawson.
Gilbart Lectures on Banking.
Insurance Legislation as to Married Women.

Bankers' Magazine.—New York.

February.

Obstacles to International Bimetallism.
Further Considerations of Our Currency Problems. C. T. Haviland.
The Bank of England.
Thirty Years of War Currency. W. C. Cornwell.

March.

Foreign Banking and Finance.
The Imperial Bank of Germany.
The First Step in Currency Reform.
Money Without Law.

The Biblical World.—Chicago. February.

Elements of the Doctrine of the Atonement. J. S. Candlish.
Attitudes of Worship in Greece. Arthur Fairbanks.
Rocks and Revelation. Owen Scott.

March.

The Apocalyptic Teaching of our Lord. Henry Kingman.
Have We Authentic Portraits of St. Paul? W. H. Bradley.
The English Bible and English Writers. C. M. Cady.
The Foreshadowing of the Christ.—IV. G. S. Goodspeed.

Blackwood's Magazine.—London. March.

Gordon's Staff Officer at Khartúm.
Some Plantation Memories. A. G. Bradley.
Woman in Politics. T. P. W.
Káfiristán and the Káfirs. Major J. Broadfoot.
Saladin and King Richard; the Eastern Question in the Twelfth Century. Lieut.-Colonel C. R. Conder.
The Goat; His Useful Qualities, and How He Came by Them. Dr. Louis Robinson.
Recent Naval Biography and Criticism.
Disraeli Vindicated. Frederick Greenwood.
The Political Prospect.

Board of Trade Journal.—London. February 15.

The American Mercantile Marine Customs Tariff and Regulations of the German South-West African Protectorate.

Canadian Magazine.—Toronto. March.

What Shall the Tariff Be? J. W. Longley.
The University of Manitoba. James Lawler.
Decorative Art. E. W. Huntingford.
Page from the Early History of New Foundland. Mrs. J. D. Edgar.
My Contemporaries in Fiction. David Christie Murray.
Reciprocity Trips to Washington. A. H. U. Colquhoun.
Canadian Poetry—A Word in Vindication. A. B. DeMille.
Independence and Party Government. Wm. Trant.
London's Tragic Tower.

Cassell's Family Magazine.—London. March.

With a Camera in the Clouds. Maurice Farman.
A Day with the Hounds. B. Fletcher Robinson.
Remarkable Stories of Ghosts at Home. E. S. Lang Buckland.
The Poet Laureate at Home. "One of his Friends."
The Court of Denmark. Mary Spencer Warren.

Cassier's Magazine.—New York. March.

Twenty-five Years of Engineering Progress. Sir Douglas Fox.
Some Early American Steam Craft. F. R. Hutton.
Overhead Trolley Road Construction. Benjamin Willard.
The Age of Electricity. Nikola Tesla.
The Sea Mills of Cephalonia. F. W. Crosby, W. O. Crosby.
Electrically Annealing Armor Plates. C. J. Dougherty.

Catholic World.—New York. March.

Public Opinion and Improved Housing. George McDermot.
A Visit to the Samoan Islands.
A Recent Attack on the Church. Charleson Shane.
Dr. Fulton's Answer to the Pope. Jesse Albert Locke.
The British Evacuation of the Ionian Islands.
The Revolt from Calvinism in New England.
The Ethics of Life Insurance.

Chambers' Journal.—Edinburgh. March.

Soldiers I Have Met. Rev. E. J. Hardy.
Bagdad. H. Valentine Geere.
The Founding of St. Petersburg. Fred. Whishaw.
John Thompson of Duddington.
The "Cure" at Carlsbad.
The Great Siberian Railway. John Geddie.

The Chautauquan.—Meadville, Pa. March.

Homeric Art. Alfred Emerson.
The Homeric Poems. William C. Lawton.
The Story of the Iliad. William H. Appleton.
The Story of the Odyssey. Abby Leach.
The Women of Homer. Angie C. Chapin.
The Homeric Age. Martin L. D'ooge.
Gold and Silver Mining. C. C. Goodwin.
Silk-Making in France. George D'Avenal.
From Cleveland to McKinley in the White House. J. W. Hardwick.
The Science of the Morning Fast.—II. Edward H. Dewey.
A Visit to Jules Verne and Victorien Sardou. Edmondo de Amicis.
Popular Amusements in New York. Foster Coates.

Contemporary Review.—London. March.

The Chartered Company in South Africa. Rev. John Mackenzie.

The House of Commons and Its Leader. Hebert Paul.
Some Recent English Theologians ; Lightfoot, Westcott, Hort, Jowett, Hatch. Dr. A. M. Fairbairn.
Our War Ships. William Allan.
The Pronunciation of Greek in England. J. Gennadius.
The Famine in My Garden. Phil Robinson.
An Irish Channel Tunnel. With Map. J. Ferguson Walker.
Life in a French Commune. Robert Donald.
Ten Years of Millionaires. H. S. MacLauchlan.
Free Church Unity ; the New Movement. Rev. Hugh Price Hughes.

Cornhill Magazine.—London. March.

The Death of Queen Elizabeth : an Anniversary Study. Sidney Lee.
Picturesqueness in History. Bishop Creighton.
The Irish School of Oratory. J. F. Taylor.
Ten Days at Court ; the Emperor Nicholas's Visit in June, 1844.
Two African Days' Entertainments. Miss Mary Kingsley.
Notes on Lord Leighton. Giovanni Costa.
The Queen Against Dr. Pritchard ; a Famous Trial. J. B. Atlay.

Cosmopolis.—London. March.

John Stuart Mill, 1869-1873. Sir Charles W. Dilke.
Literary Recollections. Continued. Prof F. Max Müller.
Madame Blanc Bentzon as a Romance Writer. Mlle. Y. Blaze de Bury.
Unpublished Letters by Ivan Tourguéneff.
The House of Andrea Mantegna at Mantua and His Picture "The Triumph of Cæsar" at Hampton Court.
The Conference of Aix-la-Chapelle, from the Unpublished Correspondence of Cardinal Richelieu. R. de Cisternes.
The American Universities.
The History of the Modern State. Rudolph Sohm.
Turkish Reform After Forty Years. H. Vambéry.
Ibsen's "John Gabriel Borkman." Alfred F. von Berger.

Demorest's Family Magazine.—New York. March.

An American Artist in Paris. Maude Andrews.
In the Ice-King's Realm. J. H. Welch.
Aboard a Ship of the North Atlantic Squadron. C. Reynolds.
Complexion Specialists and Their Methods. E. deB. Gudé.

The Dial.—Chicago.

February 16.

Shakespeare in France.
Fenimore Cooper and Mark Twain. D. L. Maulsby.

March 1.

The Revaluation of Literature.
Dialectal Survivals from Chaucer. C. S. Brown.
Democratic Criticism. O. L. Triggs.

Education.—Boston. March.

Boyhood of Philip Melanchthon. E. D. Warfield.
Checks to Criminal Tendency Needed. J. L. Pickard.
Public Opinion vs. Educational Progress. E. L. Cowbrick.
Present State of Child-Study. S. H. Rowe.
Public Schoolhouses.
How Common Schools Can Help the Farmer. S. E. Warren.

Educational Review.—London.

February.

Mrs. Sophie Bryant. With Portrait.

March.

Mrs. Henry Sidgwick and Newnham. With Portrait.
Wanted, a Guild of Efficient Private Schools. Rev. J. O. Bevan.
Professional Examinations for Teachers.

Educational Review.—New York. March.

American Students and the Scottish Universities. R. M. Wanley.
The Peabody Education Fund. J. L. M Curry.
Organization of City School Boards. James C. Boykin.
The Sentence Diagram. Gertrude Buck.
The Throat of the Child. Henry J. Mulford.
An Interview with the Shade of Socrates. W. H. Smith.
A Normal School in France.

The Engineering Magazine.—New York. March.

The Financial Measures Needful to Industrial Stability. J. H. Eckles.
Mistakes and Improvements in Railroad Construction. G. H. Paine.
The Positive Value of Quiet and Beautiful Streets. J. W. Howard.
Comparative Economy in Electric Railway Operation. C. H. Davis.
Times and Causes of Western Floods. J. L. Greenleaf.
Cure for Corrosion and Scale from Boiler Waters. A. A. Cary.
Standardizing the Testing of Iron and Steel. P. Kreuzpointner.
Gold Fields of the Porce River, Colombia. J. D. Garrison.
Successful Shop Management.—V. Henry Roland.
Fire-Proof Construction. W. M. Scanlan.

English Illustrated Magazine.—London. March.

Pithecanthropus Erectus ; the "Missing Link" at Last. W. K. Marischal.
Pictures from the Life of Nelson. Continued. Clark Russell.
The "Martha Washington" Case. Lida R. McCabe.
Some Famous Giants. W. Gordon Smythies.
Mr. Chamberlain's Garden. Frances H. Low.

Fortnightly Review.—London. March.

An Open Letter to Arthur James Balfour. "A Most Loyal Supporter."
A Study of Turkish Finance. "A Turkish Patriot."
The Genius of Gabriele D'Annunzio. Ouida.
Workers' Insurance Legislation in Germany. Henriette Jastrow.
Our Gentlemanly Failures. S. H. Jeyes.
Justice for the Taxpayer. Hugh Chisholm.
Joris Karl Huysmans. Gabriel Mourey.
China's Present and Future. Dr. Sun Yat Sen.
Edward Gibbon the Man. J. C. Bailey.
Lord Salisbury and the Eastern Question. "Diplomaticus."
Mr. Rhodes' Speeches. Edward Dicey.

The Forum.—New York. March.

Taxation : Its Sum, Justification and Methods. P. Belmont.
The Anglo-American Arbitration Treaty. T. S. Woolsey.
Recent Triumphs in Medicine and Surgery. G. F. Shrady.
The Torrey Bankrupt Bill. Jay L. Torrey.
American Excavations in Greece : Ikaria, Anthedon, Thisbe.
Mr. Cleveland and the Senate. James Schouler.
Kansas : Its Present and Future. William A. White.
New Letters of Edward Gibbon. Frederic Harrison.
What Are Normal Times ? E. V. Smalley.
Is England's Industrial Supremacy a Myth ? S. N. D. North.
Modern Greece. John Stuart Blackie.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.—New York. March.

Ninety seven Years in the White House. Joanna R. Nicholls.
The Great Lincoln Inauguration. A. Oakey Hall.
Vassar College. Blanche A. Jones.
The Elephants of Kings. Charles F. Holder.
Some Natives of North Africa. Frederick A. Ober.
General Robert E. Lee.—II. Edmund Jennings Lee.
A Thousand Miles Up the Amazon. Clarence B. Riker.
A Glimpse of Life in India. R. Blechenden.
The Central-Continental Metropolis (St. Louis.). C. T. Logan.

Free Review.—London. March.

The Church and Evolution. W. T. Husband.
The Blasphemy Laws. Frederick Verinder.
Arthur Hugh Clough. Charles F. Newcombe.
The Saxon and the Celt. Joseph M. Wheeler.
Imperial Federation and Imperial Policy. Arthur Cross.
Literature Proscribed by Podsnap. E. S. Galbraith.
"Inverted Humanitarianism." Henry S. Salt and Geoffrey Mortimer.

Gentleman's Magazine.—London. March.

On Behalf of Birds. Robin Birdlove.
Walter Pater. Rev. Stanley Addleshaw.
Donna Pietra and Dante. Edmund G. Gardner.
Bexhill-on-Sea. Dr. Yorke-Davies.
Sir Cloudesley Shovel. W. A. Fox.
Separate Creation. W. T. Freeman.
In Subterranean Caves in Yorkshire. Walter Wood.

Godey's Magazine.—New York. March.

Pastime Photography.
Dresden Opera. Grace H. Webb.
Some Handsome Newspaper Women. Helen M. Winslow.
Modern Art in Piano-Building. Rupert Hughes.
Among the Ferns. Charles Francis Saunders.
Standard Time and Time-Tables.
Modes and Manners of Seventy Years.—III. Grace E. Drew.
Music in America.—XXII. Rupert Hughes.

Good Words.—London. March.

Winter to Scottish Poetry. Florence MacCunn.
The Kepplestone Picture Collection. I. M. W.
The Portraits of William the Silent. Mrs. Lecky.
In a Hospital Receiving Room. Lucian Sorrel.
Letters and Letter Writers. Canon Gee.
Chartres. Sophia Beale.

Green Bag.—Boston. March.

Daniel Cady. Edward F. Bullard.
Beyond a Reasonable Doubt. Charles E. Grinnell.
An Indian Deed.
Presidential Lawyers.
The Supreme Court of Wisconsin.—III. Edwin E. Bryant.
The Death Penalty in the United States.

Gunton's Magazine.—New York. March.

The New Administration.
Are Luxuries Wasted Wealth?
Growth of Sound Financial Opinion.
How to Attain an Eight-Hour Day. J. H. Jones.
High Wages and Cheap Production.
How Not to Reform the Currency.
Analysis of Cuban Population. Raimundo Cabrera.

Home and Country.—New York. March.

A Corner of Andalusia. C. S. Walton.
Whist and Its Masters.—VIII. R. F. Foster.
The Inauguration of a President—Past and Present. G. Cranmer.
Battle Between the *Monitor* and *Merrimac*. T. J. Mackey.

The Home Magazine.—Binghamton, N. Y. March.

Congressional Reporters.—II. John H. White.
Modern Men of Muscle. F. W. Clark.
The Dayton Soldiers' Home. M. A. Barney.
The Increasing Power of the President. F. E. Kennedy.
The Scientific Preparation of Food. Edward Atkinson.
An International Waterway. J. A. C. Wright.
Relations of Hotels to Commercial Travelers. E. M. Tierney.

Homiletic Review.—New York. March.

The Reconstructed Pulpit. Joseph Parker.
Palestine in the Light of Archæology. A. H. Sayce.
Harmony of Science and Revelation. G. F. Wright.
The Coming Revival—How to Secure it. C. H. Payne.
The Decline of Assyria. J. F. McCurdy.

The Irrigation Age.—Chicago. January.

The Art of Irrigation.—XIX. T. S. VanDyke.
Influence of Forests on Irrigation. B. E. Fernow.
The Wind-Mill in Irrigation. W. C. Fitzsimmons.

Journal of Geology.—Chicago. (Semi-quarterly.) January-February.

Carboniferous and Permian Formations of Kansas and Nebraska. C. S. Prosser.
Evidences of Elevation of Southern Coast of Baffin Land. T. L. Watson.
Italian Petrological Sketches.—III. H. S. Washington.
Mode of Formation of Till. O. H. Hershey.
The Geology of San Francisco Peninsula. H. W. Fairbanks.

Journal of the Military Service Institution.—New York. (Bi-monthly.) March.

The Lyceum at Fort Agawam. Capt. Eben Swift.
Land Mines. Lieut. George L. Anderson.
Army Uniform. Capt. T. A. Bingham.
Battle Tactics and Mounted Infantry. Lieut. L. P. Davison.
Artillery Firing Charts. Lieut. H. A. Reed.
The Field Outfit of an Infantryman. Lieut. James Ronayne.
German Artillery and Pioneers.
What War Means.
Cover, Screen, and Illusion. Major M. Martin.
Cavalry Armament. Lieut.-Col. P. Neville.
Modern Coast Defense Tactics. Capt. J. Stanley.

Journal of Political Economy.—Chicago. (Quarterly.) March.

Greenbacks and the Cost of the Civil War. W. C. Mitchell.
Credit Instruments in Business Transactions. David Kinley.
The Assessment of Taxes in Chicago. W. H. Whitten.
Trade-Union Organization in the United States. W. L. M. King.
England's Dominant Industrial Position. Charles Zueblin.

Journal of the United States Artillery.—Fort Monroe, Va. (Bi-monthly.) January-February.

An Experiment with Militia in Heavy Artillery Work. E. M. Weaver.
Notes on European Sea-Coast Fortifications. A. Hero, Jr.
Report of Development of a Photo-Retardograph. B. W. Dunn.
An Alternating Current Range and Position Finder.
On the Rifling of Cannon. J. M. Ingalls.
Mounting of 8-inch B. L. Rifles at Fort Wadsworth.

Kindergarten Magazine.—Chicago. March.

Why Municipalize Kindergartens?
What the Federation is Doing for Education. Ellen M. Henrotin.
Effect of Child-Study on Teachers. Harriet H. Heller.

Knowledge.—London. March.

Fridtjof Nansen's "Farthest North." Harry F. Witherby.
The Victorian Era in Geography. Dr. Hugh R. Mill.
The Origin of Some Domestic Animals. R. Lydekker.
Vegetation and Vegetable Productions of Australasia.
Life-History of the Common Tiger Beetle. Fred. Enock.

Ladies' Home Journal.—Philadelphia. March.

A Day with the President at His Desk. Benjamin Harrison.
These Wonderful Bodies of Ours. W. G. Jordan.
When Lincoln Was First Inaugurated. Stephen Fiske.
This Country of Ours.—XV. Benjamin Harrison.

Longman's Magazine.—London. March.

Anne Murray. Lady Verney.
A Nineteenth-Century Craft-Guild on Purbeck Island.
Private Schools; Ancient and Modern. Eric Parker.
Milk Dangers and Remedies. Mrs. Percy Frankland.

The Looker-On.—New York. March.

Edwin Booth's "Becket." J. D. Champlin.
The Present Tendency of Music. W. J. Henderson.
Shakespeare's Dramatic Construction: Julius Cæsar. W. H. Fleming.

Lucifer.—London. February 15.

The Phædo of Plato. W. C. Ward.
On Some Remarkable Passages in the New Testament. F. H. Bowring.
The Equinox Cycle, and Its Relation to the Mahâ Yuga. David Gostling.
Among the Gnostics of the First Two Centuries. Continued. G. R. S. Mead.
Theosophy and Science. Continued. Prof. John Mackenzie.
Saint Martin; the Unknown Philosopher. Concluded. Mrs. Cooper-Oakley.

Ludgate.—London. February.

Black and White Artists of To-day. Continued.
Sunny Algiers.
Bookplates of Some Notable People. W. H. K. Wright.
Dartmoor Prison; a Convict's Health Resort. A. S. Hurd.

Macmillan's Magazine.—London. March.

Through the Swamps to Benin.
Thackeray's Philosophy.
The Story of Cressida.
The Sicilian Peasant.
Pantomime in Paris.
El Dorado.

Menorah Monthly.—New York. March.

The Mission of Judaism. M. Ellinger.
Homicide.

Metaphysical Magazine.—New York. March.

The Divine Paradox. Hudor Genone.
The Sphinx and "Being."—XX. C. H. A. Bjerregaard.
What Survives in Man? A. L. Mearkle.
The End, or Good. J. C. Lipes.
Affinity of Souls. Marie L. Bird.
A Pivotal Philosophy. C. B. Newcomb.
Our Place in Life. L. K. Read.

Midland Monthly.—Des Moines, Iowa. March.

Japanese Farming. H. H. Guy.
Across Country in a Van.—II. Mary A. Scott.
The Widow of Stephen A. Douglas and Her Washington Home.
Grant's Life in the West.—VI. Col. J. W. Emerson.
Björnstjerne Björnson. J. C. Bay.
Federated Clubs of Washington. Jennie Simpson-Moore.
John Brown and His Iowa Friends.—IV. B. F. Gue.

The Missionary Herald.—Boston. March.

The Administration of the American Board.
Some Results of Relief Work in Turkey.

Missionary Review of the World.—New York. March.

Prominent Spiritual Movements of the Last Half Century.
Christian Work for Our Foreign Population. A. F. Schauffler.
The Story of the New York City Mission. W. T. Elsing.
Work Among the Chinese in New York. Charlotte C. Hall.
Polygamous Applicants.—II. D. L. Gifford.
Christianity in the West Indies. D. W. Bland
The Waning Interest in Foreign Missions. R. S. Storrs.

Month.—London. March.

Reparation to Cranmer. Rev. T. E. Bridgett.
The Wily Jesuit; an Historical Study. The Editor.
Religio Peccatoris. F. Banfield.
The Convent of the Blind Sisters of St. Paul, Paris. S. M.
Antependia in Mediæval Churches. Rev. H. Thurston.
Wild Life in the Park; Rus in Urbe. "Ruricola."

Music.—Chicago.

February.

The Singing Boys of Luca Della Robbia. Florence Everham.
The Task of Musical Science. Richard Wallaschek.
Robert Franz. Anne K. Whitney.
Shakespeare and Music. Ira G. Tompkins.
Hearing Music. Richard Welton.
The Modern Orchestra —IV. A. C. G. Weld.
Franz Schubert. Maurice Aronson.

March.

Modern Musical Conductors Walter R. Knupfer.
Opera in English at Castle Square. J. K. Murray.
A Word as to Orchestration. John Philip Sousa.
Hearing Music. Richard Welton.
Consonance and Dissonance. Bertram C. Henry.
Shakespeare and Music. Ira G. Tompkins.
Popular Cradle Songs. E. de Schoultz-Adiewsky.

The National Magazine.—Boston. March.

In the Florida Resort-Land. Arthur W. Tarbell.
Christ and His Time. Dallas L. Sharp.
The Tennessee Centennial Exposition. C. H. Sebastian.
The Surviving Leaders of the Confederacy. Frank A. Newton.

National Review.—London. March.

Some Home Truths About Rhodesia. W. E. Fairbridge.
The Defense of London. Spenser Wilkinson.
Gibbon. Leslie Stephen.
Reminiscences of the Oxford Union. B. R Wise.
Mr. Cleveland. Edward P. Clark.
The Irish Claim and Some Replies. Bernard Holland.
Hidden Dangers of Cycling; a Reply. Sir Frederick Pollock.
John Bull and Silver. F. J. Faraday.
Heroines in Fiction: "The Other Grace." Jane H. Findlater.
American Affairs.

New Review.—London. March.

The Foreigner in the Farm Yard. Continued. Ernest E. Williams
The Border Law. Francis Watt.
Civil War in South Africa. Clifton F. Tainton.
La Dynamite au Transvaal. (In French.) "A French Resident in Johannesburg."
What is a Realist? Arthur Morrison.
The Congo Failure. H. R. Fox-Bourne.

The New World.—Boston. (Quarterly.) March.

Christianity and the Historical Christ. Edward Caird.
Mormonism To Day. David Utter.
The Unknown Homer of the Hebrews. Amos K. Fiske.
Philosophy and Immortality. A. W. Jackson.
The Armenian Church. W. F. Pierce, L. F. Pierce.
Kant's Influence in Theology. C. C. Everett.
God and the Ideal of Man. Francis C. Lowell.
Dante Rossetti as a Religious Artist. H. L. Warren.
Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction in its Relation to Church Unity. C. A. Briggs.

Nineteenth Century.—London. March.

The Cretan Question. Francis de Pressensé
Greater Britain and the Queen's Long Reign. Sir Julius Vogel.
Fighting the Famine in India. J. D. Rees.
England's Advance North of Orange River. Melius de Villiers.
Herbert Spencer and Lord Salisbury on Evolution. Duke of Argyll.
How Poor Ladies Live. Miss Frances H. Low.
The Mass; Primitive and Protestant. George W. E. Russell.
The Limits of Biography. Charles Whibley.
About Alexandria. Professor Mahaffy.
Hints on Church Reform. Rev. Dr. Jessopp.
Deliberate Deception in Ancient Buildings. G. A. T. Middleton.
The Sins of St. Lubbock. St. John E. C. Hankin.
Skating on Artificial Ice. Mrs. Walter Creyke.
France and Russia in China. Holt S. Hallett.

North American Review.—New York. March.

The Famine in India. Sir Edwin Arnold.
Prison Labor. Carroll D. Wright.
The History of a Poem. Edmund Gosse.
How to Reform Business Corporations. V. H. Lockwood.
The French Navy.—II. M. Georges Clemenceau.
Drink and Drunkenness in London.
The Railway Problem:
I. The Legislative Solution. Lloyd Bryce.
II. A Mercantile View. James J. Wait.
In Defense of Kansas. Edwin Taylor.
Works of the Imagination in the Old Testament. C. A. Briggs.

The Open Court.—Chicago. March.

Professor Tiele on Christianity and Buddhism. J. Sandison.
The Next Papal Conclave. G. Fiamingo.
Mazdaism. Paul Carus.
The Ordeal of Cannon-Fire. Felix L. Oswald.
In Nudibus. G. J. Low.
Developmental Ethics. Antonio Llano.
The Religion of our Ancestors: Norse Mythology. Paul Carus.

The Outlook.—New York. March.

President McKinley and His Cabinet.
The Story of Gladstone's Life. Justin McCarthy.
The New Library of Congress. F. Hopkinson Smith.
Reform and Public Charities. Homer Folks.
Civil Service Reform: Its Origin, Progress and Prospects.

Outing.—New York. March.

Quick Photography Afield. John Nicol.
Sportsmen's Dogs—The Pointer. E. W. Sandys.
Cruising Among the Salt Lake Islands. Ninetta Eames.
Through the Land of the Marseillaise. Birge Harrison.
A Trio Cycling Through the Pass to the Sea. L. W. Garland.
Something About Siam. W. M. Allaire.
The National Guard of the State of Maine. Captain C. B. Hall.

Overland Monthly.—San Francisco. March.

The White Rajah of Borneo. Rounsevelle Wildman.
District Irrigation Movement in California. John E. Bennett.
Exploring in Northern Jungles.—II. W. W. Bolton, J. W. Laing.
Municipal Government of San Francisco.—III. J. H. Stallard.
Society of Columbia Pioneers. W. B. Farwell.
A Heliographic Trip. C. J. Evans.
Philosophy and Romance in Farming. J. M. Eddy.

Pall Mall Magazine.—London. March.

The Story of Glamis Castle. Lady Glamis.
A Revival of Old London Bridge. H. W. Brewer.
Beagling; the Sport of the Month. W. H. Grenfell.
Modern Express Passenger Engines. Herbert Russell.
Napoleon's Invasion of Russia; the Story of 1812. Continued.
The Major Tactics of Chess. With Diagrams. Franklin K. Young.

The Philosophical Review.—Boston. (Bi-monthly.) March.

The Metaphysics of T. H. Green. S. S. Laurie.
The Ethical System of Gay. Ernest Albee.
Jacob Böhme and His Relation to Hegel. Elizabeth S. Haldane.
Is the Transcendental Ego an Unmeaning Conception? J. E. Creighton.
Agnosticism and Disguised Materialism.

The Photo-American.—New York. March.

Photographing Snow and Ice. C. B. Derry.
How to Use Bromide Paper. Harvey Webber.
Stepping Stones to Photography.—II. Edward W. Newcomb.
Separate Solution Development. B. C. Land.
Chat Here and There. Edward W. Newcomb.

Photo-Beacon.—Chicago. February.

Photography in Natural Colors. Henry T. Wood.
Fallacious Photography. E. C. Bell.
Lantern Slide Matters. Edgar Lee.

Photographic Times.—New York. March.

Tinting Lantern Slides—An Easy Process. J. W. Barbour.
Films. C. F. Jenkins.
Becquerel Rays.
Timing Development. W. D. Woodley.
The Question of Development. A. H. Blake.

Review of Reviews.—New York. March.

Lyman J. Gage: A Character Sketch. Moses P. Handy.
Naming the Indians. Frank Terry.
Her Majesty Queen Victoria. W. T. Stead.

Rosary Magazine.—New York. March.

St. Thomas and the Beautiful in Art. M. M. O'Kane.
Columbus and the Rebellious Indians. John A. Mooney.
Our Lady of Boulogne.—II. Lillian A. B. Taylor.
Gerald Griffin as a Christian Brother. J. M. Harrington.
The Rosary and the Holy Eucharist. J. M. L. Monsabre.
Coventry Patmore. Regina A. Hilliard.

The Sanitarian.—New York. March.

Preventive Medicine. G. M. Sternberg.
Hygienic Self-Defense. Rabbi Vorsanger.
Mental Fatigue in Schools.
Altitude. Its Effect Upon Different Individuals. G. S. Gove.
New Sewerage of the City of Melbourne.

The School Review.—Chicago. March.

The Teaching of English Grammar. Olive F. Emerson.
History of Secondary Education in the United States.—II. E. E. Brown.
The Purpose of English in the High School. G. B. Aiton.
High School Extension. Frank A. Manny.

Scot's Magazine.—Perth.

February.

Yarrow. Geo. Ord-Scott.
Gaddesia. K. Mathieson, Jr.
William Bell Scott.

March.

The Old Board of Agriculture. Archdeacon Sinclair.
Some Curious Domestic Records of the Eighteenth Century.
The Scottish School Board System. Mrs. A. W. Kerr.

The Stenographer.—Philadelphia. March.

Shorthand in Journalism. David Wolfe Brown.
Law Reporting. H. W. Thorne.
Talks on Teaching.—VIII. John Watson.

Strand Magazine.—London. February 15.

Sir Clements Markham and the Royal Geographical Society.
Duelling in German Universities. "An English Student."
The Scilly Isles; the Flowery Islands. Sir George Newnes.
Policemen of the World. C. S. Pelham-Clinton.
Cliff-Climbing and Egg-Hunting. L. S. Lewis.

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Yesterdays, Cheerful, Thomas W. Higginson, AM.

Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in the Index.

AP.	American Amateur Photographer.	Ed.	Education.	MM.	Munsey's Magazine.
AHReg.	American Historical Register.	EdRL.	Educational Review. (London)	Mus.	Music.
AHR.	American Historical Review.	EdRNY.	Educational Review. (New York.)	NatM.	National Magazine.
AMC.	American Magazine of Civics.	EngM.	Engineering Magazine.	NatR.	National Review.
AAPS.	Annals of the Am. Academy of Political Science.	El.	English Illustrated Magazine.	NEM.	New England Magazine.
AJS.	American Journal of Sociology.	Exp.	Expositor.	NewR.	New Review.
AMon.	American Monthly.	FR.	Fortnightly Review.	NW.	New World.
APS.	Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.	F.	Forum.	NC.	Nineteenth Century.
ARec.	Architectual Record.	FreeR.	Free Review.	NAR.	North American Review.
A.	Arena.	FrL.	Frank Leslie's Monthly.	OD.	Our Day.
AA.	Art Amateur.	GM.	Gentleman's Magazine.	O.	Outing.
AI.	Art Interchange.	G.	Godey's.	Out.	Outlook.
Ata.	Atalanta.	GBag.	Green Bag.	OM.	Overland Monthly.
AM.	Atlantic Monthly.	GMag.	Gunton's Magazine.	PMM.	Pall Mall Magazine.
BA.	Bachelor of Arts.	Harp.	Harper's Magazine.	PRev.	Philosophical Review.
BankL.	Bankers' Magazine. (London.)	HomR.	Homiletic Review.	PA.	Photo-American.
BankNY.	Bankers' Magazine. (New York.)	IJE.	Internat'l Journal of Ethics.	PB.	Photo-Beacon.
BW.	Biblical World.	IA.	Irrigation Age.	PT.	Photographic Times.
BSac.	Bibliotheca Sacra.	JAES.	Journal of the Ass'n of Engineering Societies.	PL.	Poet-Lore.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.	JMSI.	Journal of the Military Service Institution.	PRR.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review.
BTJ.	Board of Trade Journal.	JPEcon.	Journal of Political Economy.	PQ.	Presbyterian Quarterly.
BRec.	Bond Record.	K.	Knowledge.	QJEcon.	Quarterly Journal of Economics.
Bkman.	Bookman. (New York.)	LHJ.	Ladies' Home Journal.	QR.	Quarterly Review.
CanM.	Canadian Magazine.	LAH.	Lend a Hand.	RR.	Review of Reviews.
CFM.	Cassell's Family Magazine.	LH.	Leisure Hour.	R.	Rosary.
CasM.	Cassier's Magazine.	Lipp.	Lippincott's Magazine.	San.	Sanitarian.
CW.	Catholic World.	Long.	Longman's Magazine.	SRev.	School Review.
CM.	Century Magazine.	LQ.	London Quarterly Review.	Scots.	Scots Magazine.
CJ.	Chambers's Journal.	LuthQ.	Lutheran Quarterly.	Scrib.	Scribner's Magazine.
CRev.	Charities Review.	McCl.	McClure's Magazine.	Sten.	Stenographer.
Chaut.	Chautauquan.	Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine.	Str.	Strand Magazine.
CR.	Contemporary Review.	Men.	Menorah Monthly.	SJ.	Students' Journal.
C.	Cornhill.	MetM.	Metaphysical Magazine.	SunH.	Sunday at Home.
Cosmop.	Cosmopolis.	MR.	Methodist Review.	SunM.	Sunday Magazine.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan.	MidM.	Midland Monthly.	TB.	Temple Bar.
Dem.	Demorest's Family Magazine.	MisH.	Missionary Herald.	US.	United Service.
D	Dial.	MisR.	Missionary Review of World.	USM.	United Service Magazine.
DR.	Dublin Review.	Mon.	Monist.	WR.	Westminster Review.
ER.	Edinburgh Review.	M.	Month.	WPM.	Wilson's Photographic Magazine.
		MI.	Monthly Illustrator.	YR.	Yale Review.

[It has been found necessary to restrict this Index to periodicals published in the English language. All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS, EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW.

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THE UNVEILING OF THE KAISER WILHELM I. MONUMENT IN BERLIN.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

VOL. XV. NEW YORK, MAY, 1897. No. 5.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

How to Save the Seals.

The question of the fur seals in the Bering sea has become acute again, by reason of the fact that it will soon be time for the so-called poaching fleet to set sail from the Puget Sound region, in order to capture the seals in the open sea. It becomes necessary, therefore, to perfect arrangements for the maintenance of the rules regarding the close season established by the tribunal of arbitration at Paris. It is the contention of our authorities that the government of Great Britain has each year been dilatory to a culpable degree in agreeing to plans for the proper patrol of the Bering sea, the consequence being that the poachers have slaughtered the seals most outrageously, and that the herd is likely to become extinct in the course of two or three years unless effective measures are taken. President Jordan of the Leland Stanford University, in pursuance of an act of Congress authorizing the President to have a scientific investigation made, went last summer to the Bering Sea in the United States ship *Albatross*, with competent scientific aid, and made a thorough study of the whole question. He also conferred with scientific experts appointed by the British government. President Jordan ranks among the highest living authorities in natural history and zoology, and his preliminary report is an interesting and valuable document. His conclusion is that pelagic sealing must absolutely cease. He advises that without waiting for England's sanction our own country should absolutely prohibit American citizens from engaging at any season of the year in the taking of seals in the open sea. This would give us a strong position in our argument that all such seal hunting should be stopped. In the failure of any other means to prevent the extermination of the seal herd and to make pelagic sealing unprofitable, President Jordan makes the recommendation that all the young female seals on the Pribilof Islands should be branded in such a manner as to render their fur of no value. This would protect their lives against the barbarous assaults of the poachers, whose methods are wanton and cruel beyond all description. The females thus being protected against the hunters, the herd would maintain itself, and the United States government would be able, as in former years, to regulate the whole business of seal-taking on the seal islands, which are American property.

PRESIDENT DAVID S. JORDAN.

Science and Sound Policy Concur.

It is our judgment that this suggestion is sound and wise. It is greatly to be regretted that it had not been thought of years ago, before we were so unwise as to permit the question of the slaughter of our own seals to be made the subject of an arbitration with Great Britain. If we had taken the simple precaution now advised by President Jordan, there would have been nothing to arbitrate. We strongly recommend to Congress the immediate passage of an act embodying President Jordan's remedy. The whole scheme of an international patrol of the Bering Sea to prevent the seal herd from being destroyed by poaching ships is enormously costly, and can never be satisfactory. The branding of the young female seals would be an act of mercy to the animals themselves, would save the United States government the cost of maintaining a fleet to patrol the Bering Sea, and would result in the preservation and gradual increase of the herd of seals,—a thing greatly to be desired on many accounts. There will be found elsewhere in this number of the REVIEW a brief article on the subject, written within a few days of our going to press. The importance of the question is fully appreciated by President McKinley, who has appointed the Hon. John W. Foster, ex-Secretary of State, and the Hon. Charles S. Hamlin, recently Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, as a special commission

to consider the situation for the present season in the light of the imminent danger that the herd will be practically exterminated this year. Mr. Foster and Mr. Hamlin have been named because their familiarity with the question in all its phases is probably greater than that of any other men who could be selected. The English press, as usual, has been commenting on the American position

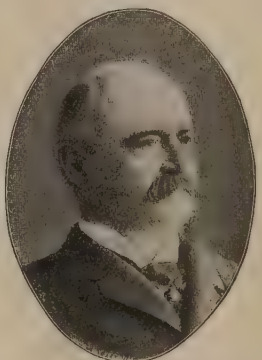
HON. CHARLES S. HAMLIN.

with respect to this question in a way that shows how sadly misinformed the London editors are content to be. Their strictures against the attitude of the United States are totally unjust, and are based upon the most profound ignorance. We have at hand a perfectly simple remedy. This seal question ought never to have been an international issue, and if our government will but take scientific advice and brand its own animals on its own soil before they make their annual deep sea excursion, there will be no international question left to disturb the equanimity of the London editors.

As to the Silver Question.

The promises of the Republican national platform last summer respecting international bimetallism were very explicit, and Mr. McKinley, beyond a doubt, has always taken that plank of the platform in literal good faith. He has now appointed three commissioners, who are authorized in accordance with a recent act of Congress, to represent the government of the United States in case of any international conference that may be called for the purpose of considering the silver question. Senator Edward O. Wolcott of Colorado, the Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson, ex-Vice-President of the United States, and Mr. Charles J. Paine of Boston, are the commissioners. Senator Wolcott has recently spent several months in Europe acquainting himself with the state of opinion in financial and commercial circles, touching the question of the remonetization of silver. It seems that he was accompanied on this trip by Mr. Paine, who is now named as his colleague on the American commission. Mr. Paine was a friend of the late General Francis A. Walker, the eminent American bimetallist, and it is understood that his opinions concerning the feasibility of an international monetary agreement are similar to those entertained by General Walker. Ex-Vice-President Stevenson is well known to belong to the free silver wing of the Democratic party. These commissioners are all of them earnestly in favor of the rehabilitation of silver, and are disposed to exert themselves to the utmost to secure the co-operation of the leading commercial nations of Europe. As an illustration of the feeling in the Middle West on the money question, we may be permitted to quote the following sentences from a private letter received a few days ago from an exceedingly intelligent and well informed observer in Iowa :

There has for twenty years been a slowly maturing conviction that it is unfair to the debtor class to require them to settle contracts made at a time when both metals were in common use as a measure of values, by the use of one metal made artificially high. I heard F. A. Walker say in his London address last summer that if it were not for influences centring in the square mile of the earth on which he was then standing, there would be an international agreement to settle the money question. If England doggedly holds to her present position I am inclined to think the United States will be driven to the silver standard. This controversy is doing more to fix in the minds of the American people an inveterate hatred of England than all other causes. From the debtor's standpoint England's policy seems a mere underhanded method of laying tribute. England was the author of the Bullion Report of 1811. According to the principles of this report there can be no just and equal standard of values except by the concurrent action of all commercial nations. Yet when there is a proposition to translate these principles into practice, her leading statesmen say that as a creditor nation they cannot afford to deviate from their policy adopted in 1816. Let harmony among the nations be secured, first by all the nations now having a forced paper circulation taxing their citizens and redeeming their paper in gold ; then



HON. GEO. E. LEIGHTON,
President Sound Money League.

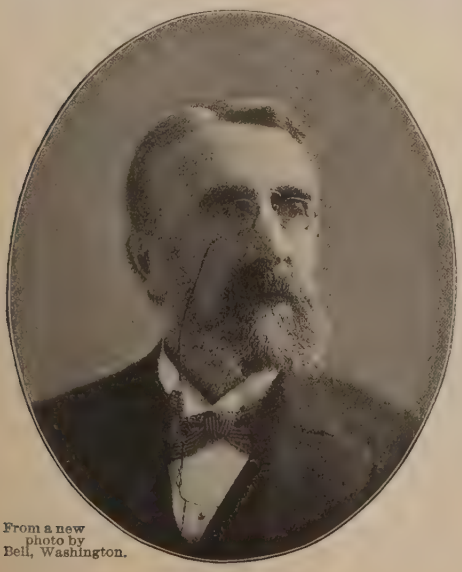
let all the nations now having a silver standard of values sell their silver and buy gold. Now it may be that this is the best possible solution of the money question. Yet with the present condition of industries and the present state of the public mind it is little short of madness to expect the people to believe in such a policy. Of course if we could have good times right off it would give us a respite.

Senator Wolcott professes to be hopeful as to the possibility of some international agreement for the opening of the world's mints to silver at a fixed ratio with gold, but we must confess frankly that we are unable to discover the grounds upon which he bases his optimistic views. The trend of foreign opinion would seem to us to be rather in the opposite direction. The Sound-Money men are now in the field with a strongly organized and well supported propaganda, under the presidency of Hon. George E. Leighton of St. Louis, and the general secretaryship of Mr. E. V. Smalley of St. Paul.

President Angell for Constantinople.

The appointment of President Angell of the University of Michigan to be United States Minister to Constantinople is admirable in every way. President Angell has had previous diplomatic experience, understands Oriental questions, is familiar with the nature and extent of American interests in the Turkish empire, and will doubtless hold the opinion that American rights in that part of the world are worth asserting and maintaining. He will have the full confidence of the administration at home, and will also be exceptionally agreeable to the Americans who are so bravely standing at their critical posts in Asia Minor. The Turkish government must be held to a strict account for injuries done to American citizens, both in person and in property; and the prestige and honor of the United States must be maintained in the Orient regardless of expense. President Angell is not the man to accept the position of Minister to Constantinople for any reason other than for the effectual maintenance of our government's dignity, and the vindication and protection of American rights.

PRESIDENT JAMES B. ANGELL.



From a new photo by Bell, Washington.

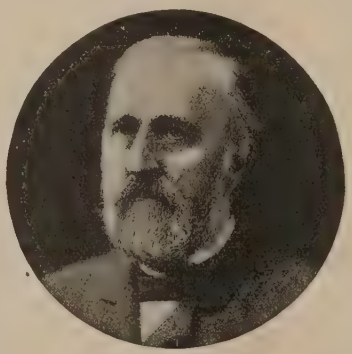
DR. ANDREW D. WHITE.

Our New Diplomats in General.

The selection of Dr. Andrew D. White, formerly president of Cornell University, to be United States Ambassador at Berlin, came too late for mention in our April number. Mr. White has served at Berlin in the same

capacity before, and has also represented us at St. Petersburg. He has recently been a member of the Venezuelan boundary commission, and many years ago served on the San Domingo commission. His diplomatic experiences, therefore, have been not only varied, but of a most highly responsible nature, and he is eminently qualified to serve our government in any position whatsoever. The Austrian post has been filled by the appointment of the Hon. Charlemagne Tower of Philadelphia. Mr. Tower is a gentleman of distinction, who has lived and studied much abroad. He has made noteworthy contributions to historical and biographical literature, and has successfully managed large business undertakings. At one time he was the leading spirit in the development of the iron ore resources in northern Minnesota. There can be no doubt of his entire fitness to represent us successfully at Vienna. Colonel John Hay's appointment to London is immensely popular in England, and nobody in this country has commented upon it with disfavor. General Horace Porter will of all men in the country, perhaps, be best suited to the French position, for not only will his personal traits make him extremely popular in Paris, but his remarkable executive talents will shine out in all their glory when it comes to carrying through a brilliant representation of the United States in the great French Exposition of the year 1900. With President White at Berlin, General Draper at Rome, and Mr. Tower at Vienna, we shall be most adequately represented on the Continent. Doubtless a fitting appointment for St. Petersburg will be made at a very early day, and President Angell's selection for Constantinople is in some respects the most felicitous and satisfactory of all. The appointment to Athens has at least a good deal of sentimental significance, and as we remarked last month there is cause to hope that this place will be assigned to Professor Manatt of Brown University, who is fitted to do it honor. The return of Mr. Henry White to London as Secretary of the United States legation was an item of poetic justice that has pleased every one who has the interests of the public service really at heart. Mr. White at London, like Mr. Vignaux of Louisiana at Paris, had for many years conducted all the ordinary affairs of the American legation with the utmost ability, tact and usefulness. His capricious removal under the last administration—for the mere sake of giving the place to a representative of New York fashionable society who had conceived the notion that he would like to step into Mr. White's shoes—was one of those improprieties that, happily, are not so common in our American politics as they once were. One of the first things Mr. McKinley did was to put Mr. Henry White back in his proper place; and London is giving him quite as hearty a welcome as it has extended to Colonel Hay. The position of Minister to Japan has been assigned to an eminent citizen of the state of Georgia, the Hon. Alfred E. Buck, who is one of the leading citizens of Atlanta, and whose Republican proclivities have never blinded his Democratic neighbors to his excellence as a man and a citizen.

MR. HENRY WHITE.



MR. ALFRED E. BUCK.

Various Appointments.

There has been no great haste in making the official changes at Washington, but such places as the assistant secretaryships are now nearly all filled. The Hon. Theodore Roosevelt has resigned his post as president of the Police Board of New York City and become Assistant Secretary of the Navy. Mr. Roosevelt has always been heartily interested in American naval affairs, and those who know and admire his literary and historical work will remember that his very first book was a valuable account of the naval war of 1812. The work of the Navy Department has grown large with the rapid development of our new navy, and Mr. Long is to be congratulated upon the selection of an associate so familiar with executive work as Mr. Roosevelt. Mr. Roosevelt's administration of the New York Police Department was incomparably the best in the history of the city, in spite of the fact that absurd laws have constantly hampered him. He has done his best to carry out the policy of Mayor Strong; but he has been the victim of a vicious bi-partisan system which has

MR. CHARLEMAGNE TOWER.

HON. THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

deadlocked the Police Board, and has lately rendered both him and the Mayor almost powerless. His present term would in any case have ended with the present city administration this year, and it is not strange that he should be willing to transfer his activities from New York to Washington The Assistant Secretary of the War Department is Mr. George D. Meiklejohn of Nebraska, a prominent young Republican leader, of excellent reputation. In the Treasury Department, Mr. William B. Howell has been promoted to be an assistant secretary, and it is a notable fact that he has worked his way up to this honorable post from the very lowest round in the Treasury Department's official ladder, having begun years ago as a messenger. Mr. Spaulding's selection as First Assistant Secretary of the Treasury was correctly anticipated by us last month. The Second Assistant Postmaster-Generalship has been conferred upon the Hon. W. S. Shallenberger of Philadelphia, whose former record in Congress is well known and wholly creditable. Our readers will remember the announcement last month of Mr. Perry S. Heath as first assistant. The position of fourth assistant has been assigned to Mr. Joseph L. Bristow of Kansas. In the Interior Department, Secretary Bliss has as his assistant the Hon. Thomas Ryan of Kansas. Ex-Congressman Hermann of Oregon has been selected as Commissioner of the General Land Office; while the Hon. Benjamin Butterworth, who had formerly served in that capacity, becomes Commissioner of Patents. Mr. Thomas W. Cridler, of excellent qualifications for the place, has been promoted to be one for the Assistant Secretaries of State. Judge Van Devanter of Wyoming is to be an Assistant Attorney-General. The great majority of the assistant secretaries thus far appointed have been men of youth and vigor. Thus Judge Van Devanter was only thirty years old when President Harrison in 1889 appointed him Chief Justice of the territorial supreme court. When Wyoming became a state, the people elected

HON. W. S. SHALLENBERGER,
Second Asst. P. M.-General.

HON. BENJAMIN BUTTERWORTH,
Commissioner of Patents.

JUDGE WILLIS VAN DEVANTER,
Asst. Attorney-General.

MR. THOS. W. CRIDLER,
Third Assistant Sec'y of State.

MR. J. L. BRISTOW,
Fourth Asst. P. M.-General.

MR. JAMES BOYLE,
U. S. Consul at Liverpool.

him Chief Justice by a great majority. He is now thirty-eight years of age and has a most brilliant outlook. Mr. James Boyle, who was President McKinley's private secretary through the arduous campaign period, and filled the place so notably well, goes to represent us as consul at Liverpool. He has qualifications of a high order for success in the consular service. In general, consular appointments are not being hurried.

The Tariff Discussion.

The House of Representatives passed the Dingley tariff bill on the day previously fixed, March 31, by a vote of 205 for the measure and 121 against it. There had been no time to debate the whole bill in detail, and it was well understood on all hands that this action by the House was only a preliminary step in the proceedings, and that the real consideration of the tariff question must of necessity be in the Senate. The House has so large a Republican majority that its acceptance of the work of the Ways and Means Committee was a foregone conclusion. But the regular Republicans are a vote or two short of controlling the Senate; and for the enactment of a new tariff bill they must rely upon obtaining the support of some of the far Western free-silver senators, who have ceased to act as Republicans, but are favorable to protective tariffs provided their own sectional interests are duly conserved. There is much reason to believe that the high duties imposed in the Dingley bill upon wool will be retained by the Senate (with some changes of detail) at the behest of the Western and Southwestern senators who come from states which are or may become large wool producers. It is certain, moreover, that the plan of a high duty on sugar will be adhered to, for the sake not only of the large revenue that would result, but also to benefit the Louisiana cane-growers and the agriculturists of the West, who believe that under the protective policy they can develop a great sugar-beet crop. The differential of one-eighth of a cent per pound on refined sugar, virtually for the benefit of the trust, will undoubtedly have a thorough discussion before it is accepted by the Senate. The provisions of the Dingley bill for a duty upon art importations, and the bill's treatment of books and scientific apparatus, will undoubtedly undergo very considerable modification before the bill becomes a law. The clamor against these provisions in certain circles of enlightenment at first showed some misunderstanding of the facts of the situation. It ought to be possible to devise an arrangement which would admit free of duty all genuine and desirable art works, while taxing smartly the many millions of dollars' worth of cheap and tawdry manufactured stuff that has, under the free art clause of the present tariff, been imported duty free. As for books, Mr. Dingley's proposals seem to us totally wrong, and merely oppressive to scholarship. The recommendations touching such matters that were agreed upon the other day by President Schurman of Cornell, Provost Harrison of the University of Pennsylvania, and President Seth Low of Columbia, all of them well-known Republicans, ought to be accepted at Washington as reasonable and wise.

The "Ex Post Facto" Clause.

The opponents of protection have raised a great outcry against the clause in the bill which is intended to check the practice of speculative importations while tariff changes are pending. For instance, it is always the practice of the sugar trust, if there is prospect of tariff legislation, to import enormously in advance, thus depriving the government of the tax, while itself levying the tariff charge upon the consumers. Nothing could be more appropriate than for Congress to serve notice that wherever importations of that kind can be conveniently gotten at, the new rates will be made to apply. The clause to which we refer authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to take note of such importations from and after March 31, and to take subsequent steps to collect the enhanced duties after the changed schedules are enacted into law. The clause is at least a warning against the speculative importations which had set

in so strongly in March. It remains to be seen whether the courts will sustain so unusual a provision. The United States Constitution forbids *ex post facto* laws, but it is plain enough to a student of the question that the Constitution makers had reference to criminal laws and not to the collection of taxes. The clause has in it, in our opinion, no element of injustice; but its execution would involve great practical inconvenience, especially if the debates on the pending bill should extend into the middle of the summer.

Our Taxation Policy in General.

Every one must concede the right of the Senate to proceed deliberately and carefuly with its examination of the Dingley bill, but on the other hand all dictates of patriotism and public duty would require that the Senate should take not one minute more than is absolutely requisite for reasonable scrutiny and debate. The whole country is anxious to have the matter settled and out of the way. In some quarters it is feared that the high average duties of the Dingley bill will so check importations that the measure will not produce as much revenue as Mr. Dingley anticipates. A very small specific duty on tea and coffee, and the addition of fifty cents or a dollar per barrel to the present internal revenue tax on beer, would greatly increase the sure and constant elements of the national revenue, and would not oppress anybody. If Congress should get an expression from the country on the question, we believe that it would be the verdict of the great majority that it would be wise in these times of profound peace to add this tax to beer, tea and coffee. This would allow us to resume the policy of paying off the national debt, and also to further develop the navy and to construct the Nicaragua Canal. It would be a very good thing if, once in a while, upon some popular question of that kind, we could have an application of the Swiss principle of the Referendum.

A Bankruptcy Law Needed.

The question of a bankruptcy law, which has been before Congress for so many years, is still under discussion. The one point for the general public to grasp, in our opinion, is that a national bankruptcy act is eminently desirable on general principles, and that it is above all desirable at the present time, in view of the severe business reaction which the country has had to undergo for several years past. There are thousands of energetic and honest business men who have been dragged down with their fellows, and are victims of wide-spread conditions for which they were in no personal sense responsible. It would not only be for their private advantage but also for the marked benefit of the whole country if they could pass through a bankruptcy court, obtain a discharge, and set to work again, with old scores wiped out. Heretofore the advocates of a bankruptcy act have in general agreed that the Torrey bill, which has been before Congress for about eight years, would fairly meet the needs of the country, showing due regard for the interests alike of debtors and creditors, and guarding specially against those objections of tedious delays and extravagant charges that have with some justice been brought against former national bankruptcy acts. Last month we mentioned Senator Nelson's substitute for the Torrey bill as seeming to possess the desirable qualities of greater simplicity, of still further reducing the cost of proceedings in bankruptcy, and as applying more directly to the present needs of the great producing sections of the country than the Torrey bill. In the present session Senator Lindsay of Kentucky has especial charge of the interests of the Torrey bill, and he has within the past month advocated its passage in speeches which commend themselves to us as of a convincing character. These speeches, however, are not so much in favor of the Torrey bill, specifically, as they are devoted to the support of the general idea of a national bankruptcy act. It would seem to us entirely feasible, and on every account greatly to be wished, that Senator Nelson, Senator Lindsay, and the other leading advocates of a national bankruptcy act, should come together and endeavor to find a basis of agreement on points of detail. The Torrey bill is certainly a most carefully devised piece of work. Bankruptcy legislation ought not to fail altogether through a difference of opinion about minor matters. Reasonable men seem to be in charge of the rival bills, and they ought to be able to agree.

SENATOR LINDSAY OF KENTUCKY.

The Anti-Pooling Decision.

One of the great events of recent weeks has been the decision of the United States Supreme Court, in a case directly affecting the Western Traffic Association, that combination between or among rival railroads, by which uniform through-rates are agreed upon and business is distributed on some percentage scheme, is a violation of the anti-trust law, because that law forbids "every contract, combination in the form of a trust or otherwise, or conspiracy in restraint of trade or commerce among the several states or with foreign nations." The Supreme Court decision is generally accepted as a sweeping blow at all forms of combination among competing railroads, including so-called traffic agreements. The decision was announced on March 22, Justice Peckham having prepared the opinion of the court. Great consternation ensued among railroad managers, and the prices of American railway stocks were at once depressed, both at home and in foreign markets. The critics of this decision have made fierce lunges at the court, and have endeavored to reduce its conclusions to pure absurdity by showing that any kind of contract whatever is to some extent in restraint of trade, and must therefore be against the law in question. We prefer, however, on a judicial question, the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States to that of any writer whatsoever on the New York press.

What Can be Done About It?

Assuming that the decision is a sound one under the law, as it is certainly final for the present, the question arises, what is the country to do about it? Unrestrained competition among rival railroads is not in the long run beneficial to any element in the community. On the contrary its results, while ruinous to railroad property, would be adverse also to every legitimate business interest. Nor yet does it seem to us that it would be wise for Congress so to change the laws as to give the railroad managers an unlimited and irresponsible freedom of combination. There is a middle course,—somewhat difficult to pursue, because requiring moderation, with great fairness and patience, and because involving some friction along with much compromising. That course would require an amendment of the law to the extent of permitting railway combinations and traffic agreements under the sanction of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and subject to revision, regulation and control by that body, in which also should be reposed a contingent rate-making authority, subject, of course, to the United States Judiciary as a last resort. President M. E. Ingalls, of the "C. & O." and "Big Four" Railroads, is one of a number of the ablest railway men in the country to favor this middle course. Another is Mr. Aldace F. Walker, formerly of the Interstate Commerce Commission, now of the Atchison Railway System, and at one time successively chairman of the two principal traffic associations of the country. Mr. Walker declares that the railroads are entitled to the assistance of every intelligent business man in seeking "to obtain some judicious amendment of the law, by which, under proper supervision and control, the mutual agreements necessary to the transaction of the business of transportation shall be legalized." Mr. Ingalls, who takes a similar position, is quoted as follows in an interview:

I should be in favor of legislation giving to the Interstate Commerce Commission the same authority that the Board of Trade has in England. That is, that the railroads might make agreements for the division of traffic and the maintenance of rates, and providing that, in case of any complaint that excessive rates were charged, the Interstate Commerce Commission should hear the case and their decision upon it should be final until it was reviewed in a higher court. This would aid commerce and would injure no one.

Our esteemed contemporary, the *Outlook*, which also supports the middle course, gives reasons for its view which have our entire concurrence. Says the *Outlook*:

There are four reasons in favor of this plan: (1) It recognizes and maintains the Anglo-Saxon doctrine that combinations in restraint of trade are injurious to the community and should be prohibited. The former is established as a fact by a long historical experience, the latter as a principle by a long line of Anglo-Saxon precedents. (2) It maintains and is founded upon the principle, now well established in American law, that the railroad is a public highway and the railroad corporation is a public servant and subject to the control of the public in the administration of its trust. (3) It will give, or at least it ought to, stable and reasonable rates, such as will pay a fair rate of interest on the cost of constructing the roads and a fair compensation to the men who operate them, and by making this compensation stable as well as reasonable will contribute to discourage pernicious forms of competition and pernicious forms of speculation. To secure the latter, governmental supervision should extend to the books and reports of the railroads as it now does to those of the banks. (4) Finally, an ounce of experience is worth a pound of theory, and this method of governmental supervision has the support of English experience. It is true that we cannot be certain that an experiment that works well in England will work well in the United States. But we can be certain, from our own experiences in the past, that neither unrestricted competition nor unregulated combination is beneficial or even safe, for either the owners of the railroads or for the community which is dependent for its material prosperity upon their just and equable administration.

Other cases, said to hinge upon somewhat different principles, are pending, these affecting the legality of the Eastern railway pools. If, as appears wholly likely, these Eastern trunk line agreements should also be found illegal, Congress would naturally take up the whole question next December.

The Anti-"Scalping" Crusade.

Of less serious concern to the railroads, but nevertheless of no trifling importance, is the question of ticket-selling by the so-called "scalpers." It is only in the United States that this business is tolerated at all.

The arguments that can be adduced in favor of it as a legitimate calling will not bear scrutiny ; and the reasons against it are not only numerous and weighty, but in our opinion conclusive. Instead of rendering a service to the traveling public as against the railway companies, the "scalping" business has just the opposite effect. It encourages the business of counterfeiting railroad tickets ; it lends itself to the momentary purposes of unscrupulous railway managers who are disposed to evade honorable agreements and cut rates ; it habitually tempts the traveling public to think it no harm to sign a false name and personate some one else, in order to save a nominal amount by buying an unused return ticket ; and it operates regularly to the disadvantage of the public by making railroads unwilling to issue low-rate return tickets for special occasions, because of the difficulty of protection against the practice of the scalpers. The plain fact is that the business of ticket-scalping, while undoubtedly engaged in by some men whose intentions are strictly honest, is in its very nature dangerously close to the line ; and as conducted by too many of the so-called "ticket brokers," it is in habitual alliance with fraud and dishonesty. The reputable press of the country is almost unanimously in favor of the passage of a law at Washington to prohibit scalping as respects interstate travel, while bills are pending before various legislatures to make it illegal within state jurisdictions. The arguments against scalping have been well set forth by Mr. George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent of the New York Central Road, who has appeared at Albany and made a clear and comprehensive presentation of the subject. The Interstate Commerce Commission is in favor of the suppression of scalping shops, and the reform is bound to come. It will mark a distinct advance in morals.

Municipal Matters, Boston and New York.

Municipal questions have had a very prominent place in the public mind during the past month. The Massachusetts legislature, at the instance of Mr. Samuel D. Capen and the Boston Municipal League of which he is president, with the support of Mayor Quincy, ex-Mayor Matthews, and other well-known municipal experts, has passed a bill which does away with the old plan of two municipal chambers for Boston and unites them in one body. Other reforms recently secured or now under discussion will give Boston one of the best systems of municipal government existing in the United States. Mayor Quincy's administration has been notably progressive and satisfactory. Coming to New York, we find the charter for the consolidated greater city, which had already passed both Houses, repassed over Mayor Strong's veto by overwhelming majorities. The vote was so strongly in favor of the charter exactly as drafted by the commissioners, that even if Governor Black had chosen to veto it there would have been no difficulty in finding votes enough to carry it over his head. Our readers already know something of the nature of this charter. It provides for a municipal chamber in two houses, constructed very much like a state legislature. It places at the head of the municipal government a mayor elected for four years, with a salary of $15,000 a year, who has the appointing power and the veto power. The mayor's appointing power, however, is complete only for the first six months of his term. The practical work of city government is divided among eighteen departments. At the head of a number of these departments there are to be single commissioners, while others, as for instance the Park Department and the Health Department, are entrusted to boards of several members. All these commissioners are appointed by the mayor, and his appointments require no ratification. The mayor cannot make summary removals, however, except in the first six months of his term. The boards and commissioners have almost unlimited authority over their respective departments of administration. The mayor's function, then, is to occupy himself during the first six months of his four year term with winding up and regulating the machinery ; after that, he can only look on and let it work as it will without practical power to intervene. The financial authority under the charter is vested in a Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and not in the municipal assembly. The mayor, the city attorney, the president of the council, the head of the tax board, and the city comptroller, constitute this Board of Estimate and Apportionment, which makes the annual appropriations and fixes the annual tax rate. Its work goes to the municipal assembly, where no change can be made except by way of disapproval ; and any reluctance to grant the board's appropriations can be overcome by the mayor's check upon the action of the assembly. It is the most complex system ever seriously proposed anywhere.

An Impossible Charter.

In our judgment the charter is a practical impossibility. Its object purports to be a transfer to New York of municipal business which has heretofore been done by the state legislature at Albany. But immediately after passing the charter, the state legislature took up and proceeded to indorse several enormous jobs, erecting special commissons of politicians named in the bills,—one to carry out a boulevard system in the upper part of New York, and another to control a great trunk sewer scheme in the new northern district of the city. The charter definitely provides for the carrying out of just such projects by the regularly constituted machinery of the city government. Mayor Strong, as a member of the charter commission, had joined the other commissioners in recommending the completed work to the legislature. But when, under a law peculiar to New York, after the charter had passed the legislature, the Mayor had an opportunity on behalf of the city to accept or reject the legislative bill, he surprised

every one by rejecting it. Along with President Low of Columbia, he had objected strongly to the six-months' limitation on the mayor's power of removal, the plan of a bi-partisan police board of four members, and the plan of a municipal legislature in two chambers instead of one. He had not, however, at first considered those objections as vital enough to prevent his indorsing the charter as a whole. The course of events, however, had led him to change his opinion, and to conclude that these objections to the charter were of a vital nature. He was absolutely right in changing his mind, particularly as respects the provision which limits the mayor's power of removal to six months. That limitation makes the whole charter one huge piece of folly. With that limitation removed, objectionable as the instrument would remain in many respects, it would not be—what it now is for practical purposes—a self-evident absurdity.

New York Questions.

A serious contest, which for the time being revealed sharp discord in the Republican machine, was fought last month over the question of several proposed amendments to the Raines liquor-tax law of the state of New York. These amendments were aimed at the fraudulent hotels, which have sprung up all over New York City to evade the Sunday-closing and other features of the liquor-tax law, and also against the bogus clubs formed for the purpose of liquor selling and liquor drinking, under the cloak of that clause of the Raines law which treats clubs as if they were private homes. The New York City half of the Republican machine, under the lead of Mr. Platt, Mr. Lauterbach, and their fellow-workers, stood valiantly by the fake hotels, clubs, and liquor interests in general; while the up-country half of the machine, managed by Mr. Louis F. Payn, Senator Raines and others (and apparently led by Governor Black himself), supported the amendments and succeeded in carrying them through, in spite of a bolt on the part of the Platt faction. Governor Black has been personally the sponsor for two very important pieces of legislation, one of them wholly excellent, the other wholly detestable. The first was the appropriation of a large sum of money to be expended, in the hands of a state commission, for the further purchase of forest lands in the Adirondacks region, with a view to the maintenance of the old "North Woods" as necessary to the preservation of the streams and water-supply of the state.

Assailing the Civil-Service System.

The other measure was one which strikes at the efficiency of the civil-service machinery of the state. It preserves the civil-service examining board, but allows the examination to count for only 50 per cent., while the appointing officer has a leeway of 50 per cent. for the exercise of his own discretion in deciding upon the "practical fitness" of applicants. How this measure will work can be shown at a glance. Let us suppose that the Superintendent of Public Works of the state wants to give places to a number of his political henchmen. They must come before the civil service board as a preliminary. The board finds, let us assume, among the numerous applicants, ten of qualifications so high that they obtain the full maximum markings and are placed at 50 per cent., while the candidates of the boss are so unfit that they are marked down to an average of 20 per cent. The list of applicants, with their markings, now goes to the political boss who wishes to appoint his own tools. He decides off hand that on the score of "practical fitness" his men (who stood 20 in a *bona fide* examination) are entitled to 50; which gives them a total marking of 70; while the excellent applicants who were graded 50 by the civil service board, are marked 10 for "practical fitness" by the appointing officer, and their total grade is 60. Thus the incompetent henchmen, of course, are appointed. The proposal does no credit to the governor of the state of New York. It is a gross parody on the provision of the state constitution which protects the merit system; and if it should actually become a law, it surely could not stand in the courts. It would be a relief to the people of the state of New York to have the legislative session come to an end. So bad a legislature has never been known in the annals of the state from colonial times down to the present year. Such flagrant misconduct, in our judgment, has scarcely been known in any American legislature, and that is saying a great deal.

A Famous "Freak" Measure.

The anti-Cartoon and Portrait bill, which has given a wide fame to State Senator Ellsworth, now appears to have been instigated by the representatives of the trusts, who were much depicted and caricatured in the New York newspapers during the pendency of the trust investigation. These haughty and exclusive gentlemen considered it a great indignity that the newspaper artists should sit in the inquiry room and draw pictures of them while they were in the witness box. Inasmuch as they are supposed to contribute enormously to campaign funds, both Republican and Democratic, they have felt it only reasonable that a legislature whose bread they have helped to butter should protect them from the kind of newspaper publicity that is so painful to their feelings as private gentlemen. Hence the Ellsworth bill. It is not a long bill, and as it passed the state senate by a whooping majority, it was in the following form:

Section 1. No person, firm, partnership, corporation or voluntary association shall print, publish or circulate in any newspaper, paper, periodical, magazine, pamphlet or book any portrait or alleged portrait of any person or individual living in this state, except fugitives from justice, without having first obtained his or her written consent to such printing, publication or circulation.

Sec. 2. The printing, publishing or circulating of the portrait or alleged portrait of such person or individual without such consent in writing shall be a misdemeanor and shall be punishable by a fine not less than one thousand dollars and by imprisonment for not less than one year, upon the complaint of the person whose portrait, or alleged portrait, has been so printed, published or circulated, without such consent or of her or his attorney.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

This obviously would have made it a criminal offense for a New York newsdealer or bookseller to handle a copy of a foreign periodical which might contain the portrait of Gen. Horace Porter as Ambassador to France, or of Dr. Andrew D. White as Ambassador to Germany. But it left it entirely open for New York newspapers and periodicals to take liberties with the portraits of people who were so unfortunate as to live outside the bounds of the state. When the bill reached the other branch of the legislature it was met with opposition which secured its considerable amendment in committee. The bill then took the following form, and in that shape it will probably have become a law before this number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS reaches its readers :

Section 1. No person, firm partnership, corporation or voluntary association shall maliciously print or publish in any newspaper, paper, periodical, magazine, pamphlet or book any portrait or alleged portrait of any person or individual living in this state, except public officers, persons nominated for public office, and fugitives from justice, without having first obtained his or her written consent to such printing or publication. In the case of a public officer such portrait or alleged portrait shall relate to such public officer only in his official capacity.

Sec. 2. The printing or publishing of the portrait or alleged portrait of such person or individual without such consent in writing shall be a misdemeanor, and shall be punishable by a fine not exceeding $1,000, or by imprisonment for not exceeding one year, upon complaint of the person whose portrait or alleged portrait has been so printed or published without such consent or of his or her attorney.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

It is an absurd attack upon the freedom of the press, at a point where the libel laws already amply protect individuals. If there was necessity for any such law, nothing could have been more ludicrous than its sacrifice of American citizens who do not happen to reside in the state of New York. If it has been wrong for the New York newspapers to caricature Mr. Platt, there ought also to be redress under the same laws for Mr. Cleveland, who now lives in New Jersey, and for Mr. Hanna, who lives in Ohio. At least the ruler of Turkey remains free game.

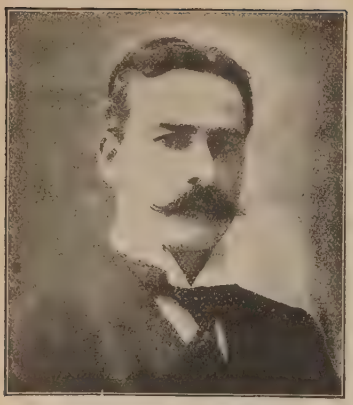
The New York Citizens' Union.

The municipal elections in New York do not occur until next November, but the campaign will open rather early, because the men who believe in non-partisan good government for cities are proposing to take the field aggressively. They have formed the Citizens' Union, which has the indorsement of a great number of men of all callings who believe that New York should be governed for the benefit of its citizens and not for the benefit of party cliques and rings. The head of the local Republican machine has declared in a recent speech that, so deeply does he believe in party government for New York, if his Republican machine cannot get possession of the city he would much rather have it fall into the hands of the Tammany machine than administered by the men who will be brought forward by the Citizens' Union; although, as a matter of fact, that Union has the hearty support of almost every man of repute and prominence, Democratic or Republican, in the city of New York. The Union has an admirable platform and will make a stirring campaign.

MR. JAS. B. REYNOLDS,
Chairman Exec. Com. of Citizens' Union.

The Chicago City Election.

Most of the large cities of the country hold their elections in the spring. In Chicago, on April 6, Mr. Carter H. Harrison was elected mayor. He is the son of the late Mayor Carter H. Harrison, who was assassinated during the closing hours of the World's Fair in the autumn of 1893. Mr. Harrison is said to possess some excellent qualifications, and it is sincerely to be hoped that he will pattern his administration on the enlightened methods of such men as Mayor Quincy of Boston and Mayor Strong of New York. But the path of reform will be hard for a mayor who has derived a considerable part of his support from those well-known elements in Chicago that have always wanted a "wide open" policy,—that is to say, no interference with liquor selling, gambling or other things still more objectionable, and a repudiation of the civil service law. There were four candidates for the mayoralty ; and in the last days of the campaign Mr. John M. Harlan, who ran as an independent candidate, developed a very remarkable strength The votes for the four candidates respectively were as follows : Carter H. Harrison, 142,006 ; John Maynard Harlan, 66,112 ; Nathaniel C. Sears, 57,606 ; Washington Hesing, 15,062. Mr. Harlan is the son of Justice Harlan of the United States Supreme Court, and is a young man of great force and promise. Although not successful in his race for the mayoralty, he will remain in the city council, where he will be able



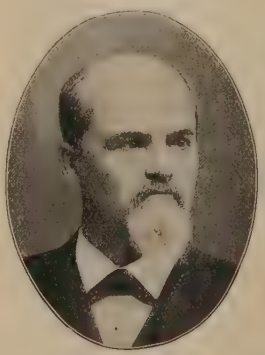
Mayor Carter H. Harrison. Alderman John M. Harlan.

TWO CHICAGO "MEN OF THE MONTH."

to render most efficient service to the cause of sound municipal government. It is at least encouraging to note the fact that all four of the candidates for the mayoralty were personally men for whom many good things could be truthfully said. Judge Sears was the regular Republican candidate, but he was backed by a bad party machine. Mr. Hesing, recently postmaster of Chicago, was like Mr. Harlan in standing for the civil service law; but he was considered like Mr. Harrison to be unduly favorable to the saloon interest. Mr. Harlan in particular represented opposition to the great monopoly street railway companies, and similar interests, that are always trying to keep municipal government in Chicago weak and inefficient, the better to gain their ends. Mr. Harrison had the support for the most part of the great army of Bryan free-silver voters, although Mr. Harlan, on account of his anti-monopoly attitude, secured some support from that direction. Aderman John M. Harlan of Chicago is to be made a note of, as a man with a future. He is young, vigorous, and fearless. His speeches during the municipal campaign were full of the most direct and specific charges against the boodling and corruption that has been so characteristic of municipal and legislative life at Chicago and Springfield. His supporters have served notice that they will run him again as mayor two years hence, and that they will endeavor to secure the United States senatorship for him at the next vacancy. It is most important to note, in connection with the Chicago municipal situation, that the Voters' Municipal League, which scrutinizes the character of every candidate for the Board of Aldermen, was remarkably successful in securing the defeat of unworthy aldermen who sought re-election, and in securing the choice of men whom it had indorsed as personally fit and trustwortny. Alderman Harlan, therefore, finds himself the leader of a decided majority in the Board of Aldermen; and the Chicago newspapers declare that board to be in the hands of a really decent and reputable majority for the first time in many years.

In Ohio Cities.

In the state of Ohio, the municipal elections were upon the whole rather favorable to the Democrats; and the same thing may be said in general of the spring elections throughout the whole country. This, however, would not seem to signify much of permanent importance as to the attitude of the country on national issues. The new Democratic mayor of Cincinnati, the Hon. Gustav Tafel, was elected by virtue of a heavy Republican vote; for in Cincinnati, happily, there is an element of Republicanism possessed of a high sense of civic virtue, that is opposed to Mr. George B. Cox's Republican machine, which in its way is as objectionable as any in the whole country. The six or seven millions of dollars that will go into the new water works of Cincinnati will now be expended under the direction of a sound business administration. Mayor Tafel seems to be a man of the right stamp. The Republican mayor of Cleveland was re-elected, and in Toledo Mr. S. M. Jones was successful, though by a close vote, on a platform quite as pronounced and outspoken as ever was that of Mayor Pingree of Detroit. Mayor Samuel M. Jones of Toledo is destined to play a part in the making of the history of municipal reform and progress in the United States. He is a self-made man, a successful manufacturer, of remarkably broad views on the labor question, and of strong opinions concerning the rights and duties that pertain to municipal government. He is a student of sociology and administration, and has courage along with conviction.



MAYOR GUSTAV TAFEL
Of Cincinnati.

St. Louis, Detroit, Indianopolis and Denver.

In the municipal elections at St. Louis the Republicans were sweepingly successful. The new mayor is Mr. Henry Zeigenhein, for many years a tax collector. He is regarded as representing the machine

wing of the Republican party. As for that interesting Michigan community whose municipal affairs have so long been dominated by Mr. Pingree, it has declined to ratify his selection of his own successor. Mr. Pingree is now Governor of the state, and the new mayor of Detroit, Mr. William C. Maybury, is a Democrat. The Republican candidate was perhaps too openly Mr. Pingree's man. The American public, strongly as it may be inclined to support a bold leader like Mr. Pingree, never likes to allow such a man to continue his rule through the device of selecting his own successor. It happens that the successful candidate, however, places himself squarely on Mayor Pingree's platform as to three-cent railway fares and some other matters. The three-cent movement has reached Indiana, where an act of the legislature last month made it immediately applicable to the situation in Indianapolis. There resulted a refusal on the part of the street railway companies to obey the act, with a sequence of injunctions and counter-injunctions and with a resort to the courts. This was the state of affairs when our record was closed for the press. In the city of Denver, there was a vigorous municipal campaign in which the enfranchised women took a conspicuous part. The result was the election of the candidate championed by the reform elements.

MAYOR JONES OF TOLEDO.

The Mississippi Floods.

President McKinley sent a special message to Congress last month asking for the immediate appropriation of $150,000 or $200,000 for the aid of the Southern relief committees, in the direful emergency caused by the great floods in the Mississippi Valley. For many years the spring freshets have not been so formidable as they were last month. Heavy damages to crops, and a loss of life which in the sum total must be considerable, have been the result of the overflow of bottom lands. Great expense has been undergone in the strengthening of the levees or embankments of the lower Mississippi, and there has been a successful maintenance of those barriers at most points. So unprecedented a rise of the river has demonstrated the general efficiency of the levee system. Doubtless the engineers who have had to deal with the problems involved have not attained the finality of wisdom; but they have accomplished a great deal, and with further study and experiment they may hope to triumph completely in the end. At Omaha it was for a time thought that the Missouri might cut a wholly new channel for itself, and thus make a present to Iowa of the low-lying part of the town known as East Omaha. From the Red River Valley of the north all the way to New Orleans, the people of our great central basin have been pre-occupied by the losses and difficulties growing out of the heavy spring rains and the rapid disappearance of accumulated snow and frost. Nevertheless, in spite of all these difficulties, the average crop indications for the coming season are good. If prices also should be good, the country might hope for a considerable access of general prosperity.

A New Market for Bread-stuffs.

In a recent letter, President James B. Hill of the Great Northern Railway System has pointed out the magnitude of the new market for American bread-stuffs that is opening up on the other side of the Pacific, as the result of very favorable transportation rates which he has been instrumental in securing. The equivalent of thirty or forty millions of bushels of wheat from our last crop was successfully transported across the Pacific to Asiatic consumers. Mr. Hill believes that the movement can be considerably extended, and that the Asiatic market will, henceforth, under favorable transportation conditions, readily absorb the surplus wheat production of California, Oregon and Washington, while perhaps also making it feasible to send a part of the Dakota crop to Pacific rather than Atlantic ports. This new outlet for the products of American farms must affect general agricultural conditions very favorably. The new Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Wilson, is facing the problems of production and of markets not only with a broad view and a statesmanlike grasp, but also with a singular capacity for the appreciation of details.

The Hawaiian Situation.

While looking Pacificwards, one cannot fail to note the extreme agitation in the Hawaiian Islands due to the continued influx of Japanese immigrants. It would hardly seem as if the large and rapid inpouring of Japanese could be justified by the existing demand for labor in the Sandwich Islands; and there would seem to be some reason for the opinion that Japan has a public policy back of the movement, not in keeping with the policy of the existing Hawaiian government. Undoubtedly Japan would like to obtain the Hawaiian islands, in the end, by the

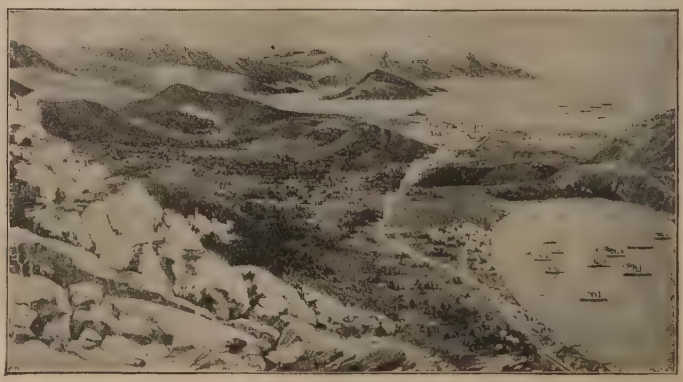
MONASTERY AT METEORA, ON GREEK FRONTIER.

process of colonization ; just as England had hoped to get possession of the Transvaal through plots aided by British subjects at Pretoria. The Hawaiian government has refused to admit some large bodies of colonists, and the Japanese steamers which brought them have been compelled to take them back. This has led to the dispatch of two Japanese war ships to Honolulu ; and Mr. McKinley's administration has on its part sent one of our largest cruisers, the *Philadelphia*, from the California coast to represent us at Hawaii. Annexation to the United States is the solution of all their troubles that the leading spirits in the Hawaiian Islands earnestly hope for. A statesmanship at Washington unable to devise some reasonable scheme for the annexation and subsequent administration of the Sandwich Islands, would seem to us to be a very barren, unimaginative and inadequate sort of statesmanship,—quite unequal to the kind of problems that all other countries have to face at this end of the nineteenth century. It is a great mistake to assume that our country has no more history to make, and that acquisitions, developments, and bold projects belong wholly to the past, while henceforth we must fossilize. We need a broad and masculine quality of statesmanship at Washington, which will disregard the timid plaints of those critics who are forever opposed to anything that involves a decisive attitude on the part of our government.

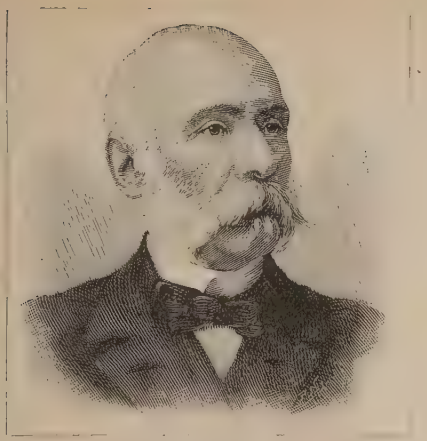
The Situation in Cuba.

We have a duty to perform toward the Sandwich Islands ; it is our business for ourselves and for the world to open the Nicaragua Canal ; and it has become now our business to see that within the coming twelve-month the infamous situation in Cuba shall be ended in one way or in another. As for Spain and Cuba, we have this month thrown open our pages to a statement from the pen of Mr. Stephen Bonsal, a reliable observer, and a brilliant and well-known writer, who has within a few days returned from the unhappy island, where he has spent some months in making a study that entitles him to be heard. Mr. Bonsal describes a situation in Cuba that ought not to be tolerated by the people of the United States. Those "higher considerations" mentioned by Mr. Cleveland which might compel us to give up the conventional policy of strict neutrality, ought now at no distant day to impel action on the part of our government. The rainy season has set in, and the Spanish campaign of the past six months has been a complete failure. It would appear that the inevitable Spanish evacuation has already quietly begun. Our government should concern itself greatly in order to see that the evacuation is accompanied by no further massacres or wanton incendiarism. Next Christmas ought by

THE WAR MINISTER OF GREECE STUDYING A MAP SHOWING POSITIONS OF TROOPS.



THE FLEETS AT CANEA (CRETE) LAST MONTH.



M. THEODORE DELYANNIS, GREEK PREMIER.

all means to find Cuba admittedly free and independent, with the Cubans in undisputed possession of their island.

Greece and Turkey.

The acute point in the Greco-Turkish situation was transferred early last month from Crete to the northern boundary of Greece. It is true that much skirmishing had continued in Crete. Colonel Vassos had remained there with a considerable force of regular Greek troops, while the Christian insurgents under their brave Cretan leaders have steadfastly refused to obey the orders of the great powers. They have been assailing the strongholds into which the Turkish troops have retreated. Meanwhile, the navies of the great powers have been maintaining their blockade of Crete, and have been gradually transporting thither and organizing a force drawn from various European armies, which is intended to keep order when the time may come for the Turks and Greeks to withdraw. It had been apparent for some little time past that if Turkey and Greece could negotiate directly without the cumbersome intervention of the great powers of Europe, they might make a bargain with very little delay. Turkey had no desire to be plunged into war, and the Greeks were well aware that a combat with the superior power of Turkey might have very disastrous consequences. Nevertheless, the situation on the frontier grew every day more threatening.

THE VILLAGE OF KASTRAKI, THESSALY, ON THE GREEK FRONTIER

Captain Koellner (German). Vice-Admiral Canevaro (Italian). Rear-Admiral Andrief (Russian).
Rear-Admiral Hinké (Austrian). Rear-Admiral Pottiers (French). Rear-Admiral Harris (British).

THE ADMIRALS OF THE COMBINED FLEET IN TURKO-GRECIAN WATERS.

On the Thessalian Frontier.

While neither army had advanced from its position with its main column to threaten the opposing host, there had been considerable skirmishing on the part of irregular bodies of men. The Greek National League, a great patriotic order that extends wherever modern Greeks are found, had a force of some thousands of men actively engaged on the frontier in arousing the Macedonians to revolt against Turkey, and in harassing the flanks of the Turkish army, while also endeavoring to cut the Turks off from their base of supplies in the rear. It would be useless to attempt any minute or detailed account of a situation which will doubtless have changed materially before these pages are circulated. It is worth while to bear in mind

MAP SHOWING TURKO-GRECIAN FRONTIER OPERATIONS IN APRIL.

the fact that the great powers in the Treaty of Berlin in 1878 conceded to Greece a considerable territory lying to the northward, which Turkey had never yet relinquished. It was upon this disputed ground that the Turkish armies were now encamped. The Greeks in invading that territory, obviously have a ready answer to the protests of the great powers. For the great powers, nearly twenty years ago, expressly sanctioned the claim of Greece to that identical strip of Macedonian territory ; and from the point of view of the Treaty of Berlin, Turkey rather than Greece should be regarded as the intruder. To be consistent, the great powers should have warned Turkey to withdraw-beyond the line of the frontier as demarcated in the Treaty of Berlin.

The Outbreak of Real War.

The action of the Greek irregulars in crossing the boundary line and attacking the flanks of the Turkish army had made it morally impossible to avert a more general conflict. Edhem Pasha, commanding the Turkish troops, had telegraphed to Constantinople for instructions, in view of what he claimed to be acts of war on the part of the Greeks. The Turkish government on Saturday April 17 instructed him to proceed, using his own judgment. This of course meant open and avowed war. The Greek minister was notified to leave Constantinople, and the Turkish diplomatic officers in Greece were recalled. The main Turkish army at once moved against the Greek position, and on Sunday and Monday, April 18 and 19, there was heavy fighting in the passes on the way to Larissa, the Greek headquarters. The Greeks at that point were greatly outnumbered, and the Milouna passes were captured by the Turks. As our record closed, it was thought probable that the Turkish army could not be prevented from reaching Larissa. Over on the west coast, however, the Greeks were more successful. Their war ships in the Gulf of Arta bombarded the Turkish fortified town of Prevosa, almost totally demolishing the place. An army of many thousands of Greeks at once marched into Epirus, expecting to be joined by numerous warlike bands of Epirotes, who were waiting for an opportunity to rise against their Turkish masters. Greece meanwhile had protested to the great powers against the action of Turkey, claiming that the Turks had been the aggressors. Nevertheless many factors complicated the situation, and it was impossible when our record closed on the 20th to make any forecast that would have value.

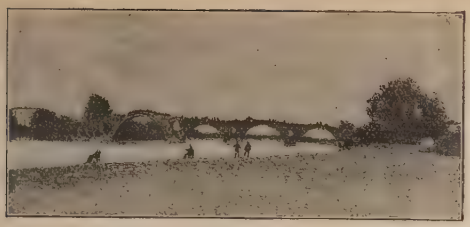
Failure of the European Concert.

That very process of parley which Lord Salisbury idealizes as a "Federation of Europe" is what has wrecked and devastated Armenia within the past two years. It has caused the massacres in Crete, and led to uprisings and bloodshed in Syria ; and now, instead of ending by keeping the peace and demonstrating its efficiency, it has brought about the clash of arms which Salisbury blames entirely upon poor little Greece. The fact is that although a European concert working harmoniously and disinterestedly for the welfare of mankind would be eminently desirable, no such thing exists. Under cover of the

The Monastery of St. Nicholas, Thessaly.

All Saints' Monastery.

TWO SCENES ON THE GRECO-TURKISH FRONTIER.

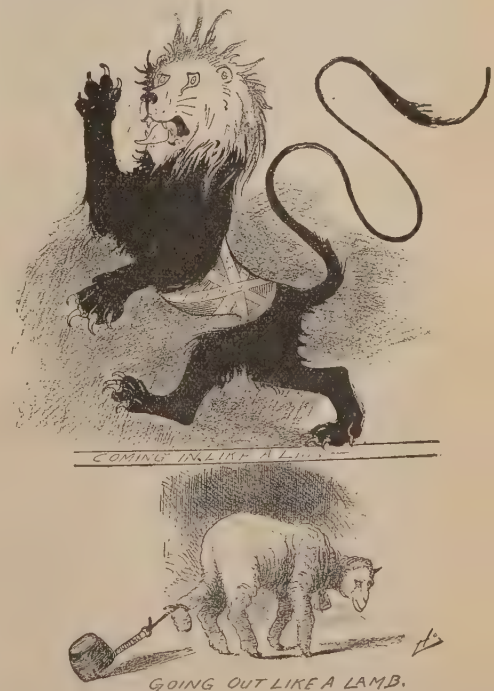


THE FRONTIER BRIDGE AT ARTA.

pretense of external harmony, every one of the six great powers has been rapidly increasing its navies, and in every way possible strengthening its armaments, through the jealousy and antagonism it feels toward one or more of the other members of the "Concert." We must agree heartily with Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Bryce, Sir William Harcourt, and the great Liberal party of England, in believing that little Greece has done the world a service by preparing to draw the sword against the Ottoman Empire, both in Crete and in Macedonia. It is an infamous shame that there should be warfare in the Turkish Empire ; for Greece, Crete and Macedonia ought to be allowed in peace to develop their resources and attain a position among the prosperous communities of the civilized world. The whole fault rests with the so-called European Concert of the great powers, which has not in the past two years been wisely or sincerely conducted. And as in the late seventies, so now, in our opinion, Lord Salisbury is conspicuously the man to be blamed. England has responsibilities in the Turkish Empire that do not belong to France. We have no serious criticism to pass upon the position of M. Hanotaux, who has eloquently and ably sustained his view, and kept behind his back the best sentiment of the French Republic. Elsewhere in this number a brilliant French contributor, known personally to many of our American readers, gives us a charming character sketch of the able and scholarly gentleman who conducts the foreign affairs of France at this moment. As we have said, M. Hanotaux, from the point of view of his own country, is not to be criticised ; although if France were in a different position it would seem to us her duty to drop the Russian alliance rather than seem to give countenance to the Sultan. But Lord Salisbury has distinct obligations toward the subject Christian races in the Turkish Empire ; and he deserves no respect for taking his orders from M. Hanotaux at Paris, or from the foreign offices of Berlin and St. Petersburg.

Politics in British Colonies.

The political development of the great British colonies is a subject that possesses constant interest. In Australia at the city of Adelaide, there has been an important convention working for the confederation of the Australasian provinces into the United States of Australia. The spring session ended early last month, and the convention is to meet again in November, after the prime ministers of the colonies will have returned from England, whither they have already taken themselves to participate in the great diamond jubilee of the Queen. So far as the convention has gone, it may be stated that the delegates are in general agreement that there should be free-trade between all parts of Australasia as in our United States, and that there, as here, the framing of tariffs shall be vested in the federal legislature or parliament. As in the United States, further more, there is to be equal representation of the constituent states in the Senate. Unlike the United States, however, the senators are to be chosen directly by the people and not by the state legislatures or parliaments. In British North America there is much interest in the approaching celebration of the Queen's jubilee ; there is a close watch on the tariff discussion at Washington ; there is talk of further enterprising undertakings in the line of railway and canal improvement, and a general attitude rather aggressive toward the United States and exceptionally zealous toward England,—the talk being of a Canadian tariff that shall discriminate to the extent of eight or ten per cent. in favor of British goods. The Manitoba legislature adjourned several weeks ago after ratifying the agreement on the Schools Question. The British inter-



AUSTRALIAN FEDERATION COMES IN LIKE A LION, GOES OUT LIKE A LAMB.—(*Sydney Bulletin.*)

THE GRANT MONUMENT AS IT NOW APPEARS.

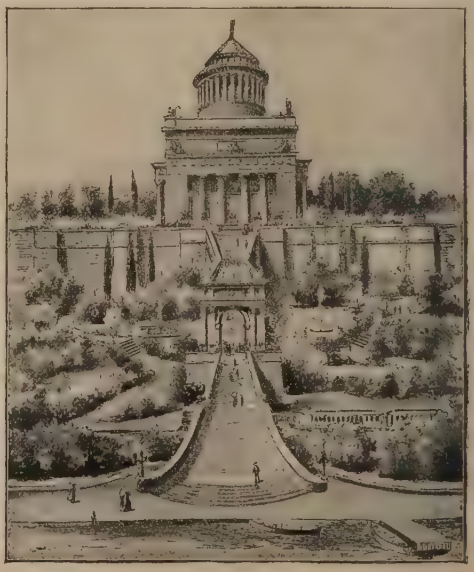
ests in South Africa, however, are attracting far more notice than developments in Australia or in British North America. An anti-British alliance has been formed between President Kruger's Transvaal and President Steyn's Orange Free State, which goes so far as to constitute a loose form of federal union. Citizenship in the one state is accepted without naturalization in the other, and the agreement, so far as military operations are concerned, is a close offensive and defensive league. There can be no doubt of President Kruger's firm intention to maintain the position of the Dutch Republics. He has been importing Krupp guns and munitions of war from Germany, and it is generally believed that he and President Steyn are at least in close sympathetic relations with certain representatives of the German government. Mr. Chamberlain as British Colonial Secretary has expressed himself with great frankness, of late, regarding the determination of the British government to hold the Transvaal to its full obligations under British suzerainty, and to maintain the position of England as the "paramount power" in South Africa. There have been frequent rumors that England had purchased or leased Delagoa Bay from the Portuguese, in order to prevent the Boers from reaching the sea; but these rumors have been denied in England. Meanwhile the investigation of the Jameson raid by the parliamentary committee at Westminster has been productive of nothing particularly worthy of mention. It has only added to the impression, outside of England, that the British government was morally behind the Jameson raid, its connection being of the kind that can be conveniently disavowed in case of failure.

British Home Questions.

The discussion of foreign politics, particularly the situation in Turkey, has almost completely absorbed attention in England, and there is not much to report in the way of British domestic legislation except the final passage of the bill which distributes three million dollars among the denominational schools of the United Kingdom. It was carried in the House of Commons on the final reading by a majority of two hundred. The aid granted to the parish schools is too small to please the urgent friends of state aid for primary education under private and religious auspices, and the bill therefore is not very attractive to anybody. Next month, unless the situation in Turkey should claim full attention, the whole of the British Empire will be in gala dress to celebrate the completion of the Queen's sixtieth year on the British throne.

Two Celebrations.

There were great celebrations in Germany early last month in honor of the Emperor William I., who founded the present German Empire, and who would have been one hundred years old if he had lived to the 3d of April of the present year. At Berlin there was unveiled a magnificent monument in commemoration of the great deeds of the old Kaiser. In our own country the commemorative event of the month was the dedication of the monument to General Grant which has been completed on the bank of the Hudson, in the beautiful Riverside Park at New York. The date fixed for this affair was April 27. General



THE MONUMENT WITH PROPOSED APPROACHES.

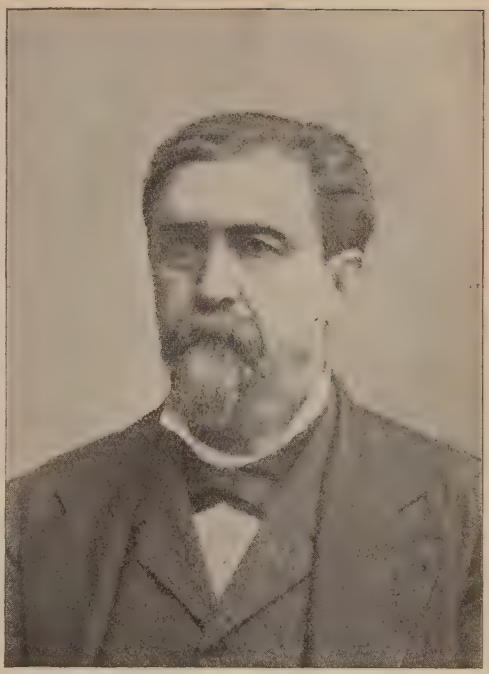
Grant was born on that day of the month in the year 1822, and would therefore have been seventy-five years of age if he had lived until the present time. The President of the United States and the principal officials at Washington, besides many of the governors of the States, accepted invitations to be present, and the plans for the day included a great military parade and a naval demonstration in the Hudson, opposite Riverside Park.

Two Great American Citizens.

Among Americans still living who were of General Grant's age, two who are worthy of special mention celebrated their seventy-fifth birthday last month. Dr. Edward Everett Hale of Boston and Dr. Henry M Field of New York were born on the same day, namely, April 3, 1822. Both are eminent American authors, journalists, clergymen and philanthropists, and above all have lived their lives among us as great citizens. The country has need in dire emergencies of military leaders like Grant, and it has no less need of teachers and exponents of all that is best in civilization, like Dr. Hale and Dr. Field. Our country's best wealth is in its possession of such representative men. Long may these two be spared to continue their careers of usefulness. They have before them the good example of Senator Morrill of Vermont, who is full of responsible work at Washington, and whose friends showered congratulations upon him last month in view of his entrance upon his eighty-eighth year.

The Month's Obituary.

The obituary record this month includes the name of ex-Senator Daniel W. Voorhees of Indiana, who had attained the age of seventy, and had long been a prominent figure in the Democratic party, having served in the United States Senate for just twenty years. His period of public service had expired on the 4th of March of the present year, when he was succeeded by a Republican, Mr. Fairbanks. On Sunday the 19th there was announced the death of the Hon. Seth Milliken, a member of the Maine delegation in Congress. Mr. Milliken's demise makes the first break in the Maine delegation that has occurred in many years. His career as a public man was honorable and useful in every respect. Young America will mourn the death of Oliver Optic, who would have been seventy-five years of age if he had lived until the 30th day of next July. He had written scores upon scores of books for boys, and it is said that in the aggregate two million copies of his books have been sold. Whatever some superior persons may affect to think of his books, there is only one opinion among the boys of America ; and we beg to concur in the opinion entertained by the boys themselves. From Europe has come the news of the death of Johannes Brahms, who passed away in Vienna early in April. He was generally regarded among musicians as the greatest of contemporary composers. A little later in April, Dr. von Stephan, the great German postal administrator, died. He is credited with having been the originator of the Universal Postal Union. In our obituary list printed elsewhere will be found the names of a number of other men who have served their generation usefully in their various spheres.

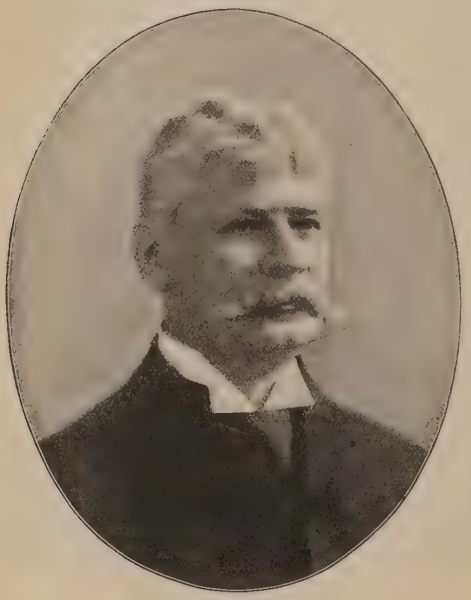


THE LATE SENATOR VOORHEES.

THE LATE DR. VON STEPHAN.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

(From March 21 to April 18, 1897.)



GEN. ELISHA DYER,
Gov.-Elect of Rhode Island.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

March 22.—The Senate agrees to a resolution calling for the correspondence in the case of Dr. Ruiz... In the House Mr. Dingley (Rep., Me.) opens the debate on the tariff bill.

March 23-30.—The Senate discusses the arbitration treaty in executive session....The House debates the tariff bill.

March 31.—The Senate votes on amendments to the arbitration treaty....The House passes the tariff bill, amended so as to put the new rates of duty in effect April 1, by a vote of 205 to 121.

April 1.—The Senate only in session ; all of the amendments to the arbitration treaty are finally disposed of ; the tariff bill is received from the House, and referred to the Finance Committee.

April 3.—The House of Representatives only in session ; a resolution is adopted authorizing a vessel to be chartered for the purpose of carrying food to the famine sufferers of India.

April 5.—The Senate only in session ; the resolution of Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.) requesting President McKinley to protest to Spain in behalf of General Ruiz Rivera is adopted.

April 6.—The Cuban resolution introduced by Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.) and the bankruptcy bill are discussed in the Senate....The House is not in session.

April 7.—In response to a message from President McKinley asking relief for the flood sufferers in the Mississippi valley, both houses vote to appropriate $200,000 for the purpose.

April 8.—The Senate only in session ; the Cuban and bankruptcy questions are discussed.

April 10.—The House of Representatives only in session ; no business of importance is transacted.

April 14.—In the Senate a resolution declaring the retroactive clause of the tariff bill illegal is defeated by a vote of 24 to 23.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN.

March 22.—President McKinley nominates Binger Hermann of Oregon to be Commissioner of the General Land Office, Joseph L. Bristow of Kansas to be Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General, and Ernst G. Timme of Wisconsin to be Fifth Auditor of the Treasury.

JUDGE W. R. DAY OF OHIO,
Appointed by Pres. McKinley to investigate the Ruiz case in Cuba.

March 23.—The lower house of the New York Legislature passes the Greater New York charter by a vote of 118 to 28.

March 24.—Three Conservative members of the Canadian Parliament are unseated by the courts on the ground of corrupt election practices.

March 25.—The Canadian Parliament is opened at Ottawa.... The New York Senate passes the Greater New York charter by a vote of 39 to 9....The Manitoba legislature passes a bill giving effect to the school question settlement.

WRECKING THE TRAIN.
(An English view of the Senate's action on the arbitration treaty).
From *Punch* (London).

MEDAL STRUCK TO COMMEMORATE THE GRANT MONUMENT DEDICATION AT NEW YORK.

March 29.—President McKinley nominates Thomas Ryan of Kansas to be Assistant Secretary of the Interior, William S. Shallenberger of Pennsylvania to be Second Assistant Postmaster-General, and Henry Clay Evans of Tennessee to be Commissioner of Pensions.... Secretary Sherman appoints Joseph P. Smith of Ohio Director of the Bureau of American Republics.

March 30.—President McKinley nominates Frank W. Palmer of Illinois to be Public Printer.

March 31.—Thomas W. Cridler of West Virginia is nominated by President McKinley to be Third Assistant Secretary of State.

April 1.—President McKinley nominates Oliver L. Spaulding and William B. Howell to be Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury, and Benjamin Butterworth to be Commissioner of Patents....The Delaware Constitutional Convention adopts the report of the Committee on the Legislature providing for a Senate of 17 members and a House of 35, and giving to the city of Wilmington two Senators and five Representatives.

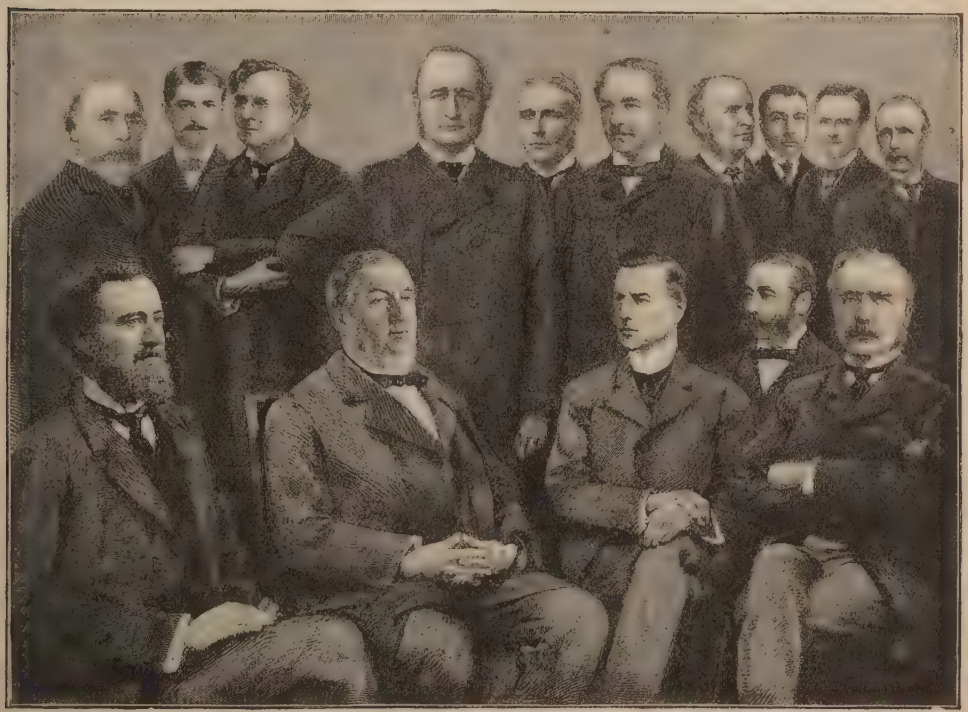
April 5.—The following Mayors are elected in American cities: In Detroit, Mich., William C. Maybury (Dem.); in Cincinnati, O., Gustav Tafel (Dem.); in Cleveland, O., Robert E. McKisson (Rep., second term); in Toledo, O., Samuel M. Jones (Rep.); in Columbus, O., Samuel L. Black (Dem.)

April 6.—Carter H. Harrison (Dem.) is elected Mayor of Chicago, and Henry Ziegenhein (Rep.) Mayor of St. Louis....President McKinley nominates Theodore Roosevelt for Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

April 7.—General Elisha Dyer (Rep.) is elected Governor of Rhode Island.

April 9.—Mayor Strong's veto of the Greater New York charter is made public.

April 12.—The New York Assembly passes the Greater



THE PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE THAT HAS BEEN INVESTIGATING THE JAMESON RAID.

A LATE PICTURE OF THE LITTLE KING OF SPAIN.

New York Charter over Mayor Strong's veto by a vote of 106 to 32.

April 13.—The Greater New York Charter is passed in the Senate over Mayor Strong's veto.

April 14.—President McKinley nominates George D. Meiklejohn of Nebraska to be Assistant Secretary of War.

April 15.—The New York Assembly passes the amendments to the Raines liquor law.

April 16.—Joseph Kipley becomes Chief of Police of Chicago under Mayor Harrison.

April 17.—Dr. Hunter, Republican candidate for United States Senator from Kentucky is indicted for bribery.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN.

March 21.—The Austrian elections for members of the Reichsrath result in surprising gains on the part of the Christian Socialists....The elections for members of the Italian Chamber of Deputies result in the choice of 320 Ministerialists, 75 Constitutional Opposition candidates, 17 Radicals, and 18 Socialists.

March 22.—The Australian Federal Convention is opened at Melbourne.

March 25.—The Earl of Ranforly is appointed Governor of New Zealand to succeed the Earl of Glasgow....The Australian Federal Convention votes to adjourn early to meet in November that Queensland may join in the Federation.

March 28.—Hakki Pasha, commander of the Turkish troops at Tokat, is dismissed and arrested.

March 29.—The Lord Mayor of Dublin makes a formal appeal to the British House of Commons for the relief of Ireland from overtaxation.

March 30.—The trial of the French Deputies recently accused of participation in the Panama Canal scandals is begun.

March 31.—Herr Strohbach, Burgomeister of Vienna, resigns....The principles of the proposed new constitution are unanimously adopted by the Australian Federal Convention.

April 2.—The Austrian Cabinet resigns.

April 3.—A motion to repeal the Jewish exclusion law passes third reading in the German Reichstag.

April 5.—The Italian Parliament is opened.

April 6.—The Emperor of Austria declines to accept the resignation of his Cabinet....The Sultan of Zanzibar issues a decree abolishing slavery.

April 7.—The colony of Gazaland, South Africa, revolts against Portuguese rule.

April 8.—In the French Chamber of Deputies a motion to create a national jury to try public officials accused of corruption, and to investigate the acquisition of large fortunes by such officials, is opposed on the ground that such a step would be a slander on the national honor; the previous question is voted by 355 to 127.

April 9.—Peru suspends silver coinage at the government mint, and prohibits the importation of silver coins after May 10.

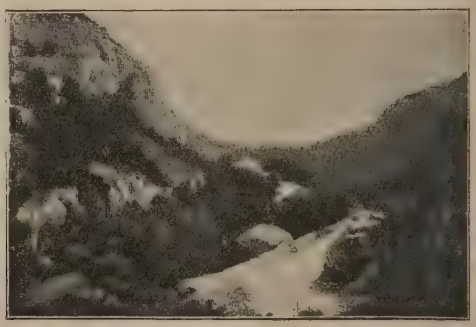
April 14.—The Italian Chamber of Deputies adjourns to May 5.

April 15.—The Republic of Honduras is put under martial law.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

March 21.—The Powers begin the blockade of Crete.

March 23.—The British Ambassador at Constantinople



VALE OF TEMPE, A FAMOUS PASS ON THE GRECO-TURKISH FRONTIER.

remonstrates with the Porte regarding the massacres of Armenians at Tokat, in Asia Minor.

March 25.—Great Britain protests to President Krüger against violations of the London Convention by the South African Republic.

March 26.—Greece protests to the powers against the blockage of Crete on grounds of humanity....Lord Salisbury and M. Hanotaux, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, confer in Paris.

March 27.—Porte informed that the British and Russian Embassies will each send an officer to Tokat to represent the six powers.

March 29.—President McKinley nominates Charlemagne Tower to be Minister to Austria.

April 1.—President McKinley nominates Andrew D.

White to be Ambassador to Germany and William F. Draper to be Ambassador to Italy.

April 3.—Minister Terrell calls on the Porte to provide a military guard for the American mission at Hadjin.

April 5.—President McKinley nominates Alfred E. Buck of Georgia to be Minister to Japan.

April 7.—President Kruger orders his grandson to be tried for using insulting language toward Queen Victoria.

April 8.—President McKinley appoints John W. Foster and ex-Assistant Secretary Hamlin commissioners to devise means for the protection of the Bering Sea seal herd.

April 9.—Fighting begins on the frontier of Thessaly between Greeks and Turks.

April 12.—The British House of Commons debates the Cretan question....President McKinley appoints Senator Wolcott, Charles J. Paine and ex-Vice-President Stevenson delegates to an international monetary conference.

April 13.—The United States requests Great Britain's co-operation to an effort to stop the indiscriminate killing of seals.

April 14.—President McKinley nominates James B. Angell to be Minister to Turkey.

April 15.—France and Brazil refer their territorial dispute to arbitration.

April 17.—The Turkish Council of Ministers declares that a state of war exists on the frontier of Greece.

April 18.—Open war breaks out between Greece and Turkey. Diplomatic relations between the two countries are severed.

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH.

March 22.—The monument commemorating the centenary of the birth of Emperor William I. is unveiled in Berlin....A severe tornado passes over Georgia and Alabama....The United States Supreme Court declares the Trans-Missouri freight rate agreement illegal.

March 23.—A shock of earthquake is felt in Montreal, other parts of Canada and the northeastern portion of the United States.

March 28.—A tornado passed through Texas, doing much damage.

April 3.—Oxford defeats Cambridge in the University boat race on the Thames.

April 6.—About 16,000 square miles of territory in the Mississippi Valley, below Cairo, Ill., is flooded.

LARISSA, HEADQUARTERS OF THE GREEK ARMY IN APRIL.

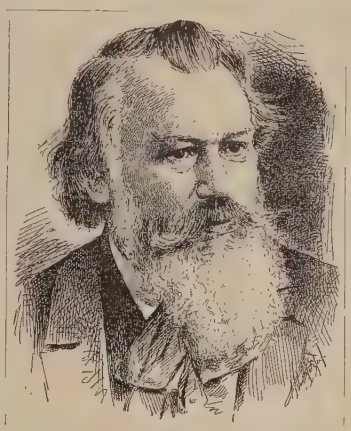
April 9.—Warrants are issued in Chicago for the arrest of the insolvent Globe Savings Bank officials; the funds of the Illinois State University are involved in the failure of the bank.

April 15.—Fire in New Orleans causes a loss of $400,000.

OBITUARY.

March 23.—Gen. Sir William P. Radcliffe, K.C.B., 74.

March 25.—Matthew Hale, eminent lawyer, of Albany, N. Y., 68....Charles Eliot, landscape gardener, 37.



THE LATE JOHANNES BRAHMS.

March 26.—Edmond Charles Yon, noted French landscape painter, 56.

March 27.—William T. Adams ("Oliver Optic"), 75.

March 28.—William Islip (lived in California since 1834), 83.

March 29.—Gen. Peyton Wise of Virginia.

March 30.—Ex-United States Senator Angus Cameron of Wisconsin, 71....Ex-Congressman George L. Converse of Ohio, 70.

March 31.—George Steck, piano manufacturer, 68.

April 1.—Rear Admiral John H. Russell, retired, 70. ....Gen. Charles A. Carleton, 62.

April 3.—Johannes Brahms, composer, 64....Albert Fink, the railroad expert, 70.

April 5.—Samuel C. Griggs, the Chicago publisher, 82.

April 7.—Daniel C. Griffin, Democratic politician of New York State, 49.

April 8.—Dr. von Stephan, German Postmaster-General and originator of the Universal Postal Union. 66.

April 10.—Ex-Senator Daniel W. Voorhees of Indiana, 70.

April 12.—Prof. Edward Drinker Cope of the University of Pennsylvania, 57 .... John William Morrison, Secretary of Public Works for the Province of Prince Edwards Island, 77.

April 15.—James J. Storrow, Boston lawyer, 60.... Prof. George E. Hardy (College of City of New York), 36.

April 18.—Representative Seth L. Milliken of Maine.

THE TURKISH QUESTION IN RECENT CARICATURE.

"Just to think of what this spectacle costs the people of Europe, who are invited to witness the bloodshed committed under the sanction of their own governments!"

From *L'Asino* (Rome).

THE cartoonists of Paris, Berlin, Rome, and the other European centers have in these past weeks given their attention almost exclusively to various phases of the Eastern situation. The boldness and frankness of these artist-satirists, in countries commonly supposed to be unacquainted with the liberty of the press, would quite shock the legislators of the state of New York. These gentlemen last month voted for a bill, the motive of which, it is to be feared, was the protection of rascals, of shams, and of those small men whose vanity makes them hypersensitive, from the keen and incisive thrusts of such truth-loving public benefactors as Mr. Bush of the *Herald*, Mr. Rogers of *Harper's Weekly*, Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Gillam of *Judge*, Mr. Richards and Mr. Atwood of *Life*, Mr. Davenport of the *Journal*, and other men who serve the community in a like capacity.

It is true that all the European cartoonists do not take a precisely identical view of the situation in the Turkish Empire. That would be quite too monotonous. But for two years it has been a conspicuous fact that caricaturists all over Europe have seen through the humbug of the so-called European Concert, and that their keen insight and humor have enabled them to sweep away, almost at a stroke, the labored explanations and apologies of the do-nothing foreign offices and diplomatists.

The European caricaturists are nearly all,—no matter how their governments stand,—warmly in favor of plucky Greece, not only as against Turkish barbarity, but also as against the blockades and mischievous interferences of the great powers. A righteous public opinion in England, France, Italy and Germany has found faithful and spirited expression in the work of the so-called comic artists. We have thought it worth while this month to devote our department of Current History in Caricature to the one general subject of international politics as related to the various phases of the Turkish question. It is not necessary to interpret the cartoons which we have included in the seven pages of this department, for the artists make their own meaning sufficiently clear. Perhaps we ought to express some feeling of gratitude to

A VISION OF THE "INTEGRITY OF TURKEY."

SULTAN: "Integrity they call it, but I can't help feeling a good deal cut up."

From the *Westminster Gazette* (London).

"Now, then, you owdacious willin, will you go quietly, or must we use force?"—From *Judy* (London).

A MODERN DAVID.—From the *Ram's Horn* (Chicago).

the legislature of New York that we are incurring no penalty for producing pictures which represent Sultan Abdul Hamid in an unfavorable light, and which are obviously calculated to injure his reputation. The other European rulers and statesmen with whom the caricaturists take liberty are quite accustomed to it, and they look upon it as a permissible mode of political controversy.

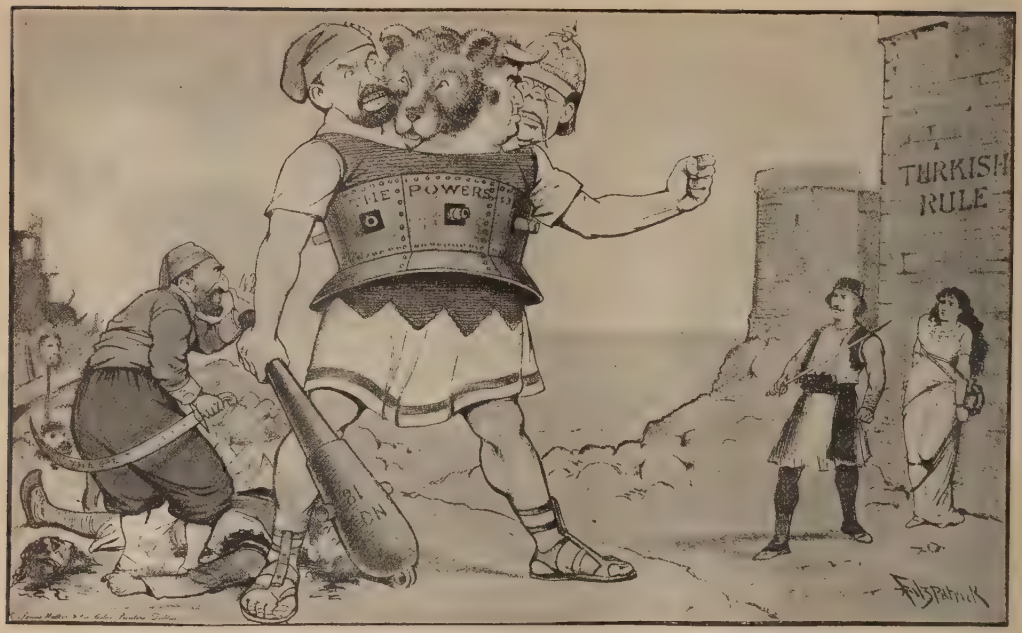
The occupation of Crete by the powers will perhaps solve the problem: How the powers are to live in peace in Europe.

From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

THE PURPLE EAST.

Abdul the double-headed.

From the *Westminster Budget* (London).



JACK THE GIANT KILLER: AND WE WISH HIM LUCK.—From the *Weekly Freeman* (Dublin).

"THE MODERN THESEUS AND THE CRETAN LABYRINTH."

Will he come back?

From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

AN AUSTRALIAN VIEW.

The modern Jonah; why should he be allowed to wreck the peace of Europe.

From the *Melbourne Punch*.

GLADSTONE AND THE EASTERN QUESTION.

A naked candle in the powder magazine.

From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

THE GREEDY POWERS OPPOSE ONE ANOTHER, THE BETTER TO STEAL THE BOOTS OF THE DYING MAN.

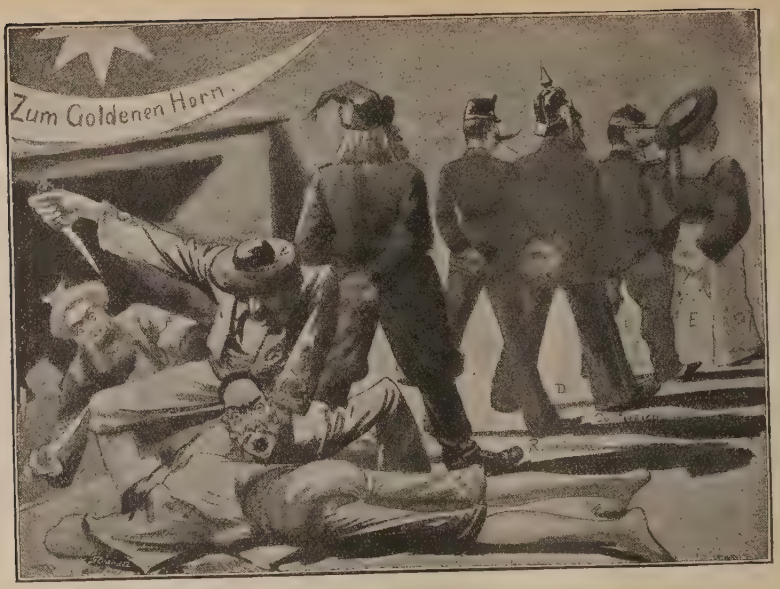
From *La Grelot* (Paris).

THE GREEK MOTH.

From *Punch* (London).

YOU GO FIRST!

From *Punch* (London).



A GERMAN VIEW.

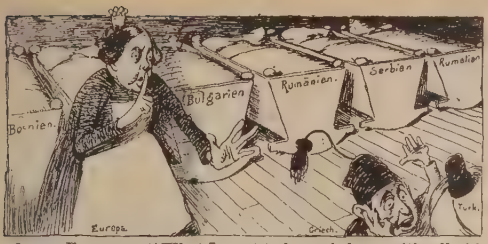
When is this murderous business to cease?—From *Ulk* (Berlin).

JOHN BULL HATES TO DROP HIS BUNDLE.

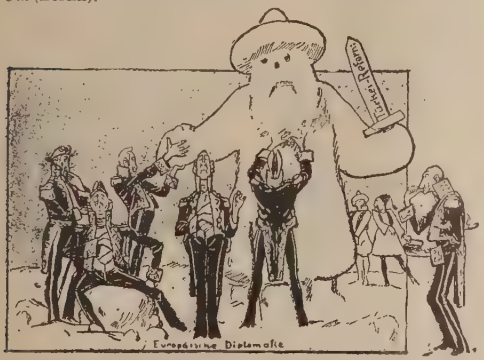
That's why the Turk always laughs at the idea of Christian retribution.—From *Judge* (New York).

WHAT WILL SHE HATCH—PEACE OR WAR?

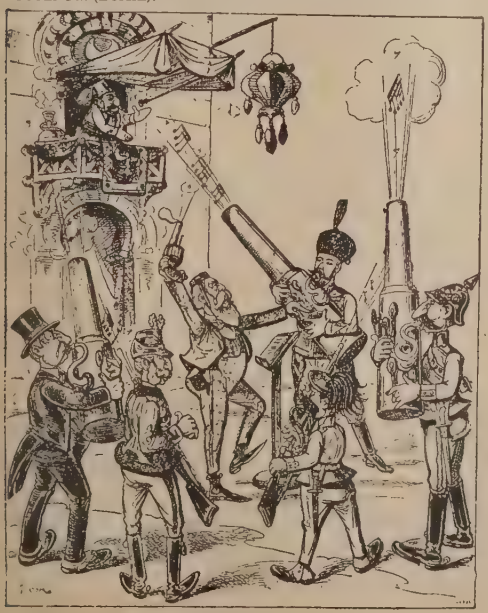
From *Judge* (New York).



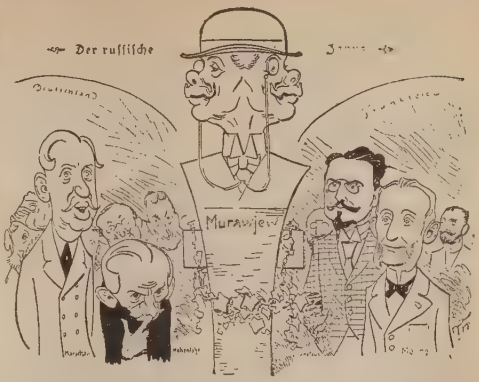
DAME EUROPE: "What I want to know is how with all this noise that quarrelsome Greece and Turkey are making, I'm going to keep these other children from waking up!"—From *Ulk* (Berlin).



European diplomacy pauses to contemplate the solid and enduring character of its latest work—viz, the Turkish Reforms. —From *Ulk* (Berlin).



THE EUROPEAN CONCERT SERENADING THE SULTAN.
From *Pilori* (Paris).



Marschall, Hohenlohe and the Germans on one side, and Hanotaux, Meline and the French on the other, are watching the new Russian Premier with anxiety to see which way Russian sympathy really inclines.—From *Lustige Blaetter* (Berlin).

The poor Greek has the misfortune to get between the pretended civilization of the West and the barbarism of the East. —From *L'Asino Settimentale* (Rome).

THE POLICY OF EUROPE.

P. C. JOHN BULL (aside): "Stick to it, little chap; I shan't hold you longer than I can help."

From the *Westminster Gazette*.

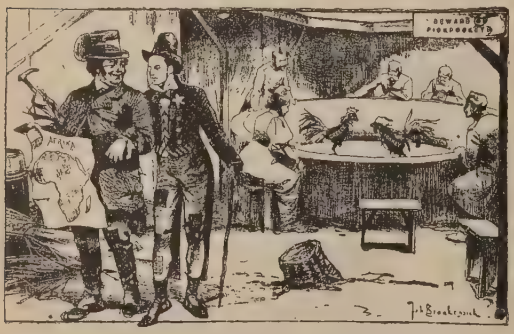
SIX AGAINST ONE!

If it is to play this kind of a rôle that we went into the alliance with Russia, heaven help France!

From *Le Grelot* (Paris).

OUR FRENCH FOREIGN POLITICS.

HANOTAUX: "Oh, indeed, is it only you, M. le Turk? By all means go on with your game!"—From *Pilori* (Paris).



CHAMBERLAIN TO JOHN BULL: "While the powers are thus occupied isn't there a chance for us to sneak something?"

From *De Amsterdammer*.

"Wait, you rascal! We wish to help you. The idea of your making such a disturbance when Europe needs peace!"

From *Nebelspalter* (Zurich).

THE GREAT POLITICAL ROAD RACE IN EUROPE.—From *Times-Herald* (Chicago).

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC—GABRIEL HANOTAUX.

BY BARON PIERRE DE COUBERTIN.

AS is befitting the Chancellor of a republic, Gabriel Hanotaux is a self made man. More than that, he is practical, the reverse of a dreamer, of a theorist. He will never be the man to lose himself in the notions of a chimerical future, to dream of upheavals, remodeling of territories, and grandiose

M. GABRIEL HANOTAUX.

evolutions. He is much less concerned about strengthening the future than about aiding the present to maintain its equilibrium. How many great ministers have made the mistake of thinking of their descendants and of forgetting their contemporaries! How many others have put in practice the egotistical principle: "Let us think only of ourselves; the others may get out of the scrape as best they can." Gabriel Hanotaux's policy holds the middle course between these two extremes. When he rises, very early in the morning—for he sleeps little and works much—he certainly has no other ideal than this: to add some interesting paragraph to his "History of Cardinal de Richelieu," and some new prop to the peace of the world. Cardinal de Richelieu was in need of a historian, for strange as it may appear, no one had, hitherto, conceived the idea of utilizing the innumerable documents relating to his life and to his administration which have been collected in the Archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the last two hundred years; but the peace of the world has still greater need of intelligent and skillful workmen, to dress the wounds which events inflict upon it, and to save it from slips, by repairing the road which it is pursuing with wavering and uncertain steps. It was by reason of his having rendered to peace and to Richelieu this double service that M. Hanotaux has become a Member of the Académie Française, and one of the most highly esteemed statesmen of modern Europe.

A STUDIOUS SCHOLAR.

He was born at Beaurevoir, a village in the neighborhood of St. Quentin, in the Aisne, on November 19, 1853. His grandfather was a peasant, and cultivated his land, and managed his affairs well; his father was the notary of the place. The little house where he was born was a modest habitation, with plaster walls, and a photograph of it adorns his study in the apartment which he occupies on the Boulevard St. Germain. At the Lyceum of St. Quentin the memory of young Hanotaux's successes still is cherished: he always ranked first. His teachers observed his precocious taste for historical studies; his comrades judged him as those who know him best at the present day judge him, as good, frank, gentle and faithful. He did not appear to be ambitious, his desire to do well was restrained; he was very conscientious and exact in his daily tasks. When he came to Paris to study law, and at the same time to present himself at the School of Charters, he went to see the celebrated historian Henri Martin, who was his father's cousin. Madame Henri Martin tried to persuade him that he would never succeed in the legal profession, because of his Picardy accent; that accent, she declared, would make him ridiculous, and a lawyer who is ridiculous never comes to anything. The old lady insisted strongly on this point; so much so that Hanotaux conceived the idea of presenting himself at the Conservatory, the national school of music and elocution, for the purpose of learning how to pronounce well, and training his voice. Very fortunately, he perceived for himself that such a plan would result in a considerable loss of time for him, and he gave it up. Demosthenes placed pebbles in his mouth, and practiced speaking on the seashore, in order that he might the better know how to dominate the noise of the crowds which he intended to harangue. But the young Frenchman did not aspire to harangue crowds. Harangues and crowds have remained, all his life, devoid of charm for him. Even at the present day his speeches are very brief and very precise; he does not aim at inspiring enthusiasm; he avoids, rather than seeks, oratorical gestures; he aims at convincing, rather than

at carrying his audience away with him ; this has been the great secret of his success in Europe. And as for the crowd, he does not understand it. He has always remained what he was not by birth, but what he very early became, through his tastes and his tendencies, an aristocrat.

PRESENTED TO GAMBETTA.

It was Henri Martin who took him to Gambetta. The illustrious tribune was then at the apogee of power ; everything pointed to his becoming the President of the Republic, and his influence was daily increasing. Gambetta became interested in the new comer, whose qualities he immediately appreciated. He engaged him to write in the *French Republic*, the journal which he had founded, and which he continued to inspire, if not to direct. In it Hanotaux published "Historical Studies on the XVI. and XVII. Centuries," which attracted notice and deserved it. He was attached to the department of the Archives, one of the most important in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. There he soon became chief clerk; at the same time he was a professor at the École des Hautes Études, and as his resources were extremely small, and in spite of the simplicity of his mode of life he sometimes found himself in rather straitened circumstances, he wrote for various publications, on all subjects within his range. When Gambetta became Prime Minister he took him as the sub-chief of his Cabinet, at the same time as M. Gerard, who is now Minister from France to Pekin. He filled the same post under other ministers. Under the ministry of M. Challemel-Lacour in particular, he had over him that same M. Marcel, his friend, who is the chief of his Cabinet at the present time. One of Gabriel Hanotaux's most marked characteristics is his fidelity to his friends.

M. HANOTAUX.

MAKING FRIENDS WITH THE CARDINAL.

He is faithful to the dead, as well as to the living ; for he has not shown himself any more faithful toward M. Marcel than toward Cardinal Richelieu. The Cardinal constantly occupied his mind, from the day when the idea of writing the history of that great man first occurred to him. The Archives of the Department of Foreign Affairs are installed in a damp and gloomy building. During the last few years a little light and, above all, a little order, have been introduced ; but at that time it was not very pleasant to work in that place. For his thesis at the École des Chartes Hanotaux had had to deal with the subject of "Intendants," one of the institutions to which Richelieu attached the most importance and of which he made the greatest use. So he began to study the correspondence of the Cardinal, and all his papers, constituting about three hundred volumes ; any other man would have recoiled before such an alarming task ! But Hanotaux said to himself that he would take his time about it, and would accomplish it. . . . And he did accomplish it, at the end of sixteen years, since the second volume appeared in 1896, and the date of his entrance to the Archives in 1879. During all this time, Hanotaux has carried his Cardinal about with him everywhere : to the hunt ; to the great plains of the Aisne which he loves to pace ; in his strolls about Paris ; on the Bosphorus, and in the electoral hubbub of 1889. In the midst of noise, of distractions, of business, his mind remained intent upon that strange figure whose mystery he desired to solve.

DIPLOMAT AND POLITICIAN.

On July 13, 1889, Gabriel Hanotaux was appointed Councilor to the Embassy of France at Constantinople. The Marquis de Noailles, who is at present the Ambassador of France to Germany, then represented France with the Sultan. It was there that the future Minister learned to know Europe ; for it is a singular and regrettable fact that Hanotaux has not traveled ; he does not know German, can only read English, and lacks that indispensable complement to all modern education, a visit to foreign lands. However intelligent and learned a man may be, nothing can take the place with him of the fact of his having seen other men, and rubbed up his ideas against theirs, of having sat at their firesides, of having tried to perceive their natural good qualities and their defects not through books, but from the life. Hanotaux liked Constantinople ; he soon became used to the life which presented itself to him there, though it is rather disconcerting at first. He rendered great services, particularly in the regulation of the Bulgarian question. But when he received from his native land the proposition that he should stand as candidate at the approaching elections, he did not hesitate, and gave the preference to politics. Every one who approached Gambetta closely enough to feel his influence has by that very fact been drawn into politics. It is a curious fact !

Gambetta rendered politics attractive by his manner of looking at it and talking about it. When, in a little boat for public hire, light and easily moved as a feather, one sees a skillful oarsman attain simultaneously to extreme speed and perfect equilibrium, one wishes to take the oars oneself; one says to himself: "Here's a marvelous implement, and one which appears to be very easy to manipulate" and at the first stroke of the oar one is upset into the water. This did not happen to Hanotaux, because, like a practical and prudent man, once elected deputy, he did not launch out into the successes of the rostrum and into over-vast propositions. He brought to the discharge of his new functions his habitual qualities of intelligence, tact, exactness. He busied himself—as a duty—with military and labor questions which did not interest him and for which he had little aptitude. The French Chamber is re elected every four years. Consequently, that of 1886 was to be renewed in 1889.

A CAMPAIGN OF ELECTORAL BOXING.

In 1889 the situation was serious. General Boulanger had everywhere aroused the spirit of revolt and paved the way for civil war. The candiates of his so-called "national party" were trying to procure their election by dint of money and funds. By his flight to Belgium Boulanger had certainly lost much of his prestige, but the Department of Aisne was precisely one of those where he retained the most followers. The inhabitants of Picardy are not very sentimental in politics; they particularly appreciate the government which serves their business. Many of them had allowed themselves to be entrapped by the fallacious promises of the Boulangists. Hence the campaign was difficult and laborious. Hanotaux, like all the sensible part of the nation, had declared himself the resolute adversary of Boulanger and of all the adventurers who composed his staff. He announced it with great frankness and energy; his personal situation, his connections with the region whose deputy he was rendered him an enemy to be dreaded. Although that sort of thing was not to his taste, he went from meeting to meeting making speech after speech, indefatigable and immovable in his attacks upon the Boulangists. The latter, irritated, disturbed many meetings, and attacked him with fists and stones. It is asserted even that a trap was set for him, in which he might have lost his life, which would not have rendered inconsolable those who had set the trap. Moreover, their manœuvres succeeded; Hanatoux was not re-elected, and this campaign seems to have left him many unpleasant memories. For he does not feel in the least disposed to try again for the votes of the electors. He is neither Senator nor Deputy, which is rare in a French Minister. When they desired to confide to him the office of Minister of Foreign Affairs, they sought him at the "Office of Consular and Commercial Affairs," which he had managed since 1892, after having been, from 1889 to 1892, the "sub-director of the Protectorates."

THE POLITICS OF A MODERATE.

Hanotaux became Minister on May 31, 1894. He succeeded Casimir-Périer. Since that date he has remained constantly in charge, with the exception of a period of six months, during which the Radicals were in power. It rested with himself to remain there even then. His merit was so generally recognized that M. Bourgeois, the leader of the Radicals, when he assumed power, invited him to keep his portfolio. But profound divergencies existed in their views. The Radical party insisted upon annexing Madagascar; Hanotaux wished to maintain the Malagasy Constitution under the French protectorate. The Radicals wished to regulate, one after the other, all the questions in litigation between France and England, that of Siam, that of Tunis. Hanotaux insisted upon regulating them all at a single blow, in order to clear the ground, and to reserve the question of Egypt only, as being the gravest and the most difficult of solution. Hence he refused to associate himself with the Radicals. When he resumed his portfolio, at the end of the six months, he found Madagascar annexed, and a convention, which was very defective so far as France was concerned, signed with England on the subject of Siam. He accepted the situation with the simplicity and rectitude of mind which distinguish him. What was the use of wasting time in complaints and recriminations? What was the good of rebeling against the inevitable? An accomplished fact possesses great force in the eyes of Hanotaux; it means that it is accomplished. He accepts it and takes it as the starting-point of new combinations. As he greatly favors the policy of a wise and progressive extension of France in the world, it is he who traced the lines of that partition of African territory which Lord Salisbury pleasantly ridiculed at the Lord Mayor's banquet a few years ago, but which he so well understands how to profit by nevertheless; he it was, also, who interposed when the Congo State abandoned to England territories which would permit the latter to unite, later on, Egypt and South Africa. Hanotaux forced the two parties to renounce the treaty that was in contravention of the obligations to which the Congo State had pledged itself with regard to France. On every occasion he has energetically defended the colonial interests of his country.

RUSSIA FOREVER.

Once only has he sacrificed them. The war which set China and Japan by the ears and the success of the Japanese were an unexpected benefit to French Indo China. It meant the enfeeblement of an inconvenient, dangerous neighbor, who knew no honor. Everything incited France to support the Japanese; the memories of a long friendship, as well as the necessity of fortifying her Asiatic colonies against the attacks of the Chinese. But Russia had other interests, and other obligations. France upheld Russia, and the Franco-Russian alliance, soon reinforced by the accession of Germany, imposed its

mediation on the belligerents, and preserved the integrity of the Chinese Empire. The Franco-Russian alliance is not Hanotaux's work ; it was in existence when he came into power ; but he is greatly attached to it, he sees that it is indispensable to the repose of Europe, one of the most solid guarantees that peace will be preserved, and he thinks that some sacrifices must be made to it. The Minister's enemies are fond of saying that his vanity is flattered by the attentions of which he is the object on the part of the Czar and of his court, and that his Russophilism proceeds in great part therefrom ; but this shows small knowledge of him. There is nothing of the *parvenu* about Hanotaux. He adorns himself as infrequently as possible with the numerous decorations, grand cordons and crosses with which he has been honored in the course of his career ; he prefers a simple black coat to the gilded uniform which his rank in diplomacy would give him the right to wear. He loves the aristocracy by natural taste, through refinement, and not out of pride. It was not Prince Lobanoff's title which attracted him, but the similarity of their views. A veritable friendship speedily united them ; they had felt drawn to each other. Hence the Prince's sudden death was a grief to him. Others of his enemies —what man in political life has them not ?—imagine that Richelieu serves him for a guide, and that he aspires to resemble him. Assuredly nothing could be more foreign to Hanotaux's nature. Precisely his practical character preserves him from believing that he possesses genius, and seeking to prove it. He loves Richelieu as a historian, not as an imitator; if one might be permitted to compare them, one would perceive with precision that their qualities of mind and their methods of government are opposed to each other.

HANOTAUX AND CECIL RHODES.

Not long ago, Hanotaux received a visit from Cecil Rhodes. The "African Napoleon," on his way through Paris, desired to make acquaintance with the statesman, whose position has so greatly waxed while his own has rapidly waned. In the great Ministerial study of the Quai d'Orsay through which so many ministers have passed, from the Duc de Morny to Gambetta, without forgetting the petty journalist of whom the Commune made a "Delegate to External Relations," a strange spectacle was witnessed on that day. Two men contemplated each other face to face, neither of whom had found in his cradle a ready-made destiny, who were both self-made, the one robust, massive, powerful, giving the impression of unreflecting force ; the other fine, discreet, master of himself, inspiring confidence and sympathy ; the one the incarnation of triumphant democracy, and the other of uncontested aristocracy. Only by an amusing paradox, the democrat was the subject of the Queen of England, and the aristocrat the Minister of the French Republic. "I am nobody," said Cecil Rhodes to Hanotaux ; "I am a broken man, but I may come to the front again" I wonder whether, when he heard these words, Hanotaux did not receive the idea of an up to-date Richelieu. After all, the parallel would not be impossible, and I do not think it would be disadvantageous to the African. People are hard on him at present, but he has done as

(From *Vanity Fair.*)

M. HANOTAUX CONTEMPLATING THE CAREER OF THE GREAT CARDINAL.

much for the greatness of England as Richelieu did for that of France, and if one could place in the scales the lies, the violations of right, the injustices by the aid of which each of them has attained his ends, I regret to say that the Rhodes scale would rise, while Richelieu's would sink.

THE OPINION OF EUROPE.

Hanotaux's prestige has become very great in Europe. The danger in a republic always is that the ministers will obey too readily the impetus of the crowd ; in too absolute monarchies men fear that they will display too passive an obedience to the sovereign. But Hanotaux belongs to the same school as the Marquis di Rudini ; he is a wise man. He will retire before he will consent to a measure which he considers unfavorable to peace ; he thinks that peace is not only a benefit, but a necessity for Europe. He is thoroughly to be relied on ; his speech is as good as gold; he says little, and understands at the first glance. That is why he is agreeable to Europe, not to Russia only, but to Germany as well. He is less favorably regarded in England. I think he does not sufficiently understand the English ; the English, on their side, do not understand him at all. Whom do they understand on the Continent ? It really is singular to think that Continental affairs, which were so familiar to them thirty years ago, have become so foreign to them that they no longer succeed, despite their efforts, in assimilating them.

GREAT SUMMER GATHERINGS OF 1897

EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND PROFESSIONAL CONVENTIONS.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT TORONTO.

BY far the most important assemblage of scientific men on the Western hemisphere in 1897 will be, of course, the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science at Toronto, August 18. Only once before in its history has this learned body been convened on American soil, and at that time it met, we believe, in Montreal.

Over a thousand scientific men will attend the Toronto meeting. These will include the most illustrious names in British, American and European science. Sir John Evans, Treasurer of the Royal Society of London, and well-known for his archæological researches, will preside, and among others who are to take a prominent part in the proceedings are : Lord Kelvin, Lord Lister, Lord Rayleigh, Professor Lodge, Sir Douglas Fox, Rt. Hon. Leonard Courtney, M.P., Professor Boyd Dawkins, Simon Newcomb, Professor Bonney, Prof. Roberts Austen, Wm. Crooks, etc. The following have been chosen presidents of the ten sections : Mathematics and Physics, Professor Forsyth of Cambridge ; Chemistry, Prof. Wm. Ramsay of London ; Geology, Dr. G. M. Dawson of Ottawa ; Zoology, Professor Miall of Leeds ; Geography, J. Scott Keltie of London ; Economics and Statistics, Professor Connor of Liverpool ; Mechanical Science, G. F. Deacon ; Anthropology, Sir Wm Turner of Eidnburgh ; Physiology, Prof. Michael Foster of Cambridge ; Botany, Prof. Marshall Ward of Cambridge. Besides the British and Canadian ordinary members, the American Association will conclude its Detroit meeting in time for its members to be in Toronto to join their British brethren, and, in addition, special efforts are being made to induce the principal scientific men of Continental Europe to join in the meeting. The various sections will meet in the extensive buildings of Toronto University. A public banquet will be given to Lord Lister, Lord Kelvin and Sir John Evans. All the local arrangements are in the hands of a committee, of which Prof. A. B. Macallum, Ph.D., of Toronto University is President.

INTERNATIONAL GEOLOGICAL CONGRESS.

Another gathering which will attract some Americans, even though held in a far-distant part of the world, will be the seventh session of the International Geological Congress at St. Petersburg, which will open on the 17th (29th) of August, and continue five days. (The difference of twelve days between the Russian calendar and our own is to be observed.) A large number of interesting excursions, both before and after the Congress, have been planned for participants.

HON. CHAS. R. SKINNER OF NEW YORK,
President National Educational Association.

NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

The most largely attended meeting of its kind in the world is that of the National Educational Association, which brings together each year the teachers and other school officers of the country by tens of thousands. The convention of 1897 will be held at Milwaukee, July 6 9. Between these dates it is expected that the city's population will be increased by 20,000. The railroads have offered a rate of one fare for the round trip, with the privilege of return at any time before August 31. Many low-priced and attractive excursions to points in Northern Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota will also be offered. Seven general sessions of the association will be held, under the presidency of the Hon. Charles R. Skinner, Superintendent of Public Instruction of New York state, in an auditorium seating 7,500 people. Dr. B. A. Hinsdale will preside over the six sessions of the National Council of Education. Various section meetings will be held, as usual, each under the direction of a recognized expert in the department assigned him. The efficient secretary of the whole organization, now as

for many years past, is President Irwin Shepard of the Minnesota State Normal School, at Winona.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF INSTRUCTION.

At Montreal, July 9 12, will be held the annual meeting of that ancient and honorable body known as the American Institute of Instruction. This is never a great meeting in point of numbers, but those who take part in it are almost always among the foremost in American educational movements. The forthcoming session will be no exception. Among the speakers will be Dr. W. T. Harris, United States Commissioner of Education ; the Hon. George W. Ross, Minister of Education for the Provinces of Canada, and the Hon. Henry Barnard of Connecticut. Albert E. Winship of the *Journal of Education* is president of the Institute this year.

THE MUSIC TEACHERS.

Much interest has already been evinced in the convention of the Music Teachers' National Association announced to be held in New York City, June 24-28. A large part of the time of this convention will be devoted to the consideration of ways and means to advance the movement for the introduction of systematic musical instruction in public schools and colleges.

During the convention Mr. Frank Damrosch will conduct a performance of "The Messiah," by a chorus of a thousand voices and eminent soloists.

THE ENGINEERS AND ARCHITECTS.

Most of the various associations of professional engineers will hold meetings during the next three months. The arrangements for the annual convention of the American Society of Civil Engineers have not yet been fully perfected, but it has been decided to hold the convention at Quebec, and the date will probably be June 30.

The thirty-fifth regular meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers will take place at Hartford, Conn., May 25-28.

The general meeting of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers will be held at Greenacre, Eliot, Maine, beginning Monday, July 26. This was the home of the late Prof. Moses G. Farmer, an eminent electrician and inventor, and the date fixed upon is the fiftieth anniversary of his entrance into the field of electrical discovery.

The American Institute of Architects will hold its thirty-first annual convention in Detroit, September 28-30.

MEETINGS OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

It is announced that the fourth session of the Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons will be held in Washington, May 4-6 Dr. William H. Welch of the Johns Hopkins University will preside over the general meetings, at which the fourteen allied societies and associations will have representation in the programmes presented. The list of officers of these bodies includes many of the most eminent names in American medicine and surgery.

The Washington Congress will be followed by several other meetings, some of a special, others of a more general character, in which members of the medical profession will be chiefly, if not exclusively, interested. At Baltimore, May 11-14, will assemble the American Medico-Psychological Association. Dr. Henry M. Hurd, superintendent of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, acts as secretary of this organization, and Dr. T. O. Powell of Milledgeville is the retiring president.

The American Academy of Medicine will hold its next meeting at Philadelphia, May 29-31, and in the first four days of June, in the same city, the American Medical Association will celebrate its fiftieth anniversary.

The fifty-third annual meeting of the American Institute of Homœopathy will be held at Buffalo, N. Y., June 24, in connection with the Materia Medica Conference and the Homœopathic Society of Opthalmologists.

The National Eclectic Medical Association meets June 15 17 at Lake Minnetonka, Minnesota.

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION.

The American Bar Association, the only national organization of representative legal practitioners, will meet this year at Cleveland, August 25-27. The president, the Hon. James M. Woolworth of Omaha, Neb., will give the address required by the associations's by-laws, containing a summary of the important legislation of the year. There will also be at least one other address, and several papers. The section on legal education and the patent law section will meet at the same time. The Commissioners on Uniform Legislation appointed by twenty-nine of the states will probably meet at Cleveland at the same time. It will be remembered that the association was instrumental in securing the appointment of these commissioners.

SOCIAL SCIENCE.

The regular Saratoga meeting of the American Social Science Association will take place in September, as usual. The president of this body for the current year is Dr. James B. Angell, who has just been appointed United States Minister to Turkey. This will probably necessitate President Angell's absence from the meeting, and the appointment of another presiding officer.

The International Conference of Charities and Corrections, at Toronto, July 7-14, promises to be a very important gathering, and will be largely attended.

The second national convention of the Woman's Health Protective Associations is to be held in Philadelphia during the first week of May.

AMERICAN AND BRITISH LIBRARIANS.

After the general conference of the American Library Association, which will be held at Philadelphia, June 21-25, a number of representative American librarians, and other persons interested in

library matters, will cross the Atlantic to attend the international meeting arranged to be held in London in July, under the auspices of the Library Association of the United Kingdom.

The president of the American Library Association this year is Librarian Brett of the Cleveland Public Library; the secretary is Mr. Rutherford P. Hayes.

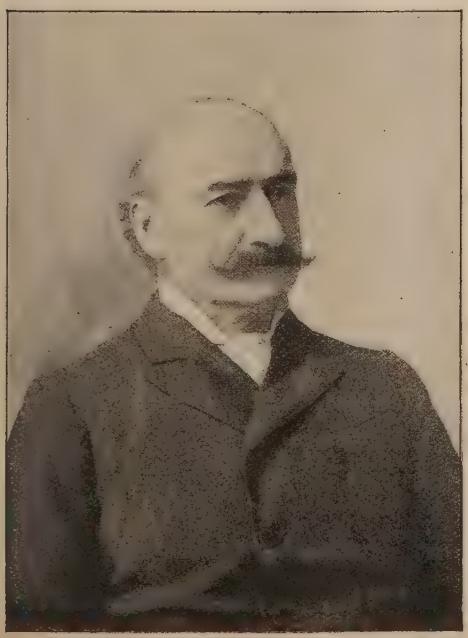
PATRIOTIC AND POLITICAL GATHERINGS.

THE SCOTCH-IRISH.

The ninth annual congress of the Scotch Irish in America will be held in Detroit, June 10-13 Addresses will be delivered by a number of the most prominent speakers in the country. President McKinley is a member of this organization. Mr. Robert Bonner of New York City presides at its meeting.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

The National Encampment of the G. A. R. for 1897 will be held at Buffalo, provided certain conditions are met by that city. The chief of these conditions is the raising of a fund of nearly $100,000 for the entertainment of the great gathering. This sum, we understand, has been practically assured by subscriptions. General Thaddeus S. Clarkson of Nebraska is Commander-in-Chief for the current year. President McKinley's attendance at the Encampment has been promised. The reunion will begin on August 23, and continue nearly a full week.



GEN. THADDEUS S. CLARKSON,
Commander-in-Chief, G. A. R.

THE CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

One of the principal gatherings at Nashville the coming summer will be the reunion of the United Confederate Veterans, under Gen. J. B. Gordon, June 22-24. Great preparations are being made for this occasion.

Later in the season (September 21-23) Nashville will extend a welcome to the National Association of Mexican War Veterans—now a comparatively small organization, numerically.

OTHER MEETINGS AT NASHVILLE.

Nashville, during the coming months, will be full of the spirit of the World's Fair in 1893, and of Atlanta two years later, when every kind of "congress," "parliament," and convention, or reunion was eagerly welcomed, entertained and heard by an enduring public. Several of the Nashville meetings, however, will be of more than transient interest, if we may judge by the announcements. Among these we may mention the National Good Citizens' Convention, May 18; the National Road Parliament and Farmers' Congress, and the Southern Irrigation Congress, also in May; the National Association of Labor Commissioners, June 20; the American Society of Religious Education, October 1-15; the Liberal Congress of Religion, October 19-24; the National Congress of Women, October 26, and the National Conference of State Boards of Health and American Humane Association meeting, to which no dates have yet been assigned.

LABOR CONVENTIONS.

Among the labor organizations which will hold their annual conventions in the course of the next few weeks are the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers (Detroit, May 18-20), the Bakers' International Union (Cleveland, May 3), and the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen (Toronto, at some time in May).

Mr. Eugene V. Debs has announced a special convention of the American Railway Union, to be held at Chicago beginning the third Tuesday in June. It is proposed that the work of the Union be greatly broadened, and that the interests of all classes of labor be considered. The ultimate object is stated by Mr. Debs to be the attainment of a practical form of industrial co-operation.

A "Commonweal Conference" has been called by Carl Browne to meet at Nashville, July 4.

THE LOUISVILLE CONFERENCE FOR GOOD CITY GOVERNMENT.

The Fifth National Conference for Good City Government and the third annual meeting of the National Municipal League will be held in the city of Louisville, Ky., May 5, 6 and 7, 1897. The conference will be addressed by prominent reformers and public officials. Among the questions to be

considered are the following: "Home Rule for American Cities," Prof. Edmund J. James, University of Chicago; "The Business Man in Politics," by Franklin MacVeagh; "The Wage Earner in Politics," George Chance, president of the Typographical Union of Philadelphia; "The Powers of a Municipal Corporation," by Prof. Frank J. Goodnow of Columbia; "Exclusion of Partisan Politics from Municipal Affairs," Frank M. Loomis; "The Relation of Municipal Activity to the Standard of Life of a Community," Dr. Leo S. Rowe; "Municipal Reform During the Past Year," Clinton Rogers Woodruff, with addresses by James C. Carter, president, ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren and other prominent men. There will also be a number of papers dealing with the municipal conditions of leading cities, principally Southern.

RELIGIOUS MEETINGS.

THE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR CONVENTION.

At San Francisco, July 7-12, will be held one of those great rallies of enthusiastic Christian youth which the American people has come to expect, as a matter of course, with each recurring July. Opening meetings are to be held in six of the largest churches of San Francisco, and one meeting each in Oakland and Alameda. On Thursday, July 8, simultaneous welcome meetings will be held in the two largest auditoriums of the city, one of which seats 10,000 and the other 6,000 persons.

THE EPWORTH LEAGUE AT TORONTO.

As Toronto seemed destined to be one of the great convention centres of 1897, the managers of the Third International Epworth League Conference wisely selected that city for their meeting-place. Possibly another element in determining the choice was the fact that Toronto is famous for the strength of its Methodism. At any rate it has been decided that the convention will be held in the Canadian metropolis July 15-18. An attendance of 20,000 is expected.

UNIVERSALIST YOUNG PEOPLE.

The National Y. P. C. U. of the Universalist Church will hold its eighth annual convention at Detroit, Michigan, July 6-13, 1897. This organization has 450 local societies with a total membership of 16,000. This organization sustains a relation to the Universalist Church similar to that which the Epworth League sustains to the Methodist Church. Its departments of activity are: Religious, charitable, lookout, floral, church extension, Christian citizenship and post office mission.

THE BROTHERHOOD OF ST. ANDREW.

Later in the year will occur the annual meeting of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew of the Protestant Episcopal Church. This convention will be held in the city of Buffalo, October 13-17, 1897. It will be the first international convention of all the Brotherhoods in the different national churches of the Anglican communion. In addition to probably 1,500 representatives from the Brotherhood in the United States and Canada there will also be delegates from England, Scotland, the West Indies, and possibly Australia. All the bishops of the Anglican communion have been invited to attend the convention, and some of them have signified their intention of being present.

The work of the convention will be devotional and consultive rather than legislative. The programme will therefore include devotional services, sermons and addresses by clergymen and laymen. Among those who are expected to address the convention are the Right Rev. Edward Stuart Talbot, D.D., Lord Bishop of Rochester, England; the Rev. Charles Gore, D.D., Canon of Westminster, London, England; the Very Rev. Vincent Rorison, D.D., Dean of St. Andrew's, Scotland; Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, D.D., Bishop of New York; Rev. E. A. Welch, Provost Trinity College, Toronto; James L. Houghteling of Chicago, Silas McBee of North Carolina, G. H. Davis of Philadelphia, W. C Sturgis of New Haven and John P. Faure of New York.

This convention promises to be the most important meeting of the laymen of the Anglican communion ever held.

THE NORTHFIELD CONFERENCES.

The famous summer gatherings at Northfield, Mass., might be classified either as summer schools, or as conferences, or as conventions. They are really all three.

What is commonly known as the Northfield Summer School for Bible Study, directed by Mr. D. L. Moody, consists of three distinct conferences and two or more courses of special Bible lectures given in the time between and after these conventions, all of which taken together constitute a continuous and connected series of gatherings designed to promote the study of the Bible and deepen the Christian life.

Friday, June 25, to Sunday, July 4, will be the opening convention of the season. By special invitation the World's Student Christian Federation will hold its first convention at Northfield, in conjunction with the annual conference of the American Intercollegiate Young Men's Christian Association movement. The coming conference, therefore, will be the most representative student gathering ever held, and will afford the students of the United States and Canada an unexampled opportunity to come into intimate touch with the student movements in all parts of the world. The sessions of the conference are held morning and evening. The afternoon is given to recreation.

Among the speakers at this conference will be President Patton of Princeton University, Dr. Henry Van Dyke of New York City, Dr. McKenzie of Cambridge, Mass.; Dr. A. F. Schauffler of New York City, Mr. John R. Mott and Mr. Moody.

The Young Women's Christian Association Conference, similar in plan and scope to that of the young men, will be held July 9-20.

The General Conference for Christian Workers continues from July 29 to August 16, and is the oldest Northfield gathering.

A Y. M. C. A. Encampment will be open during July and August.

Between the conferences and after the convention of Christian Workers special Bible lectures will be given by some prominent Bible teachers. Those who cannot be present during the regular conferences, or who prefer the more quiet sessions, will find these post conference services particularly helpful.

STUDENT CONFERENCES AT LAKE GENEVA.

In the college students' conference, at Lake Geneva, Wis., June 18-28, it is already announced that Chancellor McDowell of the University of Denver, Prof. John M. Coulter of Chicago University, Rev. R. A. Torrey of Chicago Bible Institute, S. M. Sayford of Boston and John R. Mott of New York City will participate.

In July and August a Y. M. C. A. institute and training-school is conducted annually at Lake Geneva.

THE BROTHERHOOD OF THE KINGDOM.

The fifth annual conference of the Brotherhood of the Kingdom will meet at Marlborough on the Hudson (above Newburg), August 2-7. The following are some of the topics for discussion: "The Kingdom of God in Modern Thought, Science and Art," "The Kingdom of God and Social Progress," "The Kingdom of God and Individual Salvation," "The Kingdom of God in Its Future," "Christian Union," "Corporations and Municipal Progress," "The Extension of the Brotherhood," "What Kind of Theocracy Do We Desire?" etc.

THE INTERNATIONAL MISSIONARY UNION.

The annual meeting of the Missionary Union, presided over by Dr. J. T. Gracey, at Clifton Springs, New York, is announced for June 9-15. Dr. Blodgett of China and Dr. Cyrus Hamlin will participate, among others eminent in missionary service.

AMERICAN BOARD FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions will hold its eighty-eighth annual meeting in New Haven, October 12-15. Dr. R. R. Meredith of Brooklyn will preach the annual sermon, and the president's address will be delivered by Dr R. S. Storrs.

Two other missionary organizations of the Congregationalists are the Home Missionary Society and the American Missionary Association. The former society will meet at Saratoga, June 1-3, General O. O. Howard presiding, and the Rev. F. T. Bayley of Denver preaching the annual sermon. Several representatives of the society from the Western field will be present.

The annual meeting of the American Missionary Association has been appointed for Minneapolis, October 19-21, but the programme has not yet been arranged.

The annual meeting of the Congregational Education Society will be held upon the second Wednesday in June, in Pilgrim Hall, Congregational House, Boston, Mass.

CONVENTIONS OF AMERICAN BAPTISTS.

The anniversaries of the Northern branch of the Baptist denomination will be held this year at Pittsburgh, during the week of May 17. The meetings of the Women's Home Mission Society will occupy the first two days, and will be followed by conferences of the American Baptist Home Mission, Historical and Publication Societies. Saturday will be given up to the consideration of Christian beneficence, and on Sunday various conferences on subjects of vital importance to the denomination will be held.

The annual convention of Southern Baptists will meet at Wilmington, N. C., May 7-13. At the same place, on May 6, the American Baptist Education Society will hold a session, as will also the Southern Baptist Young People's Union. The Woman's Missionary Union, another auxiliary body, will meet in Wilmington during the sessions of the main convention.

The Seventh International Convention of the Baptist Young People's Union of America will be held in Chattanooga, Tenn., July 15-18, 1897.

PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLIES.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church (North), which will convene at Warsaw, Ind., May 20, will be but one of several Presbyterian legislative bodies meeting in the United States and Canada during the next few weeks.

Thus there will meet at Charlotte, N. C., on the 20th of May also, the General Assembly of the Southern Church, while at Chicago the Cumberland Presbyterians will begin the sessions of their Assembly. Then on the 26th at Rock Island, Ill., will assemble the corresponding body of the United Presbyterian Church of North America, while the General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterians will meet in Beaver Falls, Pa., on the same day.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada is called to meet at Winnipeg, Manitoba, June 10.

OTHER CHURCHES.

The General Convention of the New Jerusalem Church will meet at St. Louis, May 11-18. The president of this body is the Rev. John Worcester of Newtonville, Mass. The secretaries are the Rev. A. F. Frost of Cambridge, Mass., and Mr. C. A. E. Spamer of Baltimore.

The annual meeting of the American Unitarian Association will take place at Boston, May 25.

The German Baptist Brethren, commonly known as Dunkards, will hold their yearly conference and reunion at Frederick City, Md., June 3-10.

The General Synod of the Reformed (Dutch) Church meets at Asbury Park, N. J., June 2.

WORLD'S CONVENTION OF THE W. C. T. U.

The World's Convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, to be held at Toronto, October 23 26, will be a most notable gathering. The programme is not yet fully made out, but Miss Willard will preside, and it is confidently expected that there will be delegates from the majority of the forty countries in which the World's W. C. T. U. is organized. There will be reports from the superintendents of the various lines of work, and evening mass meetings in which the best known temperance and reform men and women will participate.

Following the World's Convention, October 29 to November 3, comes the Convention of the National W. C. T. U. in Buffalo, N. Y. The majority of the distinguished visitors at the World's Convention will probably be in attendance there. The days will be largely given up to reports and business, but in the evenings will be mass-meetings. Friday, the 29th, will be given up to welcomes and responses; Saturday will be Young Women's Evening; Monday evening will be given up to the Department of Scientific Temperance Instruction, Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, superintendent; Tuesday evening will be State Benefit Night, in which the states having gained five hundred new members will arrange the programme; and Wednesday will be Grand Demonstration Night. The annual sermon will be preached on Sunday, at 2 p.m., by Lady Henry Somerset.

SUMMER SCHOOLS AND ASSEMBLIES.

Each year adds to the range of work and the number of courses of instruction offered in summer by the leading American universities. So systematic has this provision for summer work at these institutions become, that the term "summer school," as formerly understood, no longer seems to apply; for these vacation arrangements for lectures and class work now fit into the general scheme of facilities which each institution has to offer. It would be impossible to describe these summer courses in detail, and we can only say in passing that the universities in which summer work has heretofore been most successfully prosecuted are Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Cornell, Michigan, Chicago, Pennsylvania and Leland Stanford, but a great deal has been done in other institutions, and in particular lines some of the colleges and state universities have developed their summer work quite as fully as have either of the universities named.

THE PHILADELPHIA SUMMER MEETING.

The American Society for the extension of University Teaching brings together in July both lecturers and students from various universities and colleges. For the session of 1897 courses are offered in mediæval history and literature, psychology and child-study, mathematics, and Latin, with a series of round-table conferences on methods of study.

CHAUTAUQUA.

The plans for this year's work at Chautauqua have been matured for some time, and are known by many of our readers.

The chief topics for the summer session of 1897 will be those which are to dominate the C. L. S. C. course of reading for the following winter. There will be courses of lectures upon the formation of the German Empire, upon German life and literature. The Roman topics to be discussed will deal with history, art, literature and social life. In addition to these chief topics, questions of social amelioration, problems of city life, of the family, and of industrial organization will be treated by specialists.

The department known as "The New Education in the Church," includes a course of lectures by President W. L. Hervey on the principles of Sunday school teaching, one on primary-class teaching, and a normal class under Dr. J. L. Hurlbut. These lectures will be adapted to teachers without regard to denomination.

THE CATHOLIC SUMMER SCHOOL.

The Champlain Assembly of Cliff Haven, N. Y., is the popular title of the Catholic Summer School, which has been engaged in various forms of university extension work for the past five years. Lectures and conferences are now being arranged by the Board of Studies to cover a period of seven weeks, from July 11 to August 28.

GREENACRE ASSEMBLY.

A summer school somewhat similar in purpose to the Plymouth School of Ethics is the assembly conducted at Eliot, Maine, since 1894. Besides the conferences and lectures on general subjects during July and August of the present year, Class Lectures on the History and Philosophy of Religion, the History, Philosophy and Religion of Buddhism, the Vedantic Philosophy and Religions of India, the Religion of the Jains, Confucianism and the Religions of China, the Religion of Zoroaster and the Parsis, and Christian Origins will be given by able teachers.

SUMMER CAMPS OF INSTRUCTION.

Our readers will remember that one year ago the REVIEW OF REVIEWS gave a somewhat extended account of the "Boys' Republic" maintained at Freeville, in New York State, under the direction of Mr. William R. George. This admirable institution has all the elements of permanence, and the coming season promises to be the most successful in its history.

Some of the elements of the "Boys' Republic" idea have a place in the various summer camps, more or less systematically organized in different parts of the country. One of the most interesting of these institutions is what is known as "The

GENERAL VIEW OF THE TENNESSEE CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.

Natural Science Camp," on Canandaigua Lake, New York, directed by Mr. Albert L. Arey, C.E., of Rochester, N. Y. This camp will begin its eighth season on the 30th of June next. It has an organized corps of instructors and offers exceptional facilities for the study of geology, entomology, ornithology and other branches of natural science, besides providing practical instruction in taxidermy, photography, and other arts. An excellent military system has been established, and out-door athletics of all kinds, especially swimming, rowing and horseback riding, are regular features of the camp. No text books are used in the classes during the season, but the instruction is given through the medium of direct personal contact with the teachers. The principal aim of the school is to cultivate the powers of observation. Discipline is secured through the military organization, and thus, while many of the features of more formal methods of instruction are avoided, a great deal has been secured which should really be the aim of schools for boys.

EXPOSITIONS OF 1897.

THE TENNESSEE CENTENNIAL.

Of the various expositions to be held in the different parts of the world during the coming six months, one of the most interesting and important will be that held to commemorate the centennial of the State of Tennessee, which will be opened to the public on May 1. It is said that no exposition of such a size was ever so nearly perfected in its details on the opening day as will be the great fair at Nashville. It will be remembered that the original plans contemplated the opening of the exposition one year ago, but it was found impracticable to arrange for the exhibits at that time.

The exposition will continue open for five months, until October 1. The United States government has duly recognized it and has spent $130,000, $30,000 of which went for its building, in an effort to illustrate perfectly the workings of the national machine. Nashville herself, although a small town compared to the exposition cities of Europe, or to Philadelphia and Chicago, has contributed a half million dollars toward defraying general expenses. All the individual states are represented by their commissioners, and most of them have made liberal appropriations for exhibitions. As was the case at Atlanta, the Southern women are taking an active, enthusiastic and effective part in the promotion of the exposition; their building was the first one to be handed over complete and perfect.

Visitors to Nashville all declared that the natural location of the Tennessee Centennial Exposition

excels in beauty that of any previous world's fair. The art of the landscape gardener has also been called into play to add still further to the attractions of the grounds, which comprise 200 acres of beautifully shaded blue grass. Three electric lines and a railroad will take visitors to the site of the exposition, which, indeed, is only fifteen minutes' walk from the heart of the city. The electricians have used their utmost ingenuity in making a striking system of illumination; one of their great clusters of electric lights will hang from a gigantic flag staff 330 feet from the ground. The buildings are imposing and of the highest architectural excellence. The REVIEW OF REVIEWS will have more to say about the exposition in the months to come.

THE BRUSSELS EXPOSITION.

Americans visiting Europe this season will do well to include Brussels in their itinerary, for there will be held the most attractive of the European fairs of 1897. Here also it is said that the site is extremely attractive, and that the buildings are more artistic than has been common in European world's fairs. Nearly every European country, besides many countries of America, Asia and Africa, have sent exhibits to Brussels. The exposition is under the patronage of the Belgian government. It is to be regretted that the American exhibit in Brussels will be extremely meagre.

THE GREAT NORTHERN EXHIBITION IN STOCKHOLM.

The Scandinavian people have arranged for an exhibition at Stockholm in 1897 such as they have not had for thirty years. Russia and the Archduchy of Finland will also take part in at least some of the competitions. It is said that the buildings for this exposition, while not as large or as expensive as those of other world's fairs, are still very graceful and well adapted for their purpose. The exhibition will be opened on May 15 and close on October 1. In September will be celebrated the twenty fifth anniversary of the beginning of King Oscar's prosperous reign. Among the important gatherings at Stockholm during the exhibition will be the Fourth International Press Congress, to be held just at the end of June.

THE HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION AT HAMBURG.

At Hamburg, from May to October, an international exhibition covering the field of horticulture, arboriculture and floriculture will be opened. The programme includes the following series of special exhibits: (1) Spring exhibition, May 1 7; (2) plants, flowers and vegetables, May 30-June 3; (3) plants, flowers and shrubs, July 2-6; (4) plants, flowers and fruits of the season, July 30 August 3; (5) general fall exhibition, August 27-September 5, and (6) a general fruit exhibition, September 17 30.

A CENTRAL AMERICAN EXHIBITION.

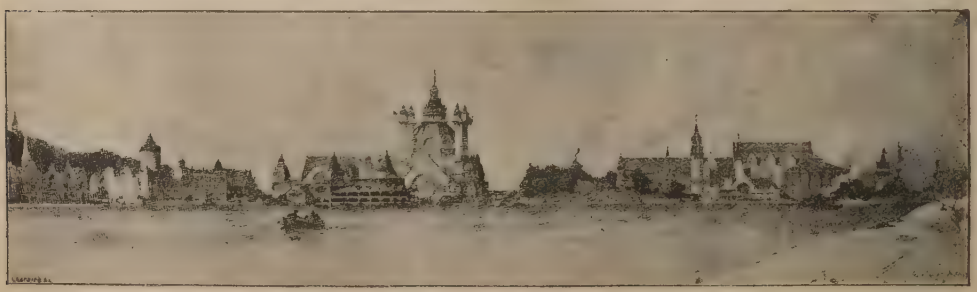
In accordance with the decree issued by the National Legislative Assembly of the Republic of Guatemala, a general exhibition is now open at Guatemala. Preparations have been in progress for this fair during the past three years, and it is believed that Central American arts and manufactures will be fully represented.

OTHER IMPORTANT OCCASIONS OF THE SUMMER.

THE POSTAL CONGRESS AT WASHINGTON.

The recent death of Dr. Von Stephan of Germany has recalled attention to the importance of the Universal Postal Union, of which Dr. Von Stephan was credited with being the originator. The approaching congress of the Union at Washington—the fifth in its history—will serve to bring home to Americans the great value of the service which Dr. Von Stephan and his co laborers in the early years of the Union performed. The congress was called to meet in Washington on the first Wednesday in May, 1897. For a time there was some doubt as to the provisions to be made for this congress, because of the failure of our Senators and Representatives to make an appropriation for the purpose. But preparations are now far advanced for the reception of the delegates and the holding of the sessions.

The Universal Postal Union now embraces all the civilized world, and its delegates will represent 1,000,000,000 of people. Previous congresses have met in Berne, Paris, Lisbon and Vienna. The chief business at Washington will be a revision of the



THE SCANDINAVIAN EXPOSITION, STOCKHOLM.

VIEW OF STOCKHOLM, THE SEAT OF THE SCANDINAVIAN EXPOSITION.

treaty made at the last congress in Vienna, July 4, 1891. The French language will be exclusively used. Probably a reduction of rates will be secured. The congress will be in session for six weeks, but during that time only six or seven full sessions will be held, as all the subjects are to be first considered by committees, and then discussed by the full body of delegates. If each country sends one or two delegates, it is likely that one hundred representatives will gather in Washington. It is said that the Chinese Empire, Corea, and the Argentine Free State will seek admission to the Union at this meeting. Each country in the Union has but one vote. Thus it will be seen that the Fifth Postal Congress will be one of the most important international gatherings of the year.

THE CABOT ANNIVERSARY.

SEBASTIAN CABOT.

Oddly enough, many Americans have overlooked the fact that the main land of North America was discovered by John and Sebastian Cabot on June 14, 1497. The first movement, so far as we are aware, for a celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of this discovery, took shape in Bristol, England. This was due to the fact that the Cabots sailed from Bristol, although the Cabots themselves were not Englishmen, but Italians. All the Americans resident in England have decided to co-operate in the English anniversary exercises. The day will also be observed in Canada, and we hope to some extent at least in the United States. Whether or not the Cabots are entitled to more credit at the hands of Americans than Columbus, it is certain that their discovery has immensely affected the destiny of the North American continent, for it was upon the claims based upon their discoveries that English domination over so large a portion of the continent was secured, and the whole English-speaking race has good reason to commemorate the work of these Italian sailors.

MUSIC FESTIVALS.

Following is the programme for this coming summer's Bayreuth Festival: July 19, "Parsifal;" July 21, "Das Rheingold;" July 22, "Die Walküre;" July 23, "Siegfried;" July 24, "Götterdämmerung;" July 27, 28, 29, "Parsifal;" August 2, "Das Rheingold;" August 4, "Siegfried;" August 5, "Götterdämmerung;" August 8, 9, 11, "Parsifal;" August 14, "Das Rheingold;" August 15, "Die Walküre;" August 16, "Siegfried;" August 17, "Götterdämmerung;" August 19, "Parsifal."

Americans will take especial interest in the Bayreuth festival of 1897, because of the fact that the conductor for a great part of the programme will be Herr Anton Seidl, and some curiosity has been awakened as to the possible effect of Herr Seidl's long sojourn in the United States on his qualities as a Wagnerian leader.

In our own country there will also be several important musical festivals. The Eighteenth National Saenger Fest will be held at Philadelphia, June 21. Beginning on June 2, at Carnegie Music Hall, in New York City, the annual festival of the forty Swedish Singing Societies will be held. There will be a chorus of five hundred trained voices and a large orchestra. Important festivals are announced to be held during May in Albany, Indianapolis, Minneapolis and other cities. Later in the year the Worcester (Mass.) festivals and the Maine State festival will attract many lovers of music.

THE NEW EDITOR-IN-CHIEF OF THE "CONSTITUTION."

BY JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS.

THE death of no man was ever a keener loss to a business than that of Henry Grady was to the *Atlanta Constitution*. The loss was both personal and professional. The light of a remarkable individuality had been snuffed out. A vacancy had been made that could not be filled, for there was but one Henry Grady and there will never be another.

Meanwhile, it so happened that another individuality had been growing up under Henry Grady's eyes—that of Clark Howell, the eldest son of Evan P. He was quite a young man when Grady died, and is still six years this side the age which is regarded as man's intellectual prime. He was born in Erwinton, Barnwell District, S. C., on September 21, 1863, the day on which the battle of Chickamauga was fought, and in which his father was a distinguished participant. The exigencies of war had compelled his mother to go to her old home, and hence it was that a Georgian was born in South Carolina.

Clark Howell was educated in the common schools of Atlanta, and at the State University, at Athens, graduating in 1883. He had early developed a taste for journalism, and shortly after coming out of the university he sought and obtained employment on the New York *Times* as a reporter, becoming as it were, an apprentice in the newspaper business, and seeking a field where he would obtain the widest possible experience. From the *Times* he went to the Philadelphia *Press*, which was managed by Moses P. Handy, one of the most accomplished journalists in the country. Under the eye of Mr. Handy, Clark Howell served on the *Press* for a few months, working at the telegraph desk with R. E. A. Dorr, then the night editor of the *Press*, and now the editor of the New York *Mail and Express*.

While on the *Press* he performed a piece of newspaper work of a kind that showed the stuff of which he was made. In March, 1884, Clark Howell, not yet twenty-one, determined to visit Mr. Tilden in the hope of prevailing on the venerable statesman to give the party and the people some assurance of his purpose. Young Howell was a mere boy, and his newspaper experience was limited. His undertaking, therefore, had all the rashness that gives to youth its perpetual and kaleidoscopic charm.

He went to Gramercy Park, saw Mr. Tilden, and the final word which the sage had refused to speak for others he spoke for this smiling and confident Georgia boy. Perhaps it was the youth of his interlocutor that led him to speak. Whatever the cause was, Mr. Tilden gave to him the ultimatum that caused the party and the country to turn away from the hope that he would be a candidate, and next morning that interview was published in every leading newspaper in the United States. Mr. Tilden's unqualified refusal put an end to the demand for the renomination of "the old ticket," and the campaign formed on new lines at once.

Now, that was a stroke of newspaper enterprise quite worthy of Henry Grady, and quite in the vein of that master spirit of dash and enterprise. It showed, beyond all question, that the journalistic apprentice was learning his lessons with something more than aptitude. By this performance he won his spurs. In a few weeks he returned home and became the night editor of the *Constitution*, devoting himself to his duties with the zeal and enthusiasm that are his characteristics.

In 1887 he was made assistant managing editor by Henry Grady, who had come to be much in demand as an orator. In 1889 Mr. Grady devoted the greater part of his time to delivering his inimitable speeches, so that he was unable to give uninterrupted attention to his duties as managing editor. These were taken up by Clark Howell with the same aptitude that had marked his success in other departments, so that when the brilliant editor and orator untimely passed away it was both natural and fitting that Clark Howell should be expected to succeed him.

THE LATE HENRY W. GRADY.

Meanwhile, in August, 1884, young Howell had been nominated for the Legislature, a month before he was twenty-one, and was elected shortly afterward. He was a legislative representative for six years, and led the county ticket at every election. When the unexpected death of Henry Grady occurred Mr. Howell had already made political engagements which he could not lightly break, and it was due to these that he was elected Speaker of the Georgia House of Representatives when twenty-seven years of age.

It was thought then by some of his warmest friends that he had made a mistake, for it is impossible for the editor of a newspaper to be at once a successful journalist and a successful politician. But he was Speaker of the House at an age when it is possible for the exuberance of youth to be harnessed to usefulness, and though the work that he performed was strenuous he neglected neither the duties of managing editor of the *Constitution* nor those of Speaker of the House. And when his term had expired he refused a re-election to the Legislature, satisfying the hopes and expectations of his friends. When brought to a choice between politics and journalism, his instincts led him to choose the latter, and he has since devoted his whole time to his editorial duties, taking only such part in politics as might be expected of a journalist who regards his newspaper as something more than a machine for making money.

The editor of a newspaper cannot afford to divorce himself from his duties to secure political advancement. He may promote the opportunities of friends in whom he has confidence ; he may take an enthusiastic interest in the party organization, but, so far as he himself is concerned, he must be content to take a back seat in politics, if he is to make his mark with that vast, silent, reflecting multitude who make and unmake men, and who carry the Republic on their shoulders through every crisis.

When Henry Grady died, Clark Howell had almost unconsciously prepared himself to take up the duties of managing editor. Now, when his father retires from the position of editor-in chief, the son finds himself in a much more advanced state of preparation. For four years and over Captain Howell has been gradually relinquishing the duties of editor in-chief, leaving them to his son. During that period nearly all questions of policy have been decided by Clark Howell. For two years all editorial questions of whatever character have been disposed of by him, and some of them have had, and will have, an exceedingly important bearing on the history of the paper.

In short, Captain Howell's retirement from editorial control of the *Constitution*, was practically accomplished through his voluntary relinquishment of the duties to his son some time ago. He seeks a rest that he has fairly earned. When he took charge of the *Constitution*, in 1876, the paper was in no healthy condition. Without a Monday issue, and printing three thousand copies a day, with a weekly circulation not nearly as large, the paper was barely earning its way. Captain Howell was the company's attorney, and in this way was brought into the company in 1876. He reorganized the staff, and infused into the concern the energy and direct-

MR. CLARK HOWELL.

ness of his own methods. These methods promptly made themselves felt, and the *Constitution* entered upon a new career, which is now well known.

Under the administration of Captain Howell the policy of the *Constitution* was broad and liberal in the best and highest sense. The editor had taken an active part in the war, but when hostilities were over he favored peace. Consequently his policy was to oppose in the strongest manner the sectional prejudices that were rampant on both sides at that time. The *Constitution* lifted up its voice in behalf of just and liberal treatment of the colored race, and was the first to suggest that the negro problem, so-called, was simply a political myth—or, at most, a matter that would settle and adjust itself as time went on.

One remarkable fact in the history of the *Constitution* during the past twenty years is, that it has almost invariably begun the discussion of great public questions before they were generally taken up by the newspaper press and the politicians, and long before they had developed into urgent issues. Thus it has been in some sort a political courier, a scout in advance of the picket line.

In the midst of these traditions that are comforting to remember and contemplate, Clark Howell has grown up. He was about the office when a boy,

learning to set type and investigating matters and things with a restless curiosity that is still one of his characteristics. On one occasion, when thirteen years old, he went feet foremost three stories down the elevator shaft by an accidental fall, and his life was saved almost by a miracle. Since that time he has gone through all the other departments of the paper, head foremost.

What he will do may be known by what he has done. His powers are still in process of development. There is nothing radical or rash in his nature. He is a born conservative, though a hard fighter. He is one of the very few young men who are fortunate enough to discover in the very beginning of their career that, up to a certain point, more important results are to be accomplished by indirection than by a slap-dash and helter-skelter policy of disputation ; that mere controversy is fruitless, and that discussion to be effectual must be discreet, friendly and persuasive.

The difference between the *Constitution* under Henry Grady and the *Constitution* under Clark Howell is the difference that temperament imposes on methods. What Clark Howell has accomplished in seven years, working, as it were, in the shadow of a great and deserved reputation, will compare more than favorably with the results of any seven years of the *Constitution's* history. If he has better facilities it is because they have been made possible. In short, every advantage that the paper now has over and above what it had seven years ago has been the result of able management. Mr. Howell has impressed his energy on every department that falls under editorial supervision. He has imposed ambition into the workers on the paper by advancing very young men to positions of great responsibility.

CAPT. EVAN P. HOWELL.

In addition to this he has had the good fortune to find the business department in hearty sympathy with his plans and enterprises. Col. W. A. Hemphill, who now becomes the president of the company, has been the business manager of the *Constitution* from the beginning. He organized the company in 1868, printing the first paper on a hand press, and his skillful economy and shrewd management carried the paper safely over some very rough places in the early years of its history, and his prudence and foresight have been prime factors in the prosperity of the paper.

Mr. Howell is married, and has three children. Domestic in taste and habits, his home life is ideally perfect ; for there the personal qualities which have endeared him to his friends, and which have enabled him to establish and maintain the closest relations with every worker on the *Constitution*, are to be seen in their fullest and happiest development. He is now thirty-three years old, and it may safely be said that what he has done in his profession is a mere experiment compared with what he will do. His mind is broad, conservative and sympathetic. He has an intuitive knowledge of the relations that even the smallest political event bears to the future. He has a complete understanding of public affairs. He is not a partisan in any sense, but he stands for pure democracy in every sense. The work that his predecessors began he will carry on and make perfect, and the *Constitution*, under his editorial control, will continue to grow in power and influence, not merely as a newspaper, but as the organ and representative of the people and the people's interests.

MR. JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS,
Literary Editor of the *Constitution*.

THE UNITED STATES AND THE FUR SEALS.

THE fur seal question is primarily an international issue, and must be settled by international action. The United States and Russia, on the one hand, and Great Britain on the other, are equally interested in the fate of the fur seals, the two former nations through their property rights in the seals, the latter through her industry in the city of London engaged in the dressing and dyeing of sealskins. It is for these three nations to agree upon some mode of settlement which shall protect their various interests.

It was not the province of the commissioners sent last summer to the fur seal islands to formulate ways and means for such a settlement. Their work was simply to furnish data upon which the settlement could be intelligently made. But while the international features of the subject were beyond their jurisdiction, there was still a pertinent question upon which they might properly have an opinion and for which they might endeavor to find an answer. This is: What if the United States fails to secure the necessary protection to her interests through international action? Can she then do anything alone? This question was seriously considered by the American commission, and it is believed that a way was found in which the United States can alone and unaided protect her property.

Pelagic sealing, which has been shown to be the sole cause of the threatened destruction of the fur seal herds, is already a doomed industry. It did not pay last year; its profits will be less this year. It must decline as the herd declines and come to an end with its destruction. What needs to be done is to make pelagic sealing so unprofitable that it will be abandoned before the herd is destroyed. This the United States can do by two simple measures—by branding the female fur seals in such a way as to destroy the value of their skins, and by herding up the bachelors so as to keep them out of the way of the pelagic sealers.

During the past summer experiments in branding were tried which showed its entire feasibility. The young pups can be caught and handled without difficulty. Of these 350 females were branded by burning a series of bars across the skins of the back. The animals were closely watched until they fully recovered. None were found to have died from the effects of branding, and the relations of the pups to their fellows or to their mothers were in no way interfered with. One of the animals was killed and the skin preserved as evidence of the success of the experiment. The accompanying plate shows the branded skin.

The chief apparent difficulty in the work of branding lies in the handling of large bodies of pups. But fortunately experiments in this line have been tried on a sufficiently large scale to show that this is not a real difficulty. For twenty years it was the custom to allow the Aleuts to kill 5,000 male pups each fall for winter food. To get these pups it was necessary to drive up and sort over at

A BRANDED SEAL SKIN.

least 10,000 pups each year. This is just the process necessary in the work of branding, and if it could be done with 10,000 pups, with more men and time it can be done with 100,000 pups.

As a companion measure to branding, experiments show that it is feasible to herd up the non-killable bachelors in the salt lagoon and various fresh water ponds on St. Paul Island. Three miles of fencing will inclose a 300-acre body of salt water. Into this 50,000 bachelors could be driven in the latter part of July and held during August.

With the female fur seals branded so that their skins are practically valueless and the bachelors kept "indoors" during the only good sealing month of the season, pelagic sealing will die a natural death. The pelagic skins are now worth less than one-half what the skins taken on land bring. With several cross-bars and symbols of ownership burned into the most valuable part of the skins, their taking will soon cease to be an attractive venture.

THE REAL CONDITION OF CUBA TO-DAY.

BY STEPHEN BONSAL.

ON reaching Havana, in January, my first visit was instinctively to the gray and lichen covered cathedral of porous coral stone where rests the ashes of the man who by a brilliant blunder discovered the Americas, that Pandora's box of troubles and of woes for Spain. And I think that this view of Columbus' achievement has prevailed in Cuba ; at all events, the great monument to his memory in the cathedral which was begun many years ago remains unfinished. Here even in this court of peace the rumors of war penetrate and the horror of the situation cannot be concealed. The sanctuary is filled with veiled women who, shrouded in their dark mass robes, now and again interrupt the solemn services with sobs that cannot be repressed. Before the main altar, and frowning down upon the mourners, who in their despair and utter desolation turn toward the mercy seat, there stands a cannon, and over and above the image of the Prince of Peace there floats a gaudy war banner which the women of Castile have embroidered with trembling fingers and blessed between their smiles and their tears.

It only seemed a quaint anachronism, though distinctly picturesque, a barbaric custom which has doubtless survived since the days of the conquest of the Iberian peninsula by the Romans. I had then only been in Cuba twenty-four hours, and I could not know, and I would not have believed had I been so told, that the cannon that stands there in the cathedral, a barrier between the altar and the mourning throng, and the war banner over the crucifix, were the true and most appropriate symbols of a barbarous, merciless and fratricidal war without a parallel in modern history.

The war presents two phases : The war which is waged upon the insurgents in the field, and that which is waged against the *pacificos*, or non combatants, old men, women and children, who, driven together like herds of cattle from all over the island, are huddled together around the fortified and garrisoned towns in the possession of the Spaniards, and there left to resume the struggle for existence without any assistance whatever from the authorities.

"FREE CUBA."

For the purpose of clearness, in describing the military situation, the island can be divided into two parts, where the conditions presented are distinctly different. The Jucaro-Moron trocha, as it serves no other purpose, we can utilize as our divisional line. To the east of this trocha lie the provinces of Puerto Principe and Santiago de Cuba, which is to-day to all intents and purposes Free Cuba, Cuba Libre. Here the *guajiros*, the small farmer class, have not been driven into the towns to sicken, starve and die. They still occupy their homesteads in the *campo ;* and while they have often suffered from the military operations carried on in their vicinity, both at the hands of the Spanish and the Cuban forces, they have in a very great measure escaped from the horrors which characterize this inhuman war. Within the borders then of Free Cuba, which in extent is about one-half of the island, the Spaniards hold some twelve or fifteen towns, which they are pleased to call strategic points of great importance. Bayamo, Jiguani and Holguin are the only inland towns which now occur to me as being in the possession of the Spaniards. The other strategic points are on the seacoast, open ports and roadsteads, from which it would be easy to withdraw. The possession of these three inland towns is at present the chief drain upon the resources of the Spaniards. And, as I believe I have shown elsewhere, the withdrawal of the forces from these points by the military authorities would be a stroke of strategy and a great misfortune to the insurgents' forces in the field. For it can be said without fear of contradiction that during the last twelve months the army of Calixto Garcia has been almost exclusively fed, clothed and armed with the stores captured from the military convoys which are weekly sent up from Manzanillo and other points on the sea coast to revictual these inland garrisons, which are constantly besieged by the insurgent bands.

"SPANISH CUBA."

West of the trocha of Jucaro-Moron, in the four provinces of Santa Clara, Matanzas, Havana and Pinar del Rio, the conditions observable are quite different. The whole country has been reduced to a mass of ruins and ashes by what General Weyler has been pleased to call due process of military law. With the exception of some twenty or thirty Centrales, or sugar estates, there has not been left standing a single house, not even a *guano* hut, in these four provinces, outside of the Spanish lines surrounding the occupied towns. While these sugar estates have been guarded by large bodies of regular Spanish troops and by bands of irregulars, movilzados, as they are called, I am well within the truth when I say that not even upon these estates, which fly the Spanish flag, which are surrounded by innumerable forts and trochas on a small scale, a single sack of sugar has been made that has not paid the tax imposed by the local prefecto of the Cuban Republic.

In these four provinces, the western half of the

island, which has been reduced to a mass of gray and smoking ruins, where not a single house remains standing or a single inhabitant following the pursuits of peace, in this desert which was once the scene of marvelous fertility, every green and growing thing has been cut down, and every plant has been uprooted ; in this wilderness which they hav emade, the Spanish guerrillas and now and again a column of regular troops roam about in search of the patriot *partidas*, with whom, however, they very rarely come in contact. The Spaniards keep to the *calzadas*, or paved highways, the Cubans patronize the country roads and the open country. And so hostile meetings are generally obviated, except when one side or the other,—because the Spanish forces have absolutely adopted the Cuban tactics,—forms an ambuscade, or sees a good opportunity for a little bushwhacking.

Close reading of Weyler's proclamation of *reconcentracion* will show that men and women and children who may be found eight days after its publication in this desert, which was once the garden of a peerless island, are to be regarded as rebels and treated as rebels are by the officers of Her Most Catholic Majesty's army—that is, they are to be shot down in cold blood. Though sometimes, as an act of particular clemency, the women and the children are sent to the nearest recogidas, or prison for prostitutes. The proclamation authorizes this inhuman conduct, and the authorization is strengthened and sharpened by the private instructions to chiefs of guerrillas and heads of columns to avoid taking prisoners.

The character of the operations carried on by the Spaniards in the western provinces is quite different from the tactics in the country beyond the eastern trocha. In the west, Spanish columns of any size move about with freedom, and are never seriously attacked, but merely harassed by a dropping fire from the hill-tops as long as they remain on the great highways, which they invariably do. But beyond the trocha in Free Cuba, for the last six months, there has not been an operation or a movement from the Spanish side which was not directly connected with the now long-sustained and most exhausting effort to revictual the interior garrisons which are being maintained at such cost.

THE SECOND CAMPAIGN.

By the time this article is printed the rains, which have already begun to fall in Cuba, will have so increased in volume that all military operations, at least as far as the Spanish army is concerned, will have come to a standstill. It is then a proper moment to sum up the results of the campaign and of General Weyler's policy, which was to meet war with war, a policy which he announced upon assuming command of the island fourteen months ago. During this period two hundred and fifty thousand men have been placed at his disposal, and $130,000,000 have been spent by Spain on the lines suggested by him. The results of this exhausting effort, which has ruined for all time the resources of the mother country, are almost microscopic, and nowhere is this better appreciated than in Madrid. Weyler's removal, however, would have brought with it the downfall of the Canovas Ministry, which had promised the people of Spain complete success under his leadership. It would also have entailed, perhaps, the admission of a bankrupt condition of the finances and the utter hopelessness of ever reconquering Cuba. The serious men of both parties in Spain, *los hombres de gobierno*, agree that the present edifice of state would collapse under the weight of so many accumulated disasters, that the monarchy, the Bourbon *régime* at least, would disappear, and the whole country be devastated and distracted by a war for the mastery between the Carlists and the Republicans. These are the weighty reasons that have led to the retention of Weyler in his position. An irate military critic has said, in summing up the meagre results of Spain's extraordinary effort, that General Weyler cannot carry two hundred and fifty thousand men in his head. And perhaps he cannot, but at all events he has landed them on the island and stowed them away somewhere, which in view of the size of Cuba, and the very small proportion of its territory at his disposal, is by no means an inconsiderable feat. His actual campaign and active operations have proven a perfect fiasco, and his plan to drive the insurgents out of the western provinces into Camaguey, a plan which he had six months to mature and to prepare for putting into execution, has failed in every detail. In the four western provinces the insurgents maintain their guerrilla warfare, generally with considerable success; and Gomez, against whom Weyler marched two months ago with three columns of forty thousand men, has, instead of retreating across the trocha or allowing himself to be compelled to fight overwhelming numbers under unfavorable conditions, turned up and given a good account of himself by operations in General Weyler's rear.

ANOTHER PROVINCE DEVASTATED.

The net result of the Santa Clara campaign, from which such great results were confidently expected, has been the complete devastation of another fertile province, and a great reduction of the visible food supply, upon which the Spanish troops are more dependent than are the Cuban forces. It is only fair to state some of the difficulties of campaigning in Cuba, which are hard for any one to realize who has not visited the island ; it is only fair also to admit that never was an army so ill-prepared for the work that was cut out for them to do. The troops were clothed in linen, while the experience of all the European powers who have colonial armies, such as Great Britain, France and Holland, points to the absolute necessity of clothing men with flannel when campaigning in the tropics.

They have been furnished almost exclusively with *alparagatas*, or straw shoes, which are excellent footgear for the dry Biscayan highlands, but which become as heavy as lead and go to pieces after a day in the Cuban swamps. There is not a commissariat train in the whole army of occupation, and not a single battery of mountain guns. Owing to these circumstances, whether the Spaniards win a battle or not they must within twenty-four hours of sallying out of the town return from whence they came, for provisions, and however desirable may be the strategic point which they carry with their impetuous charge, sooner or later, generally within a few hours, they are compelled to retreat to their base of supplies. In this way, of course, no headway can be made. Better results might have been obtained if, instead of these quarter of a million ill-trained and badly-equipped boys, fifty thousand picked and seasoned troops had been placed at the Captain-General's disposal, and the money which has been squandered upon the transportation and the care of the useless two hundred thousand been expended in the thorough equipment of this army. Under such conditions as these the Spaniards could have given a good account of themselves; they could have brought the Cubans to bay, and followed up their successes until they were complete and ended in the disbandment or surrender of the patriot forces. But under the present conditions, the Cubans have never had to fight unless they wanted to, and they have always chosen the moment favorable for giving battle with rare discernment and judgment.

GOMEZ AS A LEADER.

In the country which the insurgents command—that is, in at least four-fifths of the island—into which the Spanish columns do not venture except in large force, food grows on every bush and every root is edible for the Cubans who know how to prepare it. There are hill-locked valleys which the Cuban forces hold, and where their cattle graze in safety. Here they have even planted quick crops, like sweet potatoes, which ripen five or six times a year. Gomez and his leaders have, one and all, availed themselves of the advantages presented by the nature of the ground to the fullest extent. Indeed, the campaign has shown Gomez to be not only a man born to command, but one who is abreast of the military science of the day, so far as it can be applied to the peculiar warfare upon which he is engaged. His masterly circular movements never fail to puzzle those who would bring his army to bay, and worn out by the chase, the Spanish columns never succeed in cornering him. The half grown and immature boys, the raw recruits which Spain has sent to the island, serve but as fodder for fevers and other diseases to feed upon. With half rations, scant clothing and little or no pay, and that in a depreciated currency, the soldiers are only capable of doing one day's work in seven, but the wonder to me is that they are able or willing to shoulder a musket at all.

The result of the campaign is, then, that the life-blood of Spain is flowing from every pore. The priceless lives of her sons and all her borrowed treasure are being poured out upon this thirsty island with as little result as though it were all poured into the Carribean Sea. Certainly the campaign closes without the patriot army having placed to their credit any exploit which can be compared to Maceo's wonderful march from Camaguey to Pinar del Rio in the winter of '95-'96. But even had it been possible, the repetition of such a movement would have been useless, and, unlike the Spaniards, the Cubans never waste a man or a cartridge.

STARVATION VS. FIGHTING.

The campaign has been one of starvation rather than of fighting, and out of this the patriot forces have emerged successfully. They have with them cattle sufficient for several years to come and crops growing in places where, the Spaniards are unable or do not care to go to destroy them. In the Cienaga de Zapata, or the great salt swamp on the south coast, which the Spaniards have never dared to penetrate, the Cubans maintain their hospitals, their factories for the repair of rifles, their depots of stores, their tanneries, and their salt wells. Indeed, with the exception of the question of ammunition, which is not overabundant, they could stand isolation from the outside world much better than could the Spanish forces. Were Cuba to be blockaded by a hostile power, within two weeks the Spanish army would be compelled to evacuate or to surrender, as almost everything that is necessary for the support of the army, even in the wretched condition that is maintained, is brought from abroad, from Spain, the United States or Mexico.

Seeing that the waiting game has brought them within measurable distance of complete success, the Cubans are naturally reluctant to hazard their present position upon a battle. They have very little more to win, and a great deal to lose, and so, in the main, they confine their operations to harassing the Spaniards as much as possible with the least expenditure of men and ammunition, and to the husbanding of their not overabundant resources, and they do well. I saw General Weyler six weeks ago in Santa Clara, and he was loud in his expression of contempt for Gomez and his army. "I have never been able to get up with him," he said. It was the most complete and unconscious confession of failure that I have ever listened to.

EVACUATION NEAR.

Of course, the situation is very generally understood in Havana, though this understanding very rarely finds expression in words. Many a man has been sent to Ferdando Po for less. But within the precincts of the palace itself, and from the lips of a Spanish officer, I have heard the war characterized

as *la lucha de dos impotentes*, or a struggle between two antagonists, neither strong enough to conquer, and it is a true description of the situation. The Cubans cannot drive the Spaniards from the island, and the Spaniards cannot capture the Cuban strongholds or compel surrender. It should be borne in mind, however, that while it is quite impossible to gauge the endurance or estimate the capacity of the insurgents to continue their struggle for liberty, we can foresee and predict almost to a day when the Spaniards will have to withdraw, and sullenly folding their tattered banners, "scuttle" from the colony they have proven unequal to rule.

The army pay is now some four months in arrears, and the discontent is naturally great. The army supplies and commissariat bills it is difficult to speak of, as they are kept with such studied irregularity, but they are certainly greatly in arrears. By the aid of the fraudulent silver notes, the money in the treasury will last perhaps three months more. If the attempt to raise a loan of another hundred millions, which is now being made in Paris, giving the tobacco and salt monopolies as security, is successful, Spain will have money enough to maintain her present position on the island until the beginning of the next year.

WHAT SPANISH SUCCESS MEANS.

To explain the ill-concealed indifference of many otherwise loyal Spaniards upon the island to the question of the ultimate success of their arms it is necessary to present a tableau of the situation as it would then appear. We will suppose that the armies of Gomez and Garcia have been defeated, and that the *partidas* in every province have dispersed. What then would be the situation, supposing Spain to have been successful beyond the wildest dreams of the most silly *optimista* of them all? Even if this should be accomplished without recourse to a further loan, the interest on the Cuban debt would then amount to thirty millions per annum. The military party will insist upon an army of occupation of at least one hundred thousand men, and that number at least would be necessary to keep the Cubans in subjection. This army, supposing honesty in the administration, which is taking for granted a great deal, would cost the island about seventy-five millions per annum. The expenses of the civil administration, the judiciary, and the island's share in the naval budget will amount to some ten millions more, or in all *circa* $115,000,000. Even should Spain care to assist Cuba in meeting this debt, her assistance would be of very little value; for when the war is over she will be quite unable to make both ends of her own, the peninsular, budget meet. To face this appalling yearly obligation we have only the productive power of the island, which even under the most favorable circumstances of peace and dear sugar has never been able to produce more than thirty millions in taxes. At present this wonderful power of production is paralyzed, even if it be not completely destroyed, and no one who knows Cuba expects that for at least five years after the war, however it may end, the island will be able to carry a budget of more than twelve millions. So Spain, on the verge of bankruptcy herself, would have to make up a deficit of at least one hundred millions to retain her last colony, which is, of course, an absurdity. Even England or France could hardly stand such an annual drain, even supposing that they were so unwise as to care to do so.

It is only in studying these figures, which can neither be denied nor explained away, that I have been able to fathom the somewhat contradictory attitude of the Spanish land owner, and, in fact, of every Spaniard who ha a financial interest in thes welfare of the island. He is invariably loyal to a fault, but he earnestly prays that he may be spared from having to enjoy the bitter fruits of the victory to which he has so patriotically contributed.

HOW THE BORROWED MILLIONS HAVE BEEN SPENT.

The officers of the army and the army contractors are the only people to whom the war of extermination appears in a profitable light. The payment of their services in paper money, which is now being made to the officers and is proposed for army contracts, will very soon, however, have a chilling effect upon their ardor. But up to the present the millions for which Spain has mortgaged future prosperity and the labor of coming generations has found its way into their pockets. For the officers, one year's service in Cuba counts as two at home, and they receive not only extra colonial pay, but the *plus de campaña*, or war pay. Promotion is, of course, most rapid. It is necessary to keep the army in a good humor. Cirujeda, the lucky man whose column killed Maceo in the dark, was a captain six months ago, and to day he is a colonel; and his promotion has not been exceptionally rapid There are many others who have met with equal fortune or favor. These promotions, and the reduction by one half of the time of service necessary to obtain a pension, add enormously to the expense of Spain's permanent military establishment, and the officers themselves do not see how unwise it is to bleed to death the hen that is laying the golden eggs. They seem to be laboring under the impression that money will always be forthcoming for them, and that down in the vaults of the Tesoro are buried the riches of Pactolus.

The number of military crosses with pensions attached which are daily granted, and with large and generous pensions, too, in view of the conditions and cost of living in Spain, is almost incredible. In the army there is a strange custom. An officer who has been under fire, or even a soldier, and has come out of this ordeal, invariably expects a cross, if possible San Fernando Laurado, or at all events one of the other military orders of merit with a little pension attached. In case his superior

officer does not call the attention of the proper authorities to the bravery he has exhibited, it is the custom for the man in question to draw up a demand for the reward which he covets and send it on to the commander-in-chief. This proceeding is customary, and is not considered immodest or vainglorious. The petitioner does not have to make good his claim or bring forward any evidence whatsoever. His word must be implicitly accepted. Should the hapless commander choose to refuse the recompense, the only way he can do so is to secure the testimony of an officer present, who must be willing to testify that the conduct of the petitioner was not so remarkable after all, and, of course, this is very difficult to do.

The longer the war continues the higher will be the rank that the officers attain, and the nearer they will be to the pension goal. So it is, perhaps, natural that they hold their tongues, and do not admit the futility of the operations upon which they are engaged, submitting without a murmur to having their personal situations bettered at the expense of the country. From the foregoing, I think it will be clear what a strange and discouraging system Spain has adopted to suppress the rebellion. Instead of offering incentives to a speedy pacification, she is granting bounties and premiums upon delay and failure. She is in the position of a man who lets out a contract to rebuild a bridge connecting his estates, and who offers a bonus to his contractor for every day of delay in finishing the work. If the pay and the perquisites had been drawn up on a decreasing, instead of an increasing scale, I believe the Spanish army would have made a better showing.

THE MILITARY MILL GRINDING.

Of course, there are many officers who give blind obedience and bother themselves very little about the outcome of it all, but there are others who perceive the inevitable and who view the approaching ruin with cynical indifference. Their point of view is shown very clearly by a conversation at which I was present between an officer of the regular army and the proprietor of a sugar estate, who was naturally anxious to cut and grind his cane to save himself from bankruptcy.

"You make a crop of some sort at least every year," said the officer, who was refusing permission to grind until the sum of $3,000 had been paid him personally. "But this war is the first crop of our military career; of course, we take advantage of it, and *estamos moliendo*—we are grinding." And they are grinding exceeding fine.

The resources in men and money of Spain and Cuba are being ground to a death which will have no resurrection in the military mill, out of which only utter ruin and not pacification and prosperity will come.

The campaign is on such a large scale, the news of the operations so confusing, that it is very difficult to give a clear and faithful reflection of the situation; but by examining one single, yet characteristic feature of the Spanish operations, I think it will be easy to see how ineffectual the campaign is on the whole, and in what a senseless manner the resources of men, money and munitions, which were placed at General Weyler's disposal, are being wasted.

CAMPAIGN IN MINIATURE.

About a year ago one of Garcia's lieutenants made a raid into Bayamo, a wholly unimportant town in Puerto Principe, and was beaten back by the Spanish garrison. Since then Bayamo has been almost constantly besieged by the various *partidas* operating in the east under Garcia. So far as I can see, no good military or political reason can be advanced why Bayamo should be retained. It is of not the slightest value strategically, and there are no Spanish sympathizers there with property to be protected. But the Spaniards have made a point of honor out of the siege and have addressed themselves to the defense of Bayamo with as much fervor as though it contained the Holy Sepulchre and was also the absolute key to the military control of the island. Instead of withdrawing the troops from a position which is a source of weakness and in the long run will prove untenable, they have thrown a larger garrison into an indefensible place. This garrison now numbers, perhaps, a thousand men, and the whole energy of at least fifteen thousand men has been fully occupied for ten months past in carrying munitions of war and supplies to this useless outpost. Convoys are sent weekly up the Cauto River and overland from Manzanillo. Not a single one of these convoys has ever reached Bayamo without having to sustain repeated attacks in most disadvantageous positions from the insurgents, with the result that as a general rule General Garcia has obtained a larger share of the munitions of war than ever reached the besieged garrison. It will be remembered that a few weeks ago the gunboat *Relampago* was blown up and destroyed while escorting a fleet of transports up the river to relieve the siege, and with this disaster the attempt failed. The garrison has stuck to the position with great gallantry, and the tenacious courage of the Spanish soldier has once again been illustrated; but the cost is altogether out of proportion to the results. I am speaking with official figures before me when I say that in dead and wounded, sick and missing, the Spaniards have lost over five thousand men during the last six months in the various operations incident to the relief and provisioning of this besieged town. Of course the insurgent losses have been infinitely small, as they have never attacked the relief columns and the convoys except when they could do so with every advantage. On the way from the sea to Bayamo, the Spanish columns have been constantly harassed and even when they have succeeded in reaching the besieged city, their effective strength has always been reduced from one-third to one half by

losses and the fatigues and fevers incident to and occasioned by the hardships of the journey. Three or four campaigns as successful to the Spanish arms as the siege of Bayamo would place nearly all the remaining soldiers in the hospital and reduce the greatest armada that ever crossed the ocean to the strength and effectiveness of a corporal's guard.

"DON QUIXOTE" AT BAYAMO.

To resume, the net results of the Bayamo campaign have been first, that the effective force of the Spaniards has been reduced by five thousand men, and that secondly General Garcia, with little effort and insignificant losses, has drawn his supplies and munitions directly from the Spanish commissariat department. On the other side of the ledger, the Spanish position on the point of honor question has been gallantly maintained. Clearly, common sense is at a discount among the responsible officers of command rank in this part of the island. Like Don Quixote, their professional reading would seem to have been exclusively confined to books of Caballeria.

It is most difficult for any one acquainted with the true situation to seriously discuss the so-called administrative reforms for the island of Cuba which the Canovas Ministry published last February, with the announcement that they would be put in force when the opportune moment should arrive. A statesman of the calibre of Señor Canovas could hardly have been unaware of the reception that would be accorded his project in the land which it was designed to benefit and pacify.

Doubtless the reforms were only drawn up for the purpose of arresting any change of attitude on the part of the Cleveland Cabinet during the last weeks of the outgoing administration. If they were drawn up with the sincerity and with the purpose claimed for them, the reform project serves a useful purpose in demonstrating the profound ignorance of Cuban affairs which is still dominant in Madrid. If this is the last word of concession and of conciliation, all the world must know that Spain has learned nothing by experience, and rather than be taught by the spirit of the times she prefers to sink and disappear as a great, once the greatest, colonial power, with the colors of Reaction and Anti-Progress nailed to the mast. In the new scheme which had been published, but never promulgated, the unlimited powers of the Captain-General remain the same. He is an Imperial Viceroy to-day, as he was in the time of Carlos Quint. Spain calls the tune and Cuba as ever must pay the piper. The Cortes in Spain may decree the amount of the contribution due the kingdom by the island, and the local assembly that is created under the scheme has little or no control over the amount that the island must contribute to what may be called the budget of the Imperial Military and Naval expenses. The judges of the Audiencia, or supreme court, are still appointed by the Crown, or rather by the political group in power. The politicians in Madrid will, as usual, draw up the estimates and Cuba will as ever have to go deep down into her pocket to pay her, the lion's share. For in all questions of taxation haughty Spain has ever yielded to humble Cuba an unenviable precedence. The consejo de administracion, now created, is not wholly elective, as was promised, and the twenty-one elected members will be chosen, should the scheme ever be put into operation, by the old voting lists, upon which are inscribed only the names of Tory Spaniards, who, though nine-tenths of them have long since departed this life, never fail upon election day to leave their narrow resting places and vote the straight Union Constitutional ticket. This consejo has not only little to say in regard to the money bills which concern directly and exclusively the island, but the Crown expressly reserves the right to "protect" the peninsular interests in all tariff legislation to the extent of a differential duty of forty per cent. ad valorem. In estimating the extent of this provision, one must bear in mind the time honored traditions of the Cuban Custom House, where the sworn value given in the invoices is always multiplied by three, and then is the so-called ad valorem duty estimated upon this basis. As formerly, under this *régime*, American flour could only reach the island by Cadiz or Barcelona, disguised as a Spanish product.

THE REFORMS A RUSE.

In the paragraph of the Reform bill which deals with that hitherto very important individual, the Municipal Alcalde, the utter sham of the whole scheme is revealed in a peculiarly cynical way. Every concession that the most assertive Home Rule municipality could desire is granted; and there seems no possible reason why every town should not have a mayor of its own choosing. But on reading the next paragraph we discover that the hitherto omnipotent Alcalde is to be stripped of all his powers and that he remains merely as an ornament to occupy the brass-nailed Cordovan leather chairs which are to be found in every well appointed Alcaldia; but so far as power to promote the welfare of his fellow citizens is concerned he is now as impotent as the town pump. An entirely new figure with undefined powers takes his place. This gentleman is the Delegado, appointed by the Captain-General, and he is apparently a Viceroy himself on a local and smaller scale. The Captain-General can appoint whom he pleases to this important position, with the single condition that he shall have lived two years on the island.

Though still-born, the reforms served the useful purpose of clearing the atmosphere and simplifying the situation. The war on one side has become openly and frankly a struggle for the extermination of all who desire to throw off the Bourbon yoke, and on the other is clearly a war for independence, complete and unconditional, and without any limitations of any kind or description. Autonomy would

not be satisfactory, not even the autonomy of Canada.

DEPOPULATION BY PROCLAMATION.

The following proclamation, which outlines the plan of that campaign which now threatens the very existence of the Cuban race, and which falls with especial severity upon the peaceable inhabitants of the island, is without parallel in the annals of modern warfare :

PROCLAMATION.

I, Don Valeriano Weyler y Nicolan, Marquis of Generife, Governor-General, Captain-General, of this Island and Commander in Chief of the Army, etc., etc., hereby order and command :

1. That all the inhabitants of the country districts, or those who reside outside the lines of fortifications of the towns, shall within a delay of eight days enter the towns which are occupied by the troops. Any individual found outside the lines in the country at the expiration of this period shall be considered a rebel and shall be dealt with as such.

2. The transport of food from the towns, and the carrying of food from one place to another by sea or by land, without the permission of the military authorities of the place of departure, is absolutely forbidden. Those who infringe upon this order will be tried and punished as aiders and abettors of the rebellion.

3. The owners of cattle must drive their herds to the towns or to the immediate vicinity of towns, for which purposes proper escort will be given them.

4. When the period of eight days, which shall be reckoned in each district from the day of the publication of this proclamation in the country town of the district, shall have expired, all insurgents who may present themselves will be placed under my orders for the purpose of designating a place in which they must reside. The furnishing of news concerning the enemy which can be availed of with advantage will serve as a recommendation to them, also when the presentation is made with firearms in their possession and when, and more especially, when the insurgents present themselves in numbers. VALERIANO WEYLER.

HABANA, October 21st, 1896.

This proclamation was published and put into force in the province of Pinar del Rio October last. Similar proclamations were published applying to the provinces of Matanzas, Havana and Santa Clara, during the months of November and December of last year. With the exception of the foregoing document, which I was able to copy from the archives of the general staff in Havana, these *bandos* have not been publicly published and promulgated as is required by law. It is only charitable to suppose that even Weyler and the palace authorities have some sense of shame, and had no desire to attach their names to a document which was, as they knew it would be, the death sentence of thousands and thousands of innocent people, particularly of women and children.

In Havana, Matanzas and in Santa Clara, the *bando* was sent to the Governors of the various military districts, its contents made known to the leaders of guerrillas and columns in the field, who were entrusted with the task of informing the country people that they must leave their homesteads and all their belongings and remove to the appointed stations of concentration. They were not allowed to bring with them any property but what they could carry on their backs, and before starting for the stations where they were destined to die from starvation and epidemic disease they saw their homes go up in flames, their crops burnt down and their cattle and oxen confiscated. In some places the peasants very naturally resisted such an inhuman order, especially as it was not delivered in due legal form, and in many instances they were shot down.

CONVICT GUERRILLAS.

Inhuman as has been the treatment of these non-combatants at the hands of the local guerrillas, who are, as is well known, composed exclusively of convicts and jailbirds from the Spanish penal settlements liberated for the purpose of doing the butcher's work in the war, together with the local scamps who were enlisted for their local knowledge of the country and the people, there are instances where the fear of them has caused greater atrocities than their acts. I know of one instance near Baladron, in the province of Matanzas, in the month of January, where a party of peasants, hearing that the guerrilla was coming to their village, hurriedly took refuge in a cave, and eight of their number died of starvation before the survivors summoned up sufficient courage to give themselves up to the Spanish troops.

In obedience to these proclamations, and at the very point of the machete, some fifty thousand *pacificos* have been herded into the various stations selected for that purpose in the province of Pinar del Rio alone. There are ten thousand in Mariel, five thousand in Guanajay, six thousand in Artimisa, eight thousand in San Cristobal, five thousand in Consolacion, and three thousand in the town of Pinar del Rio. From Artimisa to Pinar del Rio, along the line of the Western Railway, where perhaps thirty of the fifty thousand *reconcentrados* were stationed, there have occurred, since the beginning of December to the 1st of April, six thousand deaths, or about one-fifth of the whole number. The deaths have been occasioned principally by small pox and by starvation fever, *calentura del hambre* as they call it, while dysentery, yellow fever and typhus have done their share.

STARVATION STATIONS.

In observing the results of this infamous proclamation, by which, whether by accident or with design, the Cuban people are being exterminated, I have visited the principal stations of the *reconcentrados* in all the four western provinces. The ground allotted to them, upon which they have built their palm leaf *bohios*, or huts, is invariably low lying, swampy and malarious. With very few exceptions the places selected for their residence have been military or strategic points and not towns of any size where possibly work might have

been obtained or private charity active in assisting them. Indeed, it is fair to say, after careful examination of all the stations, that the people have been concentrated in greater numbers where the accommodation for them was least adequate, and the only explanation I can give is, and it is, I believe, the true one, that the Spanish inhabitants of the populous towns brought pressure to bear upon the military authorities to induce them to herd the country people together in places where there were no other or few inhabitants, knowing full well the dangers from disease that would follow the crowding together of such a number of people in conditions which were in defiance of even the most rudimentary sanitary laws.

Again the fact that the stations of concentration are also military and strategic points has added to the difficulty of obtaining information as to their exact condition. In San Cristobal, and again in Jaruco, I spent several days without being able to obtain a word from soldier or peasant, Spaniard or Cuban. My footsteps were dogged by a soldier, and wherever I went to visit the *pacificos* I was always preceded by a corporal, who warned the peasants against opening their lips, and the only information I gathered was from what I saw. Owing to this circumstance, and from the fact that any statement I would make concerning the conditions of the people in these military stations would simply be met by round denial, I have determined to confine the picture which I propose to draw of the process by which the peaceable Cubans are being exterminated to the town of Matanzas, the second city of the island. Here the country people have been given a healthy station. There is not another station on the island that can be compared to it. And here the scenes of starvation and of suffering which are to be seen are of a less intense character than in any of the other places. Here starvation does not reign absolutely as it does in Artemisa and San Cristobal. Disease, though its ravages are terrible to behold, is not so rampant as in Mariel and Jucaro, nor are the Spanish troops here so oppressive, so absolutely lawless as they are in Jaruco, Guines and Consolacion. Only in a milder form are the peasants who have been driven into Matanzas exposed to all the ills and misfortunes which the last days of Spanish rule over this plague-stricken island have brought with them. Still the picture is a comprehensive one. There is no feature of the terrible situation lacking, and I select this scene because of necessity all that is done here is done openly and cannot be concealed from the world, because there are hundreds of reliable witnesses, Spanish, Cuban and foreigners alike, who can and will confirm every statement I make, and testify to the moderation with which the picture is drawn.

MATANZAS A MOURNING CITY.

Two years ago the beautiful bay of Matanzas very frequently was enlivened by the presence of a hundred and fifty sail, all merchantmen, coming and going. Last March a solitary American schooner lay in the harbor. Her captain died of the yellow fever, and six of the crew are now in the hospital with that dread disease. Sickness, want of supplies, caused them to put into Matanzas, not business or commerce, because both have ceased in Matanzas. This cessation of commerce has paralyzed every industry of the city, and it is a fair and moderate statement to say that early last fall, and *before* the country population was driven into the town, at least twelve of the forty-five thousand inhabitants of the city were penniless, without work or means of any kind, and subsisting entirely upon private and unorganized charity. This was the situation when in November fifteen thousand country people were driven in, without means or provisions of any kind, or without any provisions being made for their accommodation and support. They came from the districts of Yumuri, Corral Nuevo and Porto Carrero. They number about twelve thousand now, and while there are absolutely no figures of any kind forthcoming, those who have died during the last four months at a low estimate must number two thousand five hundred. In this number there are very few men between the ages of twenty and forty, capable of bearing arms. All such joined the patriot forces before the scheme of concentration was put into force.

In assuming that all Cubans are disloyal to the crown and are opposed to the continuance of Spanish rule over the island, General Weyler is absolutely right, though of course this does not justify him in waging that war of decimation, or, more truthfully speaking, of extermination, upon the Cuban race, which has won for him the title of El Vencedor de los Pacificos, or the Conqueror of the Non-Combatants, a name which will never die, because it justly describes a campaign which cannot escape a shameful immortality, which will be remembered when every Spaniard worthy of the name will wish to cover up its many atrocities and many crimes with the cloak of oblivion.

WAR UPON WOMEN.

It is upon the aged mothers and fathers, the helpless wives and sisters and the innocent children of those who are fighting for liberty that General Weyler is waging his most successful and atrocious warfare, which, if allowed to continue for many months longer, will seriously threaten the existence of the race against whom the only charge that can be brought is that they are Americans and dare to assert it. Early in January I visited Matanzas for the first time. The streets were thronged with beggars, clamorous for something to eat. A certain indefinable smell of poverty and starving thousands pervaded the atmosphere. Crowds of poor country people, visibly starving, hung about the windows of the hotels and restaurants, and from every quarter came the beseeching the pitiful prayer, "Señorito,

dami las sobras de su plato." "Sir, give me the leavings on your plate." This heart-rending cry rang on my ear from morning till night. Go where you might, there was no escape from the spectacle of the hungry droves and the famishing thousands who wandered about the streets of the city.

I have already shown that there was no work to be given to those who were driven into the city where there were already many thousands without employment. And had there been work it must be confessed that the men and women of this *guajiro* class are not very quick at turning their hand to new pursuits. They are excellent and hard-working farmers on a small scale. On three or four acres of ground they raise all the necessities of their simple lives, and even the luxuries, including coffee and tobacco. But their struggle for existence had hitherto been easy, and the sudden change in their surroundings seems to have nearly paralyzed all effort. The women at first, and as usual, made the bravest fight, and through January and February hundreds of them could be seen drying straw in the sun, splitting it into narrow strips, and weaving sombreros. The straw costs them four cents a hat, and the *bodeguero*, or grocer, would only pay them five cents apiece for a hat, which, even with the wonderful dexterity they exhibited, required a day's work.

MAKING ONE CENT A DAY.

Making a wage of one cent a day when salt pork, or *tasajo*, is being retailed to them by the grocer at thirty cents a pound was a hopeless task, and I was not surprised to find on my return to Matanzas in March that this industry had come to an end. In fact, upon my second visit I found the whole attitude of the starving multitude changed. You could walk through Matanzas for hours and not a single beggar would come out of his rat-hole to importune you for alms. You could dine at a table on the sidewalk and no one would ask you for the leavings of your plate. If you wanted to see them you would have to go to their *bohios* on the hill sides, where, stretched out upon the damp ground and gazing vacantly before them, they passed away the weary, endless days. Now and again I met in the streets a wretched, despairing mother, clasping a puny, ailing child to her shrunken bosom, hurrying to and fro, through the mourning, famishing city, with a terrible expression of dread anxiety depicted upon her drawn features, and crying out as she went, "Leche," "milk." Milk for her starving child. Once I saw seated in the plaza, half clad and shivering with the cold, for the keen norther was blowing, a mother who clasped convulsively in her arms a child that was dead. And she was trying to nurse it, begging and imploring it with all a mother's caressing words to drink, to live. Friends came down from the Cascoro Hill at last and began to lead her away. A moment later she fell exhausted, and while she slept in the sight of the curious bystanders the convulsive grasp with which she hugged her little one relaxed, and while she slept on the child was taken from her bosom, thrown into the passing dead cart and carried out into the country, where lie hundreds of but half-buried dead who have fallen victims to this atrocious system.

You can obtain a bird's eye view of Matanzas and its once beautiful surroundings from the great hill, on the top of which is enshrined the famous image of Our Lady of Montserrat, to whom all Spaniards, and as their special patron all Catalonians, pray. Here to the right stretches out before you the beautiful valley of the Yumuri, and the clear, pellucid stream in which are mirrored the waving reflections of the graceful royal palms which line its banks. To the left, and stretching down toward the city and the bay, are the *lomas*, or slopes of Simpson. Upon these tlittle hills the *concentrados* have erected their palm huts. The little hill of Cascoro in particular is simply covered with them. Here and there, interrupting the long interminable rows of yellow huts, are to be seen heaps of ashes and the long black lines which mark the spot where stood the houses which have been burnt down when their inmates were attacked with small pox. It is wonderful to see how quickly the country people can erect these huts. One sees how capable they must be in occupations which are familiar to them. Give a *guajiro* a cane knife, and in two hours he has run up a ridge pole and a half a dozen supports for the frame work, and then in another hour the women and children of the family can thatch it over with the dried palm leaves, and the house, such as it is, is ready.

THE ZONES OF CULTIVATION.

The position chosen for the residence of the *concentrados* upon these high, wind-swept hills is a most healthy one, with perfect natural drainage, and I believe that though herded together in this indiscriminate way, had the scantiest rations been served out to them, or even the most ordinary sanitary laws been enforced, there would have been but little danger of sickness breaking out among them. Without exception, I must say, all the other places of residence which have been assigned to the *concentrados* I found to be uniformly upon swampy and low lying ground, where the most intelligent care and the best of attention could not have prevented the outbreak of the several epidemics by which they are ravaged. As a sequel to the proclamation of reconcentration, certain orders were issued to the military authorities in the different districts with the purpose, as it was said, of giving the non combatants, who were herded together in the way I have already described, an opportunity to support themselves and families. There was at the time, in November, much talk of *zonas* of cultivation which were to be surveyed and then allotted to the heads of families. These lands were to be close to the stations of concentration, and at their peaceful labors the non-combatants were to be protected by

forts and by the presence of armed guards. But in no single instance has this plan been carried out, and there is not a single zone of cultivation, so-called, in the whole island which is under cultivation. I know of several places where such lands have been marked out, but not one where they have been allotted or where the country people have been permitted to plant their simple crops. Many reasons are given for this failure to carry out the only human and redeeming feature of an otherwise wholly diabolical plan. I cannot enter upon them here, but simply state the facts — first, that no rations have ever been given to the *reconcentrados* as often stated in the most official way; and secondly, that no opportunity has been given these people to become self-supporting, and that they have been prevented from becoming so, and I have no hesitation in adding that I personally believe that this failure to carry out the whole programme is not to be ascribed to accident or to the disobedience of subordinates, but that it was part and parcel of the original plan conceived by General Weyler for the purpose of exterminating a race he had failed to conquer in battle.

THE ZONE OF FIRE.

It can be truthfully said of the whole province of Matanzas that it resembles nothing so much as a great ash heap. And the same is true of the three other western provinces. But there was a radius of five miles around the city of Matanzas that had not been destroyed in January. This had been pointed out as the zone of cultivation, where some day, some remote *manaña*, the land would be allotted to the *pacificos*, and seed be given them to plant. But finally more cruel counsel prevailed, and in March the destruction of all this property, and even the growing crops, was decreed by General Molinas, the military governor. The last time I stood on the summit of Montserrat there were three great fires burning to the right and to the left of me, and before me. Everything was on fire except the sea, which cannot be made to burn, even by royal decree. And for a week Matanzas, usually so bright and clear, was as smoky and sooty as Birmingham.

Here in Matanzas, as elsewhere at every station of reconcentration, I noticed that the people are without any organization whatever, and they seem to be lacking absolutely in the Anglo-Saxon faculty of combination by which they might possibly make their wants and their grievances heard. They have no committees and no selectmen. Each family starves alone. Not but that they are not very kindly and charitable the one to the other. They are helpful to one another to a surprising degree, but they do not organize for self-preservation, and do not seem to understand the suggestion when it is made to them. I found them everywhere in the same state, completely stupefied by the sufferings and the misery they had undergone and the prospect of impending famine, starvation and plague which confronts them.

A DEMONSTRATION OF THE DYING.

On March 22 it had been raining continuously for three days. The want of food had never been greater, when suddenly the glimmering of an idea of self-preservation seemed to dawn upon the starving thousands on Cascoro Hill. Without any plans, or without any leaders, those in the settlement who were still able to walk marched down the hill toward the palace which lies in the heart of the city. As they staggered along through the muddy streets, in motley half-clad groups, they were joined by many other fellows in misery, who live in the stations known as Chafarinas, Melilla and the *bohios* across the river in the Peublo Nuevo. When they reached the palace of the Civil Governor, they must have numbered two thousand men, women and children, with wan, drawn faces, and features pinched by hunger. The palace guards were about to drive them away in short order, when a young officer of the government came out and asked what they wanted. They were thoroughly frightened now at what they had done, and not a man could be induced to say a word, and not a few began to sidle away. But several of the women spoke up right bravely with their weak, shrill voices, and said they meant no disrespect to His Excellency the Governor; all they wanted and what they had come to ask for was simply a little bread and a little milk for their starving children. The adjutant returned to the Governor, leaving the starving, helpless people out in the pelting rain, very much frightened at the possible consequences of their audacity. In a few minutes, however, he reappeared and led them around to the new artillery barracks, where to each and every one of the crowd a single sweet potato was given. Encouraged by this kind treatment several of the men now found their voices and spoke out, saying that if the Governor would only allow them to go outside the military lines they believed they could find enough potatoes, yams, plantains and *boniartos* to keep their families from starving. A long consultation ensued, and finally the Civil Governor, Señor Posset, agreed to allow them to go out into the open country in the morning under the escort of the local guerrilla, and spend the day digging for roots, or whatever means of sustenance were to be found. Early the next morning they set out with bags and pails and baskets to bring back food to their families, but I saw them return to the city shortly before midday, quaking with fear, and with empty pails. I talked with several of them, and they told me what had happened. When they had gone several miles out of the city the officer of the guerrilla, which numbered about one hundred men, told them they might scatter, the better to prosecute their search. In a few minutes, however, they were alarmed by the sound of a volley, and on running together they saw the dead bodies of four of their comrades in starvation who had been shot in the back by order of the sergeant, who asserted that he surprised them as they

were attempting to escape into the open country. But those who stood nearest the dead men when the shooting took place assured me that there was not the slightest excuse for the shooting, and not a word of truth in the sergeant's story; that the men had not made the slightest attempt to escape, and that the shooting was simply a cold-blooded murder.

A CHOICE OF DEATHS.

Life seems to be dear even to those who are starving and who have two or three epidemics raging about them, for the *pacificos*, one and all, gave up digging for potatoes, and returned immediately to their leaky *bohios* and their starving families. Of course no one in Matanzas believes for an instant that the four men had endeavored to escape and were shot down in the attempt. It was thought that the sergeant had taken it upon himself to order the shooting in order to frighten the *pacificos* from bothering the Governor again with their foolish complaints, and to prevent the guerrilla from having to escort them out of the city again on a hopeless quest for food. But the *pacificos* have never asked to be taken out again. They seem to prefer the lingering death that awaits them from starvation, small pox and yellow fever to being shot in the back.

This, then, is the situation. Private charity is absolutely exhausted, and perhaps now the military authorities have no rations to spare, even if they had the will to give them. In Matanzas, as in the other stations of concentration, the country population is being exterminated with all the refinements of slow torture, and there seems no possible relief for their suffering save only should it come from without the island of Cuba. In addition to the many forms of typhus and the small pox which is raging among them, yellow fever is now to be expected. Indeed, in Matanzas and in Jucaro, and in many other seaports, the yellow fever has been prevalent all winter. Now that the rains have begun to fall heavily it will undoubtedly break out among the *pacificos*, who are without medicines or medical attendance, with unexampled violence, for it should be remembered that these people from the *campo* are unacclimated to the fever, quite as though they were not Cubans, but Germans and Swedes recently landed, for on the highlands where they have lived a case of fever is quite as rare an occurrence as it is in New York City.

Nowhere in the world is the blessing of sleep more difficult to woo than in Matanzas during the present reign of terror. And early in the morning there comes a sharp awakening, one that freezes the heart and makes the blood run cold. Across the blue waters of the bay, out of the golden sands of the beach rises the fortress of San Severino, a great mass of gray, frowning granite, with here and there an aperture out of which a distinctly sixteenth century cannon peeps. Here on the esplanade, and in full sight of the town, are shot in the back the young boys who have been captured in various ways and charged with the stereotyped crime of "rebellion and incendiarism," and have been found guilty by a summary court martial. As a matter of fact, and no one knows it better than the Spanish officers, very few of these victims have ever been in the patriot ranks. The very great majority of them are simply peasants who have not heeded the proclamation of reconcentration, or who, starving, have attempted to escape through the Spanish lines, and have fallen in with the bushwhackers who, day and night, lie in waiting on all the roads and byways that lead out of the town to the country districts. As a general thing all those who are caught in the open without a military pass are simply shot down in their tracks. Some, however, are bound and brought into the town to be tortured in the hope of obtaining information. Those who are shot down where found serve a useful purpose too. For days their mutilated bodies are dragged about the towns and shown to the morbidly curious and the bloodthirsty.

TO WARM THE SOUL.

One sergeant of the regular army with whom I talked in Jaruco told me he thought this a most excellent plan, for, as he said, the sight of the fallen foe was a good thing, *para calentar l'anima*, "to warm the soul of the soldiers." These mutilated and desecrated bodies are useful in another way. They serve as corroborative evidence of the daily reports that are ground out by the official mill of crushing defeats of the insurgents. And many a glowing account of Spanish valor has no other basis in fact than the shooting down of some peaceful *guajiros* as they walk along the country roads. During the last days of my stay in Matanzas, at seven o'clock every morning the report of this murderous volley came over the blue waters. Sometimes the names of these poor fellows, generally half grown lads, are published in the *Rejon* and the other papers. Twelve hours before the execution takes place they are taken to the chapel, where priests visit them, so it is murder with ghostly comforts. From the housetops and from the docks you can see and hear, and you will have to hear though you may not have the heart to see, the sixteenth century spectacle which survives in no other part of the world save upon this corner of American soil.

A PRIEST AT THE SHAMBLES.

Shortly after the sunrise gun you hear the first signal of the grewsome spectacle—a military band playing valse music. Then you see three or four companies of infantry troop out of the sallyport and form on the esplanade three sides of a square, the fourth side being the rampart of the fortress. Then follows another procession—a troop of soldiers in skirmishing order, and in their midst three or four peasant boys, with their arms tied behind their backs and their legs hobbled, come shuffling down toward the wall facing which they are to die.

Over them is borne, horrible mockery and sacrilege, the image of the Prince of Peace, of our Saviour Crucified, and one of His shepherds stands by to lend by his presence at the shambles the dignity of an act of state to what is simply cowardly murder.

Across the water you can see the boys kneel, you can see the murderous platoon advance, you can almost hear the word of command, and in a moment those who were men and brothers lie writhing on the ground, mutilated beyond recognition.

A few minutes later the dead cart, the *lechuza*, or owl, as it is popularly called, appears coming out of the prison gate, and is driven at great speed toward the cemetery. It is a great box on wheels inside of which is another rough box which slides in and out like a coffin from a hearse. And indeed it is a coffin. The communal coffin, as it were, in which those who are shot down in San Severino as well as those who die of small pox in the *pacifico* settlements, in which those who die of yellow fever in the hospitals as well as those who are found starved to death in the streets, are all lain and jostled during the mad gallop to the cemetery, or rather to the trenches adjoining the cemetery, where the dead are shoveled away out of sight under a few inches of sand. The great communal coffin holds four corpses "comfortably," as the driver told me; but very often he has to pack five or six bodies into it; the bodies of blacks and whites, children and men and women, all together. When the trench is reached they are pulled out by the legs and thrown, without a coffin and often without clothes, into the trenches. From morning to night this cart is always on its rounds, with two or three changes of horses; from morning to night you can see it, always moving swiftly, through the streets of Matanzas, and always going in one direction, and from morning to night, through the cracks in the rough-hewn boards there drips to the ground the blood of the martyrs who were murdered in the morning on the yellow sand of the esplanade by the blue waters of the bay.

MURDER BY COURT-MARTIAL.

There is no record kept, or at least there is no record that is accessible, of the number of so-called insurgents that have been shot down since the beginning of the war. Be it said to his credit that during the *régime* of Martinez Campos the first year of the war but one Cuban patriot was murdered in this dastardly way, and General Campos has said openly and publicly that he deplored it, and would regret not having prevented it, every day of his life. Under General Weyler there have been at least a thousand assassinations of this order during the last year. I refer, of course, only to the shootings that have taken place in public and in fortresses after court-martial proceedings have been held. How many executions have taken place out in the fields no man can even conjecture. During the six days from March 17 to 23 in Matanzas seventeen were shot in this way that I know of and can personally vouch for, and I am creditably informed, and I draw my information in this instance from Spanish sources, that ninety-two men have been shot in San Severino during the period from December 1 to March 20, and during the same time there took place in the Cabaña prison in Havana sixty-four executions. In Santa Clara prison and in Cienfuegos, during the same period, there have taken place at least a hundred and sixty of these executions, to which the Spanish public is admitted, doubtless, as in the case of the mutilated bodies, "to warm the soul."

The dead cart is next driven up Cascoro Hill and from here it never returns empty, but always filled. On this hill there are living, or rather dying, about three thousand people. The number of corpses carried away is about twenty-five or thirty daily.

The *guajiros* hate to give up their dead, although the deaths occur principally from small pox, and many are buried secretly by night outside the cabin doors. And so the dead cart goes upon its round where I have no longer the heart to follow.

On my way back to the hotel I fell in with the local guerrilla marching in triumph through the principal streets of the city. There were about eighty men with brutal, jail-bird countenances, and indeed they were, as I afterward learned, liberated convicts to a man. In the midst of them, and the occasion of their triumphal bearing, I saw the naked body of a white man tied on the back of a mule, with stomach slit open and nose cut off, and horribly mangled in the face and in other unspeakable ways. As they lounged through the streets they shouted to their friends that they had just had a sharp engagment with Betancourt's *partida*, which they say numbered about five hundred men, and that they had killed a score or more whom the insurgents had carried off to rob them of their triumph, all but this one. They marched on with their reeking trophy to the headquarters of the civil guard. Here they untied the body and threw it on the ground.

THE GLORY OF THE GUERRILLA.

Hundreds of soldiers and Spanish civilians, too, now filed past, gloating over the sickening spectacle, turning over with their feet the dead body and closely scrutinizing it, as perhaps one might do on seeing a great tarpon or a moose. The *cabo* or corporal of the guerrilla held forth the while in a loud voice how the battle had been fought, and what a charge he had made *al machete*, and how he had brought down two more men with his revolver. One of the civil guards came out of the building while the tall talk was going on, and after examining the body said, "Hola, amigo, I imagine this sin-verguenza (shameless fellow) must have died of hunger before you cut him up with the cold steel. Just look at him a moment, will you." And with this the guard lifted up the corpse and disclosed the

emaciated condition of what was really nothing but a skeleton, and none of the Spanish soldiers there doubted but that the occasion of this triumph was simply some poor fellow crazed by the pangs of hunger who had attempted to slip out of the town during the night, had been shot down and then carved up with the machete so as to make as gory an exhibit as possible.

METHODS OF TORTURE.

While watching this disgraceful spectacle I caught a glimpse of one who illustrates in his own mangled person the disgraceful fourteenth century methods with which the Spaniards in Cuba prosecute the war, and who furnishes at the same time a type and an instance of the unexampled heroism with which these barbarous methods are met, and by which they will in His own time be vanquished. Some two months ago, a cattle drover, Fidel Fundora by name, was arrested in Matanzas charged with attempting to ship to some point on the Havana railway a box ostensibly filled with hides, but which on being searched was found to contain a large supply of antiseptics, quinine and some percussion caps. The Spanish authorities concluded that Fundora was not acting without assistance. They suspected the existence of a junta in Matanzas and concluded that Fundora was acting as their agent, so they determined to discover who the members of the junta were. Instead of dragging him before the *sumarissimo*, or summary court martial, to receive his sentence, they began to torture him. First with thumb screws, or rather with thumb strings, for the modern Spaniards have invented a torture more cruel than the old *questio* of their Inquisition. They bind a cord tightly about the thumb with slow, but ever increasing pressure, until after days of incessant torture the thumbs are severed from the hands. In Fundora's case the very brutality of the treatment came near defeating its object. Gangrene set in, and to save the life of the tortured man, which with all his secrets untold was valuable to them, they amputated both hands above the wrist. I could see the half healed stumps as he was marched by me this morning between a *pareja*, or pair of civil guards.

I have heard many accounts of further tortures, including the terrible *componte* and other excruciating tortures to which he was subjected in his cell. I believe them, and everybody in Matanzas believes them, Spaniards as well as Cubans, but I prefer to confine my statement of the treatment to which this man has been subjected only to what took place in public and which can be proved before all men. Whatever may have been the means taken in the secrecy and the solitude of his cell to make this man betray the trust that had been placed in him, they were all unsuccessful. So in February he was brought before the court martial and sentenced to be shot in the back. He was placed in chapel twelve hours before the time appointed for the execution, and every hour of this, which he supposed to be his last night on earth, there came to him an officer wearing the Spanish uniform, who offered him life, liberty and money, if he would betray the names of the men for whom he was acting in making the contraband shipment.

FAITHFUL UNTO DEATH.

But Fidel Fundora held his peace. In the morning he was led out into the barrack yard. The priest, who, it is charitable to suppose, did not know the trick that was being played, kissed him on the cheek, and threw a scapular around his neck. The troops were drawn up, the square was formed, and the silver crucifix was raised aloft. The officer gave the order, and four feet away from the muzzles of the muskets Fundora knelt, bowed his head, and made his peace with his Maker. True to his trust, he was ready to die. Again the officer approached him and whispered something in his ear, but Fundora paid no attention and the officer withdrew. He gave the order to fire. The sharp rattling report reverberated through the confined space, but as the smoke cleared away it was seen that Fundora knelt on quietly in his place with head erect. The volley had been fired over him.

What the fate that is now reserved for him is to be, I do not know ; but I must say that the steadfast courage of the man has captured the admiration of many of the Spanish officers, and some I heard denounce the whole proceedings, as well they might, as being a disgrace to the Spanish name and flag.

AMERICANS EXILED TO AFRICA.

No presentation of the woe of this mourning city would be complete without a description, however hasty and imperfect, of the crowds of handcuffed and hobbled citizens who every ten days or so are driven through the streets which so few of them will ever tread again on their first day's march toward the penal settlements on the African coast. A very great majority of these men represent the *élite* of Cuban society. They are lawyers, doctors, planters and merchants. As a general thing no direct charge is ever brought against them. They have simply been denounced to the authorities by police spies as sympathizing with the patriot cause. Others have been selected simply because of their intelligence and of their leading position in the community. For in their police proceedings at least the Spanish authorities never fail to recognize the fact that every *hijo de la tierra* of ordinary intelligence and character must sympathize with those who are bearing the brunt in the struggle which can only terminate in the emancipation of an outraged and long-oppressed people. They are given no trial or opportunity to prove the falsity of the charges preferred, or to show that there is no charge against them at all, and they are sentenced to exile for life on what is merely an administrative order, not seldom

inspired by personal feeling and private revenge. The mail steamers leave Havana for Spain every ten days. During the *régime* of General Weyler these packets have carried on the average two hundred *deportados* each voyage, or six hundred a month, or about eight thousand four hundred during the fourteen months General Weyler has acted as Captain-General. Campos deported fewer, about two thousand during his stay in Cuba. So we find that since the beginning of the war at least ten thousand of the most prominent citizens of Cuba have been torn from their families without charge or explanation, and sentenced to exile, generally for life, to the filthy, overcrowded *galeras* of Ceuta or the deadly swamps of Fernando Po, in comparison with which places Siberia is a terrestrial paradise. I cannot recall a single Cuban family of prominence that does not mourn as dead at least one member banished to these penal settlements. With a good constitution and plenty of money to bribe the jailers it is possible to survive in Ceuta, but no one comes back from Fernando Po. The last convoy of these unfortunates that I saw was in Matanzas on March 23. It was larger than usual, numbering ninety-eight men, almost all citizens of Matanzas. As I saw these men with arms tied behind their backs and their feet hobbled, passing perhaps for the last time through the familiar streets of their native city, as I saw the convicts who composed the guerrilla escort drive back with bare machetes and filthy oaths the wives and the mothers who rushed after them for a last kiss from those they were in all human probability destined never to see again, I could not believe my eyes and for a moment I did not. I was dreaming. This is not the nineteenth century. This scene occurred under the Pharaohs. This cannot be American soil, but the land of some Indian Satrap ruled over by a tiger in human form. But I was not dreaming. It was all a stern, shameful reality that left me humiliated indeed. The sad procession passed on toward the railroad station. Little groups of men and women remained kneeling in the street, some made the sign of the cross over their heaving bosoms and then turned wearily away. To me the whole spectacle seemed an outrage upon the humane spirit of the times in which we live and a humiliation and degradation for every American.

OUR CHARACTER TO MAINTAIN.

The convoy of exiles numbered ninety-eight when the train drew out of Matanzas; but three hours later when Havana was reached only ninety-six of them were alive. Two of them lay on the floor of the baggage car almost shot to pieces. The guards made the usual report of the occurrence. They stated that the men had been shot while endeavoring to make their escape, but the other exiles said, and I believe them, that the two victims were led out and shot upon the platform between two cars in cold blood because the order had come from above through their officers that exile was too good for them.

Of the many true statements of fact and accurate descriptions of the situation that are to be found in President's Cleveland's comprehensive message on the Cuban question which was sent to Congress in December last, no one was recalled so frequently to my recollection as I traveled in Cuba as that sentence in which he says: "The United States nevertheless has a character as a nation to maintain." Perhaps after our delay, our inactivity which has permitted atrocities to be committed and a policy of extermination to be enforced which is without a parallel in modern history, and a war to be waged according to the Mosaic law almost within our borders, and well within the sphere of our political influence, we must admit that if six months ago we had a character to maintain as a nation in the vanguard of the powers of civilization and of humanity, we now have that character to redeem. At all events, our government and our people are on trial before the tribunal of the civilized world. And the result of the trial will be to prove whether Romero Robledo and other Spanish statesmen of his rank, and a very great majority of Spanish publicists, are correct when they describe the Americans simply as a race of white Hottentots, singularly successful in barter, in packing pork, and in other revolting ways of amassing sordid gold, but a civilized people, with traditions and ideals, never!

Since the beginning of this century our government has always asserted peculiar rights and admitted especial responsibilities in regard to Cuba. And our position has been conceded by Spain and by other powers; that such is the case is clearly set forth in the dispatches from the State Department when we refused during the fifties to enter into the tripartite convention and accept Lord Malmesbury's suggestion that the possession of Cuba be assured to Spain for all time by an agreement of the powers.

OUR SHARE IN THE SHAME.

During the forty years that have since elapsed all the interested powers have recognized expressly or implicitly the position that was then publicly assumed by our government. So, however unpleasant it may be, we must admit that when the consular representatives of France and of England in Cuba say, as I have heard many of them say, in commenting upon the unparalleled horrors of the situation, that the government and people of our country are directly responsible for all the bloody crimes that are committed in the name of warfare, they are right. I believe that our share of responsibility for all this blood guiltiness is a heavy one. We have announced our peculiar rights as to Cuba; we have said to other nations that they must keep their hands off; we block the way and stop all interference, and assist Spain the while to encompass her ends by the activity of our fleet and the exertions of our federal officers.

TURKISH AND SPANISH METHODS COMPARED.

I once remember hearing a Congressman say, one who has since been retired from public life by a well-night unanimous expression of public opinion, that "We want Cuba, but we want it without a single Cuban on it." I do not want Cuba, but I protest against our government assisting the Spaniards in the campaign which, if not interrupted, will end in the extermination of a race which, born on American soil, has not unnaturally accepted American ideas and American aspirations. As I claim, the warfare that is being carried on in Cuba under our auspices is without a parallel in modern history. The atrocities committed by the Turks in Bulgaria, in Macedonia and in Armenia pale before the acts which are committed in Cuba at our very doors, not covertly and in secret, but publicly and before all the world, in obedience to a proclamation of the Captain-General, the responsible officer of Her Catholic Majesty. I make this broad statement advisedly, and I think with justification, for I visited the scenes of the Bulgarian atrocities a very few years after they were committed, when their memory was fresh in the remembrance of the survivors, and I was personally an eye-witness to the outrages in Macedonia during the summer of 1890.

THE BLACK AND THE YELLOW DEATH.

But if to the end of the chapter, and to the end of the book, the situation in Cuba is only to be viewed by us from the purely selfish standpoint, it is my duty to call attention to the imminent danger to our national health and prosperity which is menaced by the present sanitary condition of the island. There, with two terrible epidemics in progress, all the conditions are ripe for an outbreak of the black death, the bubonic plague. It may break out spontaneously, or it may be brought from Eastern Asia. Ships, principally transports, are constantly entering Havana only two or three months out from Manilla, Formosa and other parts of Eastern Asia, where for the last two or three years the plague has been endemic. These ships are in an unspeakably filthy condition, and they carry ragged, wretched soldiers, the chosen propagators of every plague. And not a few of these soldiers and a very great many of the officers have been transferred directly from the Philippines, and bring into the island, without any attempt at fumigation or disinfection, their clothing and belongings, which have come in many cases from plague stricken ports. If the black plague should break out this summer in Havana, should the black death and the yellow death join forces in devastating the island, there would be but little chance of keeping it out of our own borders, even though a policy of absolute non-intercourse were enforced, as it probably would be. The black death has jumped a greater expanse of water than lies between Florida and Cuba. The Japanese authorities in Formosa, two years ago, when the plague was raging in Amoy, established and executed with great thoroughness just such a policy of absolute non-intercourse. But the plague came across the Formosan Channel and decimated the inhabitants of the port towns just the same.

A DISGRACEFUL PANORAMA.

After three months spent in travel over the island and observation of the war, I again visited the cathedral. Again I saw the bronzed cannon frowning down upon the grief-stricken worshipers, and the gaudy war banner, heavy with gold and precious stones, that almost concealed from view the image of our Saviour crucified. I now knew too well what the war meant that was symbolized in such a place in such a manner. Before my eyes passed the panorama of the scenes I had witnessed. I saw again the Eden of the New World as it now is, a mass of smoking ruins, a heap of ashes, moistened with blood, and a gray, gaunt picture of hopeless despair. I saw again the blackened rafters of the deserted hearths, and the fields laid waste. I went again between the interminable files of the dead and the dying, crowded together in the sickening field hospitals. I heard the death rattle of a poor boy who thought he was dying for his country, and told me he was so glad to die for Spain. Again, I saw in the gray of the morning a mere child, a boy of but seventeen summers, who looked without blenching at the twenty muskets that were leveled at his breast, and shouted "Cuba Libre" as he fell. Again, I saw the spectacle of a Cuban hanging from a tree limp and lifeless, left there for crows and vultures to feed upon because he had seen his duty in a different light from his brethren, and though a Cuban, had been loyal to his king rather than to his country. I saw the interminable files, the endless rows of noisome, filthy huts in which the famished *concentrados* are dying. I saw the innumerable throngs of invalids, the *inutiles*, as they are called, which every train brings back to Havana from the front. I saw them as they crept about the hospital and barrack yards, following the sunlight, white, haggard, wan and bloodless, with blankets wrapped about them, and shivering with cold, with the thermometer at almost boiling heat. And yet but a few months ago they were as brave a set of conscripts as you could see, the very flower of the youth of Spain.

WHO WILL SAY STOP?

But what I saw most clearly of all was our share in all this shame, our direct and moral responsibility for this reign of terror, this carnival of crime, and all the atrocious incidents which characterize the inhuman strife, which it is our plain duty, both to humanity and to ourselves, to stop, and we can stop it with a single word.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

HOW TO SAVE THE FUR SEALS.

PRESIDENT JORDAN of the Stanford University, who was chief of the Bering Sea Seal Commission for 1896, and Mr. George A. Clark, secretary to that commission, contribute a joint article to the April *Forum* on "The Fur Seal as an Animal." Those who have read The Editorial Comments in another part of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, will be interested also in the statements of the *Forum* article. The following paragraph covers the more important facts of the situation as revealed in the latter article :

"Each adult female fur seal found on the feeding grounds in Bering Sea has a pup on the island dependent upon her for nourishment. It has been clearly demonstrated the past summer that the pup fur seal does not feed on other food than its mother's milk while it remains on the islands. It necessarily follows that whenever the mother seal dies or is killed before weaning, the pup, however large or vigorous, must starve to death. In 1896, 16,019 pups dead from starvation were found on St. Paul and St. George. These deaths resulted from the killing of the mothers at sea. And not only does the death of the mother involve the death of her nursing offspring, but, since the cows are never permitted by the bulls to leave the harems in the short interval between the birth of the pup and re-impregnation it also involves the death of the unborn pup. The death of a nursing female fur seal, therefore, involves the loss of three lives, and is wasteful and ruinous in the extreme. Since pelagic sealing began upward of 400,000 adult female fur seals have been killed at sea, 300,000 pups have been starved to death on land, and 400,000 unborn pups destroyed."

The closing paragraphs of the *Forum* article summarize those conclusions as follows :

"The conditions of the fur seal question are very simple. A race of animals having their breeding-home on certain islands in Bering Sea, and going out from these islands long distances for food, are attacked on their feeding grounds and indiscriminately killed ; the females being the chief sufferers, and their dependent as well as unborn offspring dying with them. Driven by the stress of climate to migrate to the south in winter, these animals are again attacked on their return in the spring and again indiscriminately slaughtered.

PROHIBIT PELAGIC SEALING.

"No one considering these facts, none of which is now open to dispute, can fail to see that this indiscriminate killing—in other words, pelagic sealing—is an adequate cause for the decline of the fur seal herd. There being no other cause discernible, it must be accepted as the sole cause. It is equally plain that if the fur seals are to be preserved and protected the one and only way is through the absolute prohibition of pelagic sealing. There is no way to distinguish and exempt the females in the water; therefore no form of regulated sealing will answer. No regulation giving a closed season to Bering Sea, but allowing an open season off the Northwest coast will answer. For it makes no difference to the herd whether the cow is killed with her unborn pup within her, or whether she is killed after its birth and the pup left to starve to death.

"Land killing, properly managed, does not affect the herd except in a beneficial way. The natural mortality due to overcrowding can be greatly lessened by the still closer killing of the males, and can be practically removed by proper care of the breeding grounds. With proper protection to the females, the herd may be restored to its greatest prosperity : it may even be largely increased. But there is no hope for the herd unless and until such protection is accorded.

INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION.

"The regulations 'for the protection and preservation' of the fur seal adopted by the Paris Tribunal have failed of their object. All familiar with the facts knew that they must fail. But the mistake is not fatal, and the rectification is not difficult. The ultimate end in view in any future negotiation must be an international arrangement whereby all skins of female fur seals shall be seized and destroyed by the customs authorities of civilized nations, whether taken on land or sea, from the Pribilof herd, the Asiatic herds, or in the lawless raiding of the Antarctic rookeries. In the destruction of the fur seal rookeries of the Antarctic, as well as those of the Kuril Islands and Bering Sea, 'American enterprise' has taken a leading part. It would be well for us to lead the way in stopping pelagic sealing by restraining our own citizens, without waiting for the action of other nations. We can ask for protection with better grace when we have accorded unasked protection to others. The moral strength of the American contention has been lost through the fact that we have shamelessly allowed American vessels to prey on our own herd and that of friendly Russia. To-day off San Francisco our vessels are destroying female fur seals worth to us under protection $40 each for breeding purposes, in order to get their skins, which are worth in the London market about $9 each.

AMERICA'S DUTY.

"The monstrous proposition to destroy the fur seal herd because it has been injured by pelagic

sealing ought not to be considered for a moment. It would be a confession of impotence unworthy of a great and civilized nation. If a mere 'bluff,' the proposition is ineffective; if taken seriously, it is abominable. Its results would be to transfer to ourselves any odium which has deservedly fallen upon those who would recklessly destroy a most useful and interesting race of animals.

"Nor are we driven to this extremity. If we fail to secure a remedy through mutual agreement with Great Britain we can ourselves destroy pelagic sealing by branding the females and herding the males during August. Experiments carried on by us show that the female pups can be branded so as to destroy the value of the skin, without injury to the animal. This is a safe and effective method, and should be tried if it should be impossible to secure fair play. But now that the conditions are clearly understood, there is no good reason why the matter cannot be honorably and amicably adjusted, to the satisfaction of all the nations concerned. The McKinley Administration has few duties more important than to bring about this adjustment."

THE CRISIS IN THE EAST.

Various Views of the Federation in Europe.

As might have been anticipated, the periodicals are overflowing with articles upon the latest acute crisis which has developed in the Levant. It will be convenient for the reader to have the condensed summary of the various views of the many writers packed together in a few pages, if only as a *pro memoria* of the arguments of the different disputants.

The Rediscovery of Europe.

Much the most important article in the reviews this month is Madame Olga Novikoff's remarkable manifesto in the *Fortnightly Review* for April. Madame Novikoff entitles her article "Russia and the Rediscovery of Europe," and seldom has Russian policy been more uncompromisingly defended than on the present occasion. Madame Novikoff begins by a somewhat sarcastic reference to the enthusiastic reception accorded to Dr. Nansen for not discovering the North Pole, and asks "What honors ought to be showered upon a much more famous hero who rediscovered Europe?"

RUSSIA AS THE DISCOVERER OF EUROPE.

The great rediscoverer of Europe, of course, is Russia.

"History will prove that it was thanks to Russia's energetic efforts that we now see the united action of the great European powers, which has already resulted in the pacific acquisition of autonomy for Crete. The cannon that shelled the insurgents proclaimed to an astonished world that Europe had been found again. This certainly has been done not a moment too soon. For the last few years it would seem as though there had been no Europe. There was, indeed, the geographical entity, but of political entity there was nothing. Europe had vanished. In place of the allied six powers armed with moral and material right, representing the majesty of an imposing Concert and the incarnation of territorial omnipotence, we had a straggling assemblage muttering like Macbeth's witches round the cauldron of diplomacy, a most abject embodiment of paralysis and impotence. Thank Heaven that dreary period of anarchy seems over. The beldames have disappeared, and Europe, armed and irresistible, steps forth like the goddess Minerva into the arena of the world."

A PRACTICAL REUNION OF CHRISTENDOM.

Madame Novikoff is bewildered as she reads the daily telegrams.

"They seem almost too miraculous to be true. For centuries—indeed since the Crusades—there has been nothing like it. Sovereigns and statesmen, soldiers and diplomatists, have actually accomplished a practical reunion of Christendom. And there, in the blue waters of Crete, an astonished world sees, for the first time in history, not the fleets, but the Fleet of Europe, and on the shores not the armies, but the Army of Europe. What a vast difference between the plural and the singular; the letter 's' marks the progress of an epoch. Until now we have seen the separate fleets of the powers and counted their separate armies; now we see Europe with one fleet, and Europe with one army. The scale, it may be objected, is small; but it is the world in miniature."

THE ORMUZD AND AHRIMAN OF EUROPE.

As a Russian and a Russian Orthodox, she shudders with horror at the thought of shedding Christian blood, but the Cretan insurgents had to yield to the majority of law, whose object it was to stop further inevitable bloodshed. This incident impresses Madame Novikoff with a continually increasing sense of admiration of the generosity and prudence of Russia's policy in the East. Russia has made mistakes, but for a century Russia has almost always been Ormuzd and England Ahriman.

WHAT LIES BEHIND ENGLAND'S ZEAL FOR GREECE?

The result of the perpetual backing of the wrong horse by England has been to engender in the Russian mind a deep-rooted suspicion which causes Russians at present to imagine that behind the present ebullition of English sympathy with Greece there lies some deep laid scheme of selfish interest. In 1878 Cyprus laid behind English zeal for the Turks. What, "O. K." asks, lies behind the English zeal for the government of King George? The plain truth, she tells us, is that the present agitation is keeping alive the widespread conviction that the English are not good Europeans.

"Though it would be difficult to frame a more discourteous reproach, it implies that England is in

the Concert only for what she can get, and that, on one pretext or another, she will slip out, and will serve only her own interests. Yesterday, it was zeal for the Sultan, who 'never, never must be coerced;' to-day, it is zeal for the King, who has seized the territory of that very Sultan. Excuses vary, but the end is always the same. That, in brutal frankness, is what every one thinks in every capital in Europe. Is it not a pity that, as the result of one hundred years of English Eastern policy, not one single power can be convinced of England's loyalty to Europe? Russians feel this very strongly, because, however little you like to admit it, Russia has been the pioneer of the movement in favor of constituting a real Europe."

RUSSIA'S PAST RECORD IN CRETE.

Madame Novikoff then launches out upon an historical disquisition, pointing out the loyalty of Russia to Europe, eulogizing Nicholas I., who made himself the policeman of Europe against the evolutionists that laid lawless hands on sacred treaties. She points out that it was Russia who created Greece, and that in 1866 Russia proposed to hand over Crete to Greece, and the proposal fell through because England opposed it. She quotes from Prince Gortchakof's dispatches of thirty years ago to prove that Russia was then, as now, true to the principle of Cretan autonomy, and then emphasizes her point by an apt quotation from Mr. Stillman's revelation as to the treacherous part played by Greece in betraying the Cretans into the hands of the Turks.

RUSSIA'S POLICY TO-DAY.

The following passage concerning the policy of Russia in the present crisis is very important, as the writer is in close friendly relations both with the Greek court and with that of Russia:

"That the Greek raid on Crete has not already caused a general war is due to the pacific counsels of Russia. When Prince George, amid the applause of the English press, sailed for Crete, there might have been a corresponding move from Belgrade and Sofia. Russia, however, advised these Slav states to keep within their frontiers. They trusted the wisdom of the Czar's advice, but made it a condition for doing so that the Greeks should be prevented from profiting by their disobedience in invading Crete. King George and the noble-hearted Queen Olga are devoted to Greece. They are appreciated by all who know them. But Russia has duties of her own. She has to say to the Greeks what she said to the Armenians: 'Be quiet, and later on you will probably get what you want.' Nevertheless, they began fighting. We had to separate the fighters. The Greeks may have had the *arrière pensée* that, unless they exercise force now, Crete might not care for union later on. The island might come to the conclusion that autonomy is preferable to the chance of maladministration by Greece."

Turning then to Mr. Gladstone's astounding assertion that there is no danger of a general European war, she recalls the scheme of Polignac, who, in 1829, contemplated the repartition of Europe as a necessary corollary to the fall of the Ottoman Empire in 1829, and pointedly reminds Mr. Gladstone of the scheme which Maréchal Lebrun had almost succeeded in carrying out for seizing Belgium and partitioning Prussia at the very time when Mr Gladstone's Foreign Minister was being congratulated upon the halcyon condition of European peace.

A SIGNIFICANT WARNING.

The following passage sounds a sinister note, of which it will be well for some of the enthusiastic friends of Greece to take due warning:

"Do you think it is different to day? Is England more loved now than she was then? Is the booty of John Bull less worth plundering than in 1870? If there be any Englishmen who dream that they live in an idyllic world, they may prepare for a rude awakening. The widespread conviction, as I have said, is that the English are not good Europeans. If England were to play fast and loose with the rediscovered Europe, and, by refusing to coerce both Greek and Turk, to cry havoc, and let slip the dogs of war—well, I think it by no means unlikely that Europe's claim for 'moral and intellectual damage' would be a thousand times as large as the modest million demanded by President Kruger."

A Good Word for the German Kaiser.

In the *Contemporary Review* for April Mr. Stead contributes a brief but uncompromising paper defending the present Kaiser from the abuse with which he has been overwhelmed for the part he is believed to have taken in uniting Europe on the programme of the coercion of Greece.

"THE CHILD IS FATHER OF THE MAN?"

The article opens with an amusing extract from Bishop Wilberforce's diary describing the wedding of the Prince of Wales at St. George's Chapel, Windsor.

"The ceremony was certainly the most moving sight I ever saw. . . . Every one behaved quite at their best. . . . The little Prince William of Prussia, between his two little uncles (Prince Arthur and Prince Leopold in kilts), to keep him quiet, both of whom, the Crown Princess reported (now the Empress Frederick), he bit on the bare Highland legs of whenever they touched him to keep him quiet."

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE EUROPEAN CONCERT.

Mr. Stead maintains that, contrary to the opinions expressed in some English journals, the German Emperor is no longer the ferocious young rascal that he showed himself to be on his first appearance on the world's stage at Windsor. The thesis of the paper is that the shouting Emperor of 1888 and 1889 has now sobered down to the chair

man of the European Concert and the Lord Chief Justice of Europe. Nicholas I. considered that was the part he was called to play in the Areopagus of Europe. So long as Alexander III. lived the post of peace-keeper remained in Russian hands, but when the good Czar died the Kaiser saw that the way was open to the chair of the European Concert. The Kaiser nominated himself for the post, and ever since he has been overwhelmed by an ever-growing sense of the immense responsibilities of his position.

THE EVOLUTION OF A LORD CHIEF JUSTICE.

Seven years ago, he declared "Germany united and Europe pacified, that is my dream," and his later career shows that he has dreamed to some purpose. When he ascended the throne every one feared that a young war lord with an army of millions at his disposal might be a formidable danger to the peace of Europe. He has now been nearly ten years on the throne, and the record of these ten years is the refutation of the forebodings which greeted his ascension. He is now dominated by a consuming desire to maintain law and order and to keep the peace.

"Now it follows, as a matter of course, that a Lord Chief Justice, whether in scarlet or in purple, is very jealous for the dignity of his court. All judges are alike in this. They regard an interruption as criminal, and contempt of court, oddly enough, is the one offense under English law for which the royal prerogative of mercy cannot be invoked. It is only the Bench which has a right to make jokes and create disorder in court. The Kaiser magnifies his office, and the instinct which he obeys is common to human nature. He identifies his office with peace, with civilization, and with law; and if he at times seems to be disposed to err in the severity of his judgment, is it not a fault on virtue's side?"

ORDER IN THE COURT!

His famous and most useful telegram to President Kruger was little more than a cry of "Order in the Court!" after the fashion of judges when an obstreperous member of the public volunteers uncalled-for interruption. That, however, was by the way. In the Transvaal the Kaiser has no business. Now it is very different; for Crete is in his own back yard.

"Hence all the pother, the insulting newspaper articles, the wild ravings about a new Holy Alliance, the league of allied despots, etc.—all simply because the Lord Chief Justice of Europe must have order in court.

"Surely, instead of resenting this sudden desire to assert the dignity and authority of the European Areopagus we should welcome it with exceeding great joy. For what we have all been lamenting so bitterly these last few years is that there was no longer any Europe at all, that the European Concert had perished of paralysis, and that in place of that great engine of reform and of peace we had only the ghost of the Concert gibbering over the corpse of the Sick Man.

"Thanks, we are told, to the initiative of the Kaiser, it seems all this is changed. Europe, no longer sleeping, wakefully asserts her supreme authority, and when that authority is questioned, enforces the mandate with the great guns of an international Armada and restores order by the composite forces of the United States of Europe."

THE QUEEN ON THE OBLIGATIONS OF THE CONCERT.

The writer then proceeds to labor this point by contrasting the energetic action of Wilhelm II. with the selfish policy of abstention pursued by Frederick William before the outbreak of the Crimean War. The Kaiser seems, indeed, to have taken the eloquent remonstrance which Queen Victoria addressed to his predecessor in 1854.

"Replying to the unworthy question: 'What are we to do with the Turks?' that modern variant of the query of Cain, Her Majesty wrote: 'Up to the present hour I have regarded Prussia as one of the five great powers, which since the peace of 1815 have been the guarantors of treaties, the guardians of civilization, the champions of right, and ultimate arbitrators of the nations; and I have for my part felt the holy duty to which they were thus divinely called, being at the same time perfectly alive to the obligations, serious as these are and fraught with danger, which it imposes. Renounce these obligations, my dear brother, and in so doing you renounce for Prussia the status she has hitherto held. And if the example thus set should find imitators European civilization is abandoned as a plaything for the winds, right will no longer find a champion, nor the oppressed an umpire to appeal to.'"

So far from being disconcerted by the clamor raised against the action of the Federation of Europe in Crete, Mr. Stead points out that the mutineers who have raged against the next onward step toward the substitution of law for war, order for anarchy, and the authority of Europe for the reign of massacre, have been shown to be only a minority of a minority.

THE SUPREME USAGE.

The article concludes with the quotation of the familiar passage in which Kinglake described the supreme law of Europe which even forty years ago was recognized as the safeguard of European peace.

"'The supreme law or usage which forms the safeguard of Europe is not in a state so perfect and symmetrical that the elucidation of it will bring any ease or comfort to a mind accustomed to crave for well-defined rules of conduct. It is a rough and wild-grown system, and its observance can only be enforced by opinion and by the belief that it truly coincides with the interests of every power which is called upon to obey it, but practically it has been made to achieve a fair proportion of that security which sanguine men might hope to see resulting from the adoption of an international code. . . .

The four powers could coerce without making war, and the business of the statesman who sought to maintain the peace and good order of Europe was to keep them united, taking care that no mere shades of difference should part them, and that nothing short of a violent and irreconcilable change on the part of one or more of the powers should dissolve a confederacy which promised to insure the continuance of peace and a speedy enforcement of justice.'

"That seems to be the opinion of the Kaiser today, and should he be able to keep the Concert together and make it effective alike against Turk or Greek, Jew or Gentile, Barbarian or Scythian, he will indeed have merited the proud title of Lord Chief Justice of Europe."

Some Witticisms and Cynicisms.

In the *Contemporary Review* for April, the Cretan embroil affords Sir M. E. Grant Duff an opportunity of enlivening the discussion by some of the good stories which he has accumulated in his wallet, and also some advice, which he dispenses with a gay cynicism. He is strong for upholding the Concert of Europe. He says :

"Let us trust that the Concert of Europe may be maintained to the end, and a lesson given to would-be disturbers of the peace that the powers are strong enough and united enough to compel obedience to those commands which are dictated by the common interest of all"

He has no patience with the feverish Phil Hellenes. He says :

"Impatient people rail at the Concert of Europe. Some one said very wittily a week or two ago : 'The Cretans may be evil beasts, but the powers are certainly slow bellies.'"

Of the rulers of Athens and of the people under their sway, Sir M. E. Grant Duff has little that is good to say :

"The much-mixed race which now inhabits the Hellenic Peninsula has done a creditable thing in forcing the barbaric Romaic back into a classical mold ; but what else has it done that is creditable ? Has it ruled its own country even decently ? Has it, outside of Athens and one or two other towns, made anything like the progress which it should have done in the time ? And if it has managed its own affairs so badly, what reason is there to suppose that it should be successful in managing those of Crete, a country which has been exceptionally turbulent during the whole of its authentic history ? When Omar Pasha was directed to put down the Cretan insurrection, he said : 'Of course, I shall put it down, because such are my orders ; but when I have put it down, my advice to the Sultan will be to give the island a kick and to send it flying.'

"It was during that insurrection that some one took the trouble to add up the numbers of all the Christians who were declared by the Greek press to have been massacred or to have fallen in fight during its continuance. The sum amounted to an immensely larger figure than that of the whole population of the island ; and it was at the same time that an Englishman, having said to a Greek: 'What is the good of the innumerable lies which you have been telling about this business ? You gain nothing by them,' received the characteristic answer : 'I beg your pardon, we gain *at least* 5 per cent.'"

But, politically, the Greek has never been much of a success even in his palmy days of old. It was not as a politician so much as an artist and a philosopher that he achieved that distinction which is now being exploited in the interests of Hellenic ambition. Among the stories with which this article is enlivened is the following characteristic anecdote about Lord Beaconsfield :

"The late Mr. Henry Cowper met Lord Beaconsfield at a country-house, when the air was full of speculation as to his mighty projects. The conversation turned one day upon the advantages and disadvantages of taking English servants abroad, and Mr. Cowper said : 'Ah ! Colonel Burnaby did not treat that subject as well as you did in "Tancred ;"' to which Lord Beaconsfield replied : 'I perceive you have lately been reading that work. I myself am frequently in the habit of recurring to it ; and I must confess that the more I do so the more struck I am with its truth. I read it not for amusement, but for instruction.' And, sure enough, that pleasant tale for a summer afternoon contains the whole of the Beaconsfieldian policy with reference to the East."

Another interesting reminiscence is revived in order to illustrate the danger connected with some of the solutions that are gayly put forward by amateur diplomatists for the solution of the Eastern Question. For instance, there is the proposal that France should be allowed to take Syria ; but, says Sir M. E. Grant Duff :

"I remember Said Pasha, being at the time Foreign Minister, saying to Sir William White and myself : 'If ever the European powers press too hardly upon us, we have one infallible means to relieve ourselves of their pressure. We have only to remove the Turkish guard at the gate of the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem to sow the seeds of half a dozen wars.'"

The Views of the Phil-Hellenes.

There are three other articles, besides Madame Novikoff's, relating to the Greek question in the *Fortnightly Review*. One is an amusing skit by Mr. H. D. Traill, entitled "Our Learned Phil-Hellenes," which is very good chaff, the point of which is that most of the enthusiastic advocates of Greece have no knowledge of Plato excepting what they obtain from reading him in a translation, and that the real source of their Hellenic enthusiasm is Lemprière's Classical Dictionary.

The Rev. Malcolm MacColl.

Mr. MacColl sets forth his well-known views in a paper called "Crete : An Object Lesson," in which

he declares that he prefers a great war to the piteous slaughter of a nation like cattle in the shambles, with Christendom in arms calmly looking on, and not lifting a finger to stop the carnage. Horrible though war may be, it sometimes clears the air like a tempest, and the massacre of women and children in cold blood is worse than the slaughter of soldiers in pitched battle.

Sir G. Baden-Powell.

The remaining article is by Sir George Baden-Powell, entitled "Candia Rediviva." He pleads for the admission of Greece to the Concert of Europe for one specific purpose. With the co-operation of Greece a peaceful solution of the crisis would be perfectly easy by means of (1) declaration of an armistice, and (2) a proclamation of a conference in Crete to consider the details of an autonomous constitution.

"The representatives of the powers could and would guarantee the departure of all Turkish troops immediately the Cretans undertook a fair share of the general Turkish public debt. The inhabitants of Crete, conscious of the free responsibility of managing their own affairs, would come to terms in their religious differences. The great preponderance in material force of the Christians would from the first act as a powerful influence in favor of tolerance for the intrinsically weak Mohammedan section, the case being no longer aggravated by the presence of the tyrannizing force of the Turkish garrison. Above all, the constitution decided on would be one acceptable to and accepted by the people themselves."

Mr. P. W. Clayden.

In the *Progressive Review* for April Mr. P. W. Clayden writes a pessimistic article on "Great Britain and the European Concert," which might be said to justify Madame Novikoff's contention that some Englishmen at least are very bad Europeans. Mr. Clayden does not believe in a federated Europe. The project of keeping Europe together, while highly desirable, Mr. Clayden does not think can be furthered by European federation in the commonly accepted sense of the term. Probably Madame Novikoff would say that the conception of a federated Europe is foreign to Mr. Clayden's mind. He says :

"The first sign of a *rapprochement* between England and France would frighten the German Emperor out of his wits. It would thus paralyze the Concert of Coercion and save Greece. The game would fall to the hands of the western powers, and a settlement might be made which would satisfy Crete, save the honor of Greece, and give a prospect of peace in the eastern Mediterranean for years to come."

Mr. J. Gennadius

In the *Contemporary Review* for April, Mr. J. Gennadius, writing as a patriotic Greek, tells the story of the Cretan insurrections since 1821. It is a tale of bloodshed and outrage, as indeed is the natural and normal state of things in every Turkish province where the population is not crushed utterly into a state of passive obedience. Mr. Gennadius, bringing his story to a close, says :

"The Pact of Halepa was signed on October 15, 1878, by the intervention of the British Consul. This, however, did not prevent the Porte from again violating its solemn engagements. The Pact was never applied honestly ; and a fresh insurrection broke out in the summer of 1889, when union to Greece was again proclaimed by duly elected delegates. In July Shakir Pasha was dispatched to Crete at the head of a formidable army, and declared the island under martial law. For the sixth time in this century Crete underwent all the horrors of a savage warfare. During this insurrection alone, nine thousand houses, one hundred and fifty schools, and sixty-two churches were destroyed, besides other property of much greater value. And, as upon all previous occasions, tens of thousands of destitute women, children and old men sought refuge in Greece. The circumstances of last year's rising are fresh in the minds of all, while the present revolt is the eighth since 1821.

"This recital of facts, synoptical and imperfect though it be, is sufficient to establish beyond the possibility of doubt two main facts : the secular yearning of the Cretans to live free of alien domination in any shape or form, and their unalterable determination for union to the mother-country, the centre of the common aspirations of all Greeks and the custodian of their most cherished hopes.

"Nothing short of union will or can satisfy a people who for seven centuries battled for liberty undaunted, who for three generations bled for union unexhausted ; but who, standing in a land bathed in rivers of blood, soaked in ceaseless tears, black with fire, hacked by the sword, re-echoing with wailing and woe, witness how these same footprints of tyranny have fast disappeared with the Turk from the mainland opposite."

Various Views.

The *National Review* supports the government, but with many misgivings. Its editor says :

"We believe that in keeping Great Britain within the European Federation to exercise what influence she can on behalf of western ideas, Lord Salisbury is resolutely supported by the overhelming majority of Englishmen, as no intelligible alternative has yet been presented to them, and the most trusted leaders of both political parties, as well as their most sober organs, declare that there is no alternative.

"The European Federation is, one sees, a very illogical as well as a very cumbrous contrivance, and success in achieving its main purposes is the only standard by which it can be judged. While accepting the view that it will pull off the present crisis, its future appears to us to be thoroughly precarious, and as a permanent guarantee of peace it may turn out to be a broken reed. We cannot help hoping that, when the present cloud has rolled

away, our responsible statesmen will lay before the country, in a somewhat fuller manner than has yet been done, the reasons for the faith that is in them —that the Concert is a pillar of peace. No ordinary cabinet could survive many strains equal to that which the Cretan crisis has imposed on the cabinet of Europe for the last six weeks. Is a whole generation to groan under a series of such ordeals? We feel that, so long as the Concert is incapable of partitioning Turkey, the answer must be 'Yes.' To suppose that European statesmanship is competent to reform Turkish administration is to suppose it capable of purifying a rotten egg. That is why we feel so little confidence in the future of the Concert as a resolver of the general Eastern Question, and, while that question remains open, how can peace be assured?"

The *Nineteenth Century* for April publishes two brief articles, one by the editor of the *Speaker*, Sir Wemyss Reid, and the other by Mr. Guinness Rogers, the veteran Nonconformist minister, who swears by Mr. Gladstone, and who emphatically declares that he is not a follower of Sir William Harcourt. Both these staunch Liberals make it clear that they have neither part nor lot in the agitation which has been got up in England in opposition to the European Concert. Sir Wemyss Reid is at pains to point out to the more youthful and enthusiastic gentlemen who aspire to lead public opinion on this subject the elementary fact that the integrity of the Turkish Empire in diplomatic parlance means exactly the opposite of what its literal meaning would imply. He says:

"'The integrity of the Ottoman Empire,' is, I take it, a formula which is accepted by the diplomatic world as a convenient fiction under cover of which deeds may be done that would hardly be possible if it were to be dispensed with. It is intended, in other words, to attest the existence of a self-denying ordinance. We have seen how much has been done to reduce the Sultan's Empire in the past under cover of this phrase; and there is no reason why the phrase should not remain until that empire itself has vanished from the sight of men. It is, after all, the slender tie that holds together the Concert of Europe, and prevents, or at least delays, the dreaded struggle, not among the rightful heirs of the sick man, but among his jealous and covetous neighbors, for his inheritance. This being the case, it is surely a mistake to aggravate the suspicions with which this country is constantly regarded by her Continental rivals, by allowing the latter to suppose that we are trying to shake ourselves loose from the slight verbal restraint which diplomacy has imposed upon the selfish ambitions of the great powers."

Mr. Guinness Rogers, although a little bit more disposed to run with the Phil-Hellenic hare, does, on the whole, hunt with the Federationist hound. He says:

"The objects at which Lord Salisbury aims at present are approved by the great majority of the Liberal party. The question between them is really whether the methods he is adopting are calculated to secure the object he has in view. There may be those (I believe they are few) who would be prepared to make a dash in order to reward Greece and to secure the liberties of Crete by handing the island over to the goverment at Athens. But the great mass of opinion on the Liberal side would be content with a settlement which emancipated Crete from Turkish despotism, and left the question of the annexation to Greece to be determined by the course of events.

"It is necessary that the opinion of the country have free and full expression, and the force of our minister will be immensely increased if it is felt that the nation is not only behind him, but that a large section of it is impatient of the concessions he thinks it wise to make. But Lord Salisbury has pledged himself to the liberation of Crete, and with this those who, like myself, look forward not only to the union of the island with Greece, but to the final overthrow of Turkish despotism, may well for the present be content. It would be folly for those who know nothing of the internal workings of the Concert to mark out a line of policy. All that we have to do for the present, is to insist that the end be secured. If there be a failure on that point assuredly the waywardness of the ruling powers in the Concert will not be accepted as sufficient apology and excuse."

"Helpless Europe."

In the *National Review* for April, Mr. Spenser Wilkinson has an article entitled "Helpless Europe," in which he proclaims the failure of both of the English parties to deal with the Eastern question. In regard to the present situation, he says:

"Now, what has been the action upon which the powers have ageed? They sent war ships to Crete and advised the Sultan to leave the matter in their hands. They gave neither the Cretans nor the Greeks any hope of a solution favorable to Greek or Cretan wishes. They were not agreed whether or not to let the Greek troops land, and being thus paralyzed could not prevent the landing. While the powers were still discussing whether their object was to give Crete back to Turkey, to give it to Greece, or to keep it themselves and quarrel over it, they allowed their admirals, in co-operation with the Turks, to fire on the Cretans. The excuse made is that Turkey is in such a dreadful state that if the Greeks are allowed to have Crete there will be insurrections in other parts of Turkey; that the insurrections cannot be put down by the Turks, and will give Russia the opportunity to come to the Sultan's assistance, and so to plant her feet on the banks of the Bosphorus. In short, the five powers, being afraid of Russia, consent to do what none of the five nations represented really thinks right or fair in Crete.

"Is it a misinterpretation of England's feeling to say that Lord Salisbury ought not to have co-operated in any way with the powers until it was settled what was to be done with Crete, and that the settlement most acceptable to England would have been union with Greece? If the powers had decided or were likely to decide against union with Greece, ought they not to have prevented the landing of Greek troops, a step which needed only an order to the admirals of the combined squadrons? The truth seems to be that the Cabinet as little knew what it wanted as the Concert of Europe, and that the awkward situation for which Greece is denounced is due solely to the want of accord between the powers."

POSSIBLE COMBINATIONS.

"In regard to the fate of Turkey, the power primarily interested is Austria. To Austria England should first address herself, declaring her unalterable determination to join in resisting the absorption of Turkey or the acquisition of Constantinople by Russia. The next power concerned is Italy. Italy would require to be assured against attack from Germany or France, while joining with Austria and England against Russia. But in such a case neither France nor Germany would allow the other to attack Italy. Germany would never take up arms to assist the Russian design upon Turkey, and therefore, if not a co operator with England, Austria and Italy, would be neutral. France has no interest in helping Russia to Constantinople. The great popularity in France of the Russian alliance is due to the previous painful and prolonged isolation of the French government. It ought not to be impossible to persuade the French nation that England, Austria and Italy would be as useful to France as Russia."

THE UPRISING OF GREECE.

SIR CHARLES DILKE contributes to the *North American Review* a brief article on the Greco-Cretan situation, which derives its chief importance from the writer's past official relations to the Eastern question and from his knowledge of Greek interests.

In this article Sir Charles Dilke calls attention to the fact that the Kingdom of Greece comprises only a part of the territory chiefly inhabited by people of the Greek race. After the war of independence the boundaries of the new principality were very narrowly drawn.

"Only a few of the least profitable of the islands were given to Greece, although in many of the others the maritime population had been more successful against the Turks than had been any other section of the Greeks who rose against Turkish rule. Most of the islands were restored to Turkey, although Samos was given autonomy under a Greek Prince and with a Greek Parliament and a local *gendarmerie* of her own.

"In 1867 an outbreak occurred in Crete, which was supported by volunteers from Greece, and which lasted for a couple of years. The Turks put it down by pouring regular troops into the island, which the command of the sea, at that time possessed by them as against Greece, enabled them easily to do.

THE BERLIN TREATY AND ITS RESULTS.

"In 1878, at the Congress of Berlin, both the Cretan question and that of the provinces of Thessaly and Epirus were discussed, and it was ultimately decided, on the proposal of France, to augment the territory of the Greek kingdom, acknowledged to be far too small, by the addition to Greece of those portions of Thessaly and Epirus which were almost exclusively inhabited by people Greek both in religion and in race. Holding as I did at that time office in the Greek Committee, as the body of the sympathizers of Greece in England was called, I was familiar with the position of the negotiations with Turkey which followed the Treaty of Berlin, and lasted until the time when I became Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in April, 1880. When we took office nothing had been done toward causing the Turks to carry out the proposal which had been accepted by the powers at Berlin. Ultimately, by our efforts, the rest of Europe following somewhat uneasily the guidance which we gave, a compromise was arrived at and Greece received the greater portion of the proposed accession of territory in Thessaly, while Turkey retained the greater part of what by the French proposal was to have been given to Greece in Epirus. Notably there remained to Turkey the town and district of Janina, one of the ancient centres of Greek cultivation. Of the Greek mountains of the classics, neither Pindus nor the true Olympus is yet of the Greek kingdom, and the great majority of the Hellenic race are still outside the boundaries of the Hellenic kingdom."

PRESENT ATTITUDE OF THE POWERS.

Sir Charles Dilke maintains that if the powers had really intended to coerce Turkey to bring about a better government of its empire, such coercion might most safely have been begun in the Greek islands of the Archipelago; for the dangers of an attempted partition of continental Turkey are too great to be braved.

"The risks of conflict between Austria and Russia and between Russia and the United Kingdom are tremendous; and France could not on this occasion be left out of the account, as she was in the proposals made by the Emperor Nicholas I. to Sir Hamilton Seymour, before the Crimean war, when Russia proposed that England should take Egypt and Crete, and that the future of continental Turkey east of the Isthmus of Suez should be settled between Austria and himself. All the powers at the present moment are opposed to a partition, although Lord Salisbury made an incautious speech

on the first night of the present session in which he said that if the offer of the Emperor Nicholas were to be renewed at the present time it would be gladly accepted. The policy, however, of freeing the islands of the Archipelago which are entirely Greek by race and mainly Greek by religion, from a Turkish rule, which is wholly alien, and in their case not even a necessary evil, is distinct from that of continental partition, and might be adopted without danger to the general fabric of Turkish rule if the powers were true to the policy which they have professed. The doubt is whether Germany, Austria and Italy are really friendly to the claims of Greece. Germany is, we are told, in fact unfriendly. Austria has her own claims on territory inhabited by Greeks in the direction of Salonica, and Italy had some years ago pretensions in Albania which brought her into sharp conflict with the Greeks. In France there is a good deal of feeling in favor both of the classical Greek cause and of the person of King George ; and in England the Greek cause is extremely popular.

"One of the chief difficulties of the question lies in the fact that the emperors and the conservative statesmen naturally desire to see the pacification of the Levant at the end of the efforts that they are making, whereas this pacification is not likely to be their outcome. Supposing the Cretan question settled, the probability of a renewed outbreak in Macedonia in the spring is hardly perhaps decreased by the settlement which will have been come to."

THE GERMAN MENACE.

Why Germany Requires a Fleet.

THE *Journal of the Royal United Service Institution* for March publishes a translation of an important article on "German Naval Policy and Strategy," by Captain Baron von Lüttwitz, of the German Grand General Staff. It is a frank exposition of the reasons why Germany needs a fleet, and a large fleet. There are several such reasons, with some of which we need not concern ourselves, but two are of great importance—in the first place to England, and in the second place to the United States of America.

TO DEFY THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

Americans will find, from Captain Baron von Lüttwitz's paper that Germans high in authority at headquarters have their eyes upon South America, and are advocating the increase of the German navy in order to be able to seize territory in the Western hemisphere. We have italicized the passage of the following extract which justifies this observation. Captain Lüttwitz says :

"Losing annually, as we do, a number of our surplus population, the acquisition of agricultural colonies in a favorable climate is a question of national life and death.

"In the last century we were too late to partake of the general partition. But a second partition is forthcoming. We need only consider the fall of the Ottoman Empire, the isolation of China—that new India of the Far East—*the unstable condition of many South American states, to see what rich opportunities await us.* In order not to miss them this time we require a fleet. We must be so strong at sea that no nation which feels itself safe from our military power may dare to overlook us in partition negotiations, and there is no time to be lost. We cannot stir up a national war for every little piece of ground we want in distant countries, however important its acquisition may be to us.

"The armed strength and state of preparation of European powers being nearly equal, the second partition will probably be a peaceful one. But our right to more extended colonial empire is sure to be ignored, if we do not possess the naval strength by which eventually such colonies could be taken and held."

TO CARRY OUT A "GRASPING" COLONIAL POLICY.

So much for what relates to America. Now for the menace more directly addressed to Great Britain. Captain Baron von Lüttwitz says :

"History shows us that every government requires an active foreign policy to give fresh impulse to the energies of its people, which otherwise might easily find vent in internecine quarrels, and to give them a united object. We shall naturally arrive at a 'grasping' colonial policy. And in doing so England will always stand in our way. The English nation is, in accordance with its national disposition and development, extremely sensitive in regard to any agreement on politico-trading ground. Mahan shows how she strongly opposed and coerced Holland, Spain and France in succession. She has already recognized in Germany her most dangerous rival. Perhaps in the minds of both these nations an idea prevails that the existence of German races can only be seriously endangered by those of like blood. Little Holland has given England more to do than mighty France.

"In any case an increasing bitterness against us Germans is perceptible in Great Britain. This is doubly dangerous in a country where parliamentary liberty of speech is its form of government, and where the government easily becomes the shuttlecock of public feeling.

"How long will a peace policy last? Decision and tenacity form the basis of the English character. The Briton pursues his object regardless of anything else. Once he has recognized in us a really dangerous rival, he will make friends with all other nations and eventually fight us. It is attributable to our generally favorable political situation that the differences of opinion that existed between us were peacefully adjusted. England will seek to isolate Germany, and then, on the pretext of some point of dispute arising naturally, or skillfully brought about, another flying squadron will put to sea, or in some distant ocean some captain

ready to take the responsibility will be found to give the first shot. Great Britain has never been in want of such men.

"No trust can be placed on alliances or political combinations to set against the danger from England. Such are soon dissolved, and other states besides France would be glad to see the politico-mercantile rival humiliated."

TO COVER THE INVASION OF ENGLAND.

"Our own good right hand and a strong fleet can alone help us! This will have to protect our Baltic harbors and seek out the hostile fleets, while our fleet of transports is crossing over to the Island Kingdom.

"In the English danger we have an indication of the necessary dimensions of our fleet. Mahan says it is not necessary to be equal to all opponents. It will be sufficient to be able to defeat the strongest of them under favorable circumstances.

"Our navy must be so strong that, after the withdrawal of the cruisers sent to watch foreign coasts, it can successfully cope with the English squadrons which may be in home waters.

"It depends on this, for, in the first place, England will not, under present political circumstances, be able to denude other spheres of interest of war-vessels; and, in the second place, at the very outset of the war it would come to quick, and probably decisive, blows before any distant fleet could take part in the fight.

"Only when we have a fleet strong enough for this shall we be safe from oppression."

HOW TO RAISE REVENUE.

THE HON. DAVID A. WELLS undertakes to answer in *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly* the pressing and important question, "How Can the Federal Government Best Raise Its Revenue?"

An annual revenue of more than $500,000,000 must be provided, and the problem before Congress is to discover how this sum can be raised with the greatest certainty, regularity, and minimum cost to the government, and with the least inconvenience and friction on the part of the people who will have to provide it.

Assuming that the general policy of internal revenue taxation of liquors and tobacco has been proven sound by the test of experience, Mr. Wells proposes certain changes in the rates which will, in his judgment, lead to a marked increase in the proceeds of these taxes. He recommends, in the first place, a reduction of the rate on distilled liquors from $1.10 to 90 cents a gallon (the former rate) on the ground that since the adoption of the higher rate the receipts from this tax have fallen off, while illicit distillation has increased. He estimates that this change would bring the receipts from distilled spirits up to $100,000,000.

The receipts from the beer tax having increased in recent years at the rate of $1,600,000 a year, Mr. Wells would double that tax, and thus secure at least $30,000,000 additional revenue the first year.

As regards the tobacco tax, Mr. Wells shows that the adoption of such rates as are maintained in Great Britain or France would enormously increase the annual revenue from this source, but he assumes that Congress will never consent to the adoption of such rates.

Mr. Wells also proposes a system of stamp taxes on deeds, mortgages and transfers of stock. Stamps in Great Britain yield a yearly revenue of $62,000,000, and the United States made use of this form of taxation during and after the Civil War.

A TAX ON KEROSENE.

Mr. Wells calls attention to another source of revenue in American petroleum and its derivatives, which have not been taxed since 1868.

"The present annual production of these commodities is probably about 54,000,000 barrels, and of this product the present annual domestic consumption is estimated at 28,000,000 barrels of forty-two gallons each, or 1,176,000,000 gallons. Of the balance of product, in either a crude or refined state, 931,785,000 gallons were exported in 1896, and therefore exempt from taxation. A tax of two cents per gallon or eighty-four cents per barrel, on domestic consumption, which would be as readily collected through the agency of stamps as the taxes on distilled spirits, fermented liquors and tobacco, might yield an approximate annual revenue of $24,000,000. An interesting circumstance in this connection and one strikingly illustrative of the remarkable change in the industrial and fiscal relations of this product in the last thirty years, is to be found in the fact that when refined petroleum was previously taxed by the government the rate was fifteen cents per gallon in 1866 and ten cents in 1867; the amount brought to charge during the latter year being 24,999,000 gallons, as compared with over 1,000,000,000 gallons accessible at the present time.

"Inasmuch as the federal revenue, customs and internal, is derived on principle almost entirely from the taxation of commodities of common and popular consumption, especially from distilled spirits, fermented liquors, tobacco and sugar, there is no good reason why, if a present additional and prospective increase of revenue is needed, a commodity properly belonging to the natural resources of the country, and which has proved a source of immense wealth to those concerned in its distribution, should not also contribute to the expenses of its government, more especially when fully one-half of the domestic product, by reason of its being exported, would not be subject to any form of taxation."

SUMMARY OF EXPECTED RESULTS.

Thus the modifications proposed by Mr. Wells would, in his opinion, insure annual receipts approximately as follows:

"*From distilled spirits*, provided there is no exemption of any part of its product from taxation for any purpose, $100,000,000 ; a result more likely to be attained if the present ratio of tax, $1.10 per proof gallon, be reduced to its former rate of ninety cents.

"*From fermented liquors*, with an increased tax to the extent of $1 per barrel, $60,000,000.

"*From tobacco*, on the assumption that political and popular sentiment will not permit any increase of rates. $35,000,000 ; although, if a fiscal policy in furtherance of the best interests of the government were alone considered, the annual accruing revenue from this source would be at least double.

"*From petroleum* and its derivatives, $24,000,000.

"*From stamps*. $30,000,000, which can be readily increased to $50,000,000.

"*From tea and coffee*, under a twenty per cent. duty, $20,000,000 ; under a duty of forty per cent. $40,000,000.

"*From sugar*, such a rate of duty on its import as will insure an annual revenue of at least $50,000,000."

From these eight sources, then, a total revenue of $319,000,000 would be derived, and there would still remain the entire tariff receipts (except those from tea, coffee and sugar, which are included in the above estimate) and incidental revenues amounting to about $15,000,000, to make up the balance of the $500,000,000. Tea and coffee, it is true, are now on the free list, but a duty of three cents a pound on each, representing an *ad valorem* rate of about 20 per cent., would probably not be considered more burdensome than the sugar duty of 40 per cent. *ad valorem*.

HAS THE SENATE DEGENERATED?

A SPIRITED defense of the United States Senate by one of its most respected members, the Hon. George F. Hoar of Massachusetts, forms the leading article in the April *Forum*. Senator Hoar admits at the outset the existence of a "widespread and growing impatience with the condition of things in the Senate." In fact he is convinced that this feeling has become something more than impatience. "It has already become distrust ; and I am afraid we shall soon be compelled to say —condemnation."

The class which most frequently gives expression to this feeling is termed by Mr. Hoar the American populace—not at all the American people. This populace, as defined by Mr. Hoar, differs so widely from that element in the community which is commonly meant by the term, that it may be worth while to consider Mr. Hoar's interesting description of this important class. He explains that the populace in other countries burns dwellings and warehouses, collects in mobs, and hangs from lamp posts those who are obnoxious to it. What are called the lower classes,—the poor and ignorant, half-starved women, workmen out of employ, ruffians and criminals—make up the populace in those lands. Here in America, on the other hand, with a few exceptions in the large cities, there is little disposition to riot.

OUR MUGWUMP POPULACE.

"Our poorer and illiterate classes are orderly, quiet and submissive. They have pretty decided political opinions ; and they are constant to their political objects. The few mobs we have had of late years have grown out of the contests between organized labor and organized capital, and have been conducted under circumstances which in other countries would have meant revolution, or a large destruction of property and the overthrow of social order. Our populace does not come from the poor or ignorant classes. It is made of very different material. It has white and clean hands. It parts its hair in the middle. It often understands foreign languages, sometimes Latin and Greek. It has a cultivated taste in matters of art It has sometimes a professor of art among its numbers, although it has never done much to stimulate a virile sentiment as to painting, sculpture, or architecture. It is polished by foreign travel. It lives on its income. It expresses its indignation in excellent English in magazine articles, in orations before literary societies, or at the Commencements of schools for young ladies. It takes the facts of current history, on which it bases its judgments, without original investigation, from the hasty reports of careless correspondents, or the columns of some favorite newspaper. It prates and chatters a good deal about the sentiment of honor and political purity ; but it is never found doing any strenuous work on the honest side when these things are in peril. It never helps us by an argument ; although it has settled for itself, and would like to settle for us without either study or experience, the subtle questions of free trade, of protection, of fiscal mechanism, and of political economy. It contributes to public discussions nothing but sneers or expressions of contempt or pessimistic despair. It is found quite as commonly on the wicked side as on the honest side. It is never troubled by election frauds, nor by the corruption of the elective franchise, if only thereby its purposes may be accomplished, or the men to whom it takes a fancy may be elevated to power. It has harassed and hampered the bravest champions of righteousness when they were engaged in their death struggles. It judges everything that is excellent by its defects, and accepts nearly everything that is base at its pretenses. It has concluded that this country of ours is not worth living in ; and its highest ambition is to cultivate foreign friendships and to spend abroad as much of its time as possible."

This cultivated and lettered populace of ours is not to be taken too seriously, says Mr. Hoar. Still less should it be confounded with the noble group of American scholars and teachers—the Mark Hop-

kinses, the Woolseys, the Peabodys, the Thatchers, the Whitneys, the James Walkers, the Parks, the Francis Walkers, the Julius Seelyes, who have adorned our universities and colleges, and to whom thousands of our leading men in public life have owed what is best in their training and character.

"But we should consider," says Mr. Hoar, "how much of the disparagement of the Senate comes from men who judge quite as harshly of all other American institutions, of all American history and of the great characters of that history, both past and present. To men of this temper, so numerous nowadays, nothing seems to be worthy of respect. The fault is with the critic and not with the institution or the history. No man is a hero to his valet. The reason is not that the quality of the hero will not bear close inspection, but that the valet is of such quality himself as not to recognize greatness. The history of no people is heroical to its Mugwumps."

SOME POSITIVE IMPROVEMENT.

Mr. Hoar is not content with this vigorous arraignment of the Senate's detractors; he insists that the Upper House of Congress, so far from degenerating, has actually grown better during the period of his membership in it, extending over twenty years.

"We have a right to say that the evil influences of the lobby in legislation for private and not public ends, which, like the ointment of the hand, betrayed themselves in the atmosphere of the Senate Chamber and in its corridors, are all gone to-day. We have a right to say that drunkenness, which existed when I first entered public life is not known there to-day, and that Senators no longer bring whiskey-soaked brains to meet the high demands of the public service. We have a right to say that the use of executive patronage for personal advancement—so that each Senator who supported the Administration had a little army of followers devoted to his personal interests, supported at the public cost—has gone by. We have a right to say, also, that if important legislation, demanded for the public welfare, is often defeated by obstructive measures or prolonged and needless debate now, for the eighty years while slavery ruled, and while the strict state-rights construction prevailed, such legislation was not even introduced and its chances were not worth considering. We have a right to say that the work the Senators now give to the public service, day and night, is a constant, hard work which was unknown in either House of Congress, save to a very few persons, fifty years ago. Men who belonged to the minority were not permitted to share even in the ordinary routine business of legislation. It was considered almost an audacity in former times for one of them to move to adjourn. Levi Lincoln told me that his time, when he was a Whig member of Congress, hung heavily on his hands, and that neither he nor any of his Whig colleagues was permitted to take the slightest share in the duties of legislation.

BITS OF UNPLEASANT HISTORY.

"Talk about the degeneracy of the Senate! I am writing these lines upon the desk, I am seated in the chair, by whose side Charles Sumner was stricken down in the Senate Chamber for defending liberty,—his comely and beautiful head the target for a ruffian's bludgeon. There were Senators standing by and looking on and approving. There were others standing by without interfering. The Senate neither dared to punish nor to censure the action; and the offender was fined $300 in a police court. This was forty years ago. Read Oliphant's account of the passage of the reciprocity treaty of 1854,—a treaty which, as Lord Elgin described it, floated through on waves of champagne! Lawrence Oliphant, the British Secretary, tells the story to his mother,—a story, if it be true, as disgraceful to him and to his superior as to us. But he excuses himself with the comment, 'If you have got to deal with hogs, what are you to do?'

"Talk of the degeneracy of the Senate!" says Mr. Hoar, "to men who remember the time when a Vice-President was inaugurated in a state of maudlin intoxication; or the earlier date when Foote uttered in debate the threat to Hale that he should be hung on the tallest tree in the forest if he should come to Mississippi; when the same man drew his pistol on Benton in the Senate Chamber; when Butler poured out his loose expectoration and Mason gave exhibitions of his arrogant plantation manners; when Sumner likened Douglas to the noisesome, squat and nameless animal who switched his tongue and filled the Senate with an offensive odor; and when Sumner himself was stricken down in the Senate Chamber by a ruffian's bludgeon with fellow Senators looking on approvingly."

THE SENATE OF TO-DAY.

Mr. Hoar avers that the Senate contributes as large a part to the legislation of the country to-day as it has done at any period of our history. "This legislation I believe is better done than ever before. As many good and wholesome laws are enacted to-day as have been at any other period of our history. This is true, although we must now legislate for seventy millions instead of for three millions; although the doctrines of state rights and strict construction are overthrown; although the subtleties of the question of currency and finance present themselves for solution as never before; although we have been brought so much nearer to foreign countries by steam and electricity, and our domestic commerce has multiplied many thousand fold. I believe the people, as a whole, are better, happier, more prosperous, than they ever were before; and I believe the two Houses of Congress represent what is best in the character of the people now as much as they ever did."

CARL SCHURZ ON GROVER CLEVELAND.

IN the May *McClure's* the Hon. Carl Schurz writes on "Grover Cleveland's Second Administration," in a tone which is uniformly admiring. Mr. Schurz concedes that sometimes men of great calibre find it best to resort to the smaller arts of diplomacy to gain their ends and to do their duty, and that Mr. Cleveland was not at all one of these. "He had far less skill in the craft of small politics than he himself may have believed. His nature lacked that gift. He was powerful as a leader of men in mass on a great scale, by prevailing upon public opinion, or by stirring the popular moral sense; but he was awkward in dealing with mankind in detail, in manipulating individuals. Such men are apt rather to lose much than to gain anything by ventures below their natural sphere." This is *apropos* of Mr. Schurz's remarks on Mr. Cleveland's concession to the old patronage abuse in '93, which leads the present writer to the nearest approach to criticism that can be found in his essay. As to the bond issue, Mr. Schurz realizes that it exposed President Cleveland to measureless obloquy and defamation, but contends that it "saved the country from incalculable confusion, calamity and disgrace." In making a final estimate of this second administration, Mr. Schurz examines into the opinion that it was a failure. He admits that Mr. Cleveland failed to hold his party together, but he asks: Who would have succeeded?

"He felt himself a party man because he believed in the 'old' Democratic policies which aimed at economical, simple and honest government of, for, and by the people. He sought to elevate his party again to the level of its original principles. It was his ambition to do the country good service in the name of that Democracy. It was his fate—a fate with something of the tragic in it—that his very endeavors to revive the best of the old Democracy served only to reveal the moral decay and the political disruption of the Democracy of his day, and to consign him to an isolation paralleled in our history only by that of John Quincy Adams.

"But what does the true success of an administration consist in? Not in the mere prosperity of a party organization, but in the public good accomplished and in the public evil prevented. Who, then will deny that, had not Mr. Cleveland stood like a tower of strength between his country and bankruptcy, we should have been forced on the silver basis and into the disgrace of repudiation? Would not, without his prompt interposition, the annexation of Hawaii, have launched us upon a career of indiscriminate aggrandizement and wild adventure imperiling our peace and the character of our institutions? Has he not been a bulwark against countless jobs and acts of special legislation and of reckless extravagance, not only by his vetoes, but by merely being seen at his post? And as to the good accomplished, how many administrations do we find in our annals that have left behind them a prouder record of achievement than the maintenance of the money standard and the credit of the country against immense difficulties, the splendid advance in the reform of the civil service, and that signal triumph of the enlightened and humane spirit of our closing century—the general arbitration treaty with Great Britain? Whatever its mischances and failures may have been—with such successes the second Cleveland administration can confidently appeal to the judgment of history."

SECRETARY GAGE ON CHICAGO'S CITY GOVERNMENT.

THE interest awakened in the recent municipal election in Chicago makes especially timely the article on "Chicago and Its Administration," by the Hon. Lyman J. Gage, in the April number of the *Open Court*.

This paper, which was evidently prepared by Mr. Gage before he assumed his new duties as Secretary of the Treasury, shows a familiarity with municipal affairs such as probably very few of Chicago's citizens possess. Indeed, the article almost assumes the character of a compendium of the Chicago city government, and it might be usefully employed, we should think, as a text-book in the city schools.

Mr. Gage's treatise is suggestive also to the outsider, as well as to the Chicagoan, showing in countless ways how the problems of the great modern municipality appeal to the man of affairs, for these problems are essentially the same in all our great American cities, from New York to San Francisco, and in Chicago they are as nearly typical as anywhere.

Mr. Gage introduces his paper with the likening of the modern city with his aggregation of separate dwellings to a house of many apartments, the citizens being regarded as the members of a single household.

Mr. Gage gives the statistics of Chicago's streets and street-lighting system. He says the city now has 1,183½ miles of paved streets, "enough to make a continuous road from St. Louis to Boston, some of it admirable, a good deal barely tolerable, not a little intolerably bad."

CONDITIONS OF CITY LIFE.

"And as our house is not yet completed, but is all the time enlarging,—6,444 new apartments were added in 1896 at a cost of nearly $22,730,615, and the work has not stopped yet,—so there are yet other main passages which might naturally be expected to have, and do have, a rough and unfinished appearance, 1,494⅛ miles of unpaved roadway, most of it provided with sidewalks, of which we have in all 4,863$\frac{1}{10}$ miles of various degrees of excellence. And as a great house, besides its stately halls and galleries, has also its back stairways and dark passages, with many a nook and corner handy to con-

ceal the delinquencies of the slovenly housekeeper or unconscientious servant, who is prone, like Shakespeare's Puck, 'to sweep the dust behind the door;' so we have abundant counterparts to these in our 1,340 miles of alleys, of which only 108½ miles are paved, so that it may safely be affirmed that that portion to the condition of which we can 'point with pride' is very small.

"The halls and corridors of this house of ours are lighted with more or less regularity and constancy, by 54,203 lamps, of which over 42,180 burn gas and over 10,000 gasoline, while 1,765 shine with electric light. Our total expenditure last year for keeping our lamps trimmed and burning was $1,058,496.88. Our electric light plant is valued at nearly $750,000.

"Our municipal house has, of course, the modern improvements, being supplied daily with 254,208,509 gallons of water (including a good deal of solid ground, as any one may see by letting some of it stand a little while), by means of an apparatus valued at $25,369,215.21, including nearly 1,692 miles of pipe, to which great additions will (evidently) have to be made before our vast stretch of unpaved streets is fully supplied. The same is equally true of the not quite 1,306 miles of sewers with which our house stood equipped last New Year's Day; they included more than 57 miles laid during 1896; they have doubtless been largely added to during the current year, and will need still greater additions in the years to come."

The great Chicago family numbers, according to the last school census, 1,616,635 persons, not quite two-thirds of whom are reported as Americans.

"Of the 380,245 voters who registered for the Presidential election of 1896, nearly one-half were foreign born. And of the men of 21 years of age and upward, the census of 1890 represents only a little over 127,000 as native Americans, nearly 198,000 (more than 60 per cent. of the whole) having been born in foreign countries."

A CONCENTRATED GOVERNMENT.

Commenting on the fact that the executive powers of the city government are virtually concentrated in the Mayor, Mr. Gage remarks:

"In this respect our system is immeasurably superior to those divisions of executive power among divers boards and commissions, created in divers ways, and of alternating membership, so that thorough concert of action is practically impossible, bad administration eludes responsibility among the windings of the official labyrinth, each department laying the blame of its shortcomings on the refusal of some other to co-operate; and even if a discontented people succeed at last in locating the fault, it cannot be dislodged until several terms of office, one after the other, have expired; and so through the public weariness or forgetfulness, the mischief very likely escapes expulsion after all.

"The evil last referred to does to some extent exist in regard to our board of aldermen, in which each ward is represented by two members, elected one each year, to serve for two years, so that only one-half of the board can be changed at any one election.

"This arrangement was doubtless designed, like analogous provisions in our own and other state constitutions, to afford some check to the too hasty fluctuations of popular opinion and favor. And we may admit that democratic power, like monarchical, would be the better for some salutary restraining influence on its extravagancies. But great danger of mischief and scanty hope of benefit lies in putting the restraining power in the hands of democracy's own creatures; when they rebel against their creator it is much more likely to be for worse than for better.

"And, moreover, this restraining power should be obstructive merely and not active, a power to prevent changes and serve as barrier against corrupt schemes, not a power to make changes and promote schemes according to its own pleasure, in defiance of its constituents.

"We may well question, therefore, whether there is any good reason for not permitting the people of any ward when dissatisfied with their aldermen to remove them both instead of one only."

THE "DEADLOCK" EVIL.

In further comment on the independence of the executive in city government, Mr. Gage says:

"The worst hindrance to the efficiency of a government is a deadlock; and very little better is a corrupt compromise by which a deadlock is avoided. We should insure against both of these by making the Mayor's power over the administration of his own department practically independent of the City Council.

"Of course, there is danger that unlimited power may be abused, but to paralyze or cripple its efficiency for good is hardly a satisfactory safeguard. To say nothing of the criminal proceedings which are available against outrageous misconduct, the short term of office, involving the necessity of speedily giving account to the people, who will hold him fully responsible for the full power entrusted to him, and from whom he will naturally be desirous of some further honor, if not of a renewal of this, besides the honorable ambition of acquitting himself well of his present trust, which must be strong in every man worthy to be thought of as Mayor of Chicago; all these constitute a safeguard against misuse of power to which the power of a board of aldermen to clog and shackel can add very little and from which it detracts a great deal.

"A conscientious use of executive power is more likely to be promoted by leaving it in the hands of one who knows that he will be held to full accountability for the exercise of it, and that a right and judicious use of it will insure him high honor available for his future career, than by making him share it with a numerous body, each one of whom need have little concern about his undivided seventieth of the responsibility and can have little to hope from

his fraction of the honor ; while his proportionate share of the spoils will be something quite appreciable.

"A good safeguard and an additional help to good administration would be afforded by making all subordinate positions obtainable only upon a thorough test of qualifications and tenable during good behavior, all removals to be only for cause stated, with the privilege of a public investigation of all the alleged causes if the person removed desires it."

CHICAGO HAS "HOME RULE."

Mr. Gage is disinclined to charge all of the political ills from which his city suffers to faults in the scheme of government.

"It would seem, on the whole, that if the city government of Chicago does not work as it ought to, the cause is to a very slight degree in the system and practically altogether in the men who administer it. And these men are much more effectually under the control of the citizens than if more of them were elected by direct popular vote. It would be impossible to make good government easier of attainment than it is now, depending as it does solely on the election of an upright and capable Mayor, and of two upright and capable aldermen in each of a majority of the wards. If anything is wrong in the city government, it is because (as we said of another city centuries ago) the 'people love to have it so.'

"Nor is there any reason to hope that if the people of Chicago have not virtue and capacity enough to get good government for themselves, they can get any help from the people of the rest of the state, who are not so very much more virtuous or wise, and who have immeasurably less at stake. Any change in that direction would be simply removing the cause of the evil from where we can get at it to where we cannot."

CONTRACTS AND MUNICIPAL CORRUPTION.

GOVERNOR PINGREE of Michigan writes in the April *Arena* on the evils of the contract system in city government. What the vigilant and pugnacious ex-Mayor of Detroit has to say on this subject demands and will receive the attention of municipal reformers everywhere. As is well understood by all who have watched his career, Governor Pingree has ways of his own for accomplishing reforms, and has small faith in the average "movement" to blot out municipal iniquities. This is what he says about contracts and their baneful influence :

"Contracts are the centre and almost the entire circumference of municipal government ; and in these days of well-defined theory there are but few who do not know what ought to be done in a city.

"Laws are not good if they are not enforced ; and they are not enforced half the time. Bribery is common in municipal affairs, and but few bribe-takers and bribe-givers are struck by the law. Almost all the bribes of serious influence in municipalities are given for contracts.

"Applicants sometimes pay for municipal-board employment, under cover of collections for some political fund ; and certain appointments made by the common council direct provide blackmail in a small way; but contracts, good fat contracts, provide the bulk of the bribe money. Contracts, therefore, furnish the chief 'problem' in municipal government.

"I am at a loss to say what system would provide against bad contracts. Systems soon bend to the money makers. One system appears to be just as good as another if not retained too long.

"It seems to be a fad to look for some great system that will provide all of the checks and last for all time. In this is one of the difficulties of law-making ; as instead of a reasonable time limit for most laws, they are there on the statute books like the gods of the heathen set up for eternity. And they are quite as numerous as the heathen deities. Systems ought to be as easy of change as clothing, in cities at least ; but the fact remains they are not, although safety lies in change. Private interests become involved with systems to such degree that to change the one is to tear down the other, and strong private interests always refuse to be removed. Private interests are so closely interlaced with any system that any change in method cannot leave them out of consideration, and it is at this point where the mere theorist and the practial man radically disagree."

Governor Pingree does not find much ground to hope for a betterment of the situation short of the general adoption of the referendum in the government of cities.

THE UNITED STATES AND CUBA.

From a French Point of View.

HENRI ROCHEFORT writes enthusiastically about "Cuba Libre" and her destiny, in the April *Forum*. Naturally the sympathies of this writer are made very evident in his article, and as to the proper attitude of the United States toward the Cuban problem, his mind is fully made up. We quote a few of the more striking paragraphs from his rather vehement plea for the revolutionists.

After summarizing some of the reasons which have made the Cuban cause popular among the French people, M. Rochefort exclaims:

"Such are the psychological and ethical causes which in our country draw to the insurgents of the Antilles all hearts responsive to a lofty thought, a generous sentiment. How much more actively ought these smypathies to manifest themselves in the great American republic, which, by its proximity, as well as by economic interests, is bound to Cuba, and which certainly has not forgotten in

a century the history of its struggle for its own independence."

SPAIN'S FAILURE IN CUBA.

The modern Latin nations, says M. Rochefort, have never yet learned how to colonize successfully.

"In their hands the countries beyond the seas have become the prey of all those favorites upon whom the mother country has bestowed office; of cantankerous bureaucrats; of administrative officials swelled with their own importance. The church and the barracks were the two sacrosanct institutions; and government by the sword and the *goupillon* has very naturally extended across the seas from the conquering country to the conquered.

"While England profiting by the lessons of history, endowed Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape with autonomous institutions, and allowed initiative action to freely take its course, sheltered from official interference, giving over the country not to functionaries, to soldiers, and to priests, but to the civil and laboring population,—the producers of all wealth,—Spain persevered in the errors of the past. She had lost Mexico, Peru, Chile, Argentina, and Gautemala in less than fifteen years by the revolt of their exasperated inhabitants. But this lesson did not suffice. On the contrary, the colonies which still remained to it, notably Cuba, were ground down more cruelly than ever, and were obliged to pay for themselves and for those that had shaken off the yoke."

M. Rochefort then reviews the first ten-years' revolution and the subsequent experiences of Cuba under Spanish rule.

"Deceived, robbed, subjected to incessant arbitary acts, eaten up by militarism and bureaucracy, hindered in the free cultivation of the most fertile soil in the world,—for it was above all necessary to favor Spanish importation, which had lost all its other outlets,—the Cubans felt their misery all the more, from having before their very eyes the picture of the great American republic, so free, so prosperous."

Then came the organizing work of José Martí, "the Antillian Mazzini," resulting in the second revolution, which broke out on February 24, 1895, and has continued ever since. M. Rochefort glorifies the deeds of Martí, the Maceos, Gomez, and the other revolutionary leaders, and disparages the efforts of Campos and Weyler, "a wild beast with a human countenance," to conquer the Cuban spirit.

WHAT CAN THE UNITED STATES DO?

America's position is described as follows:

"This is the state of things at present: The entire people of the United States have espoused the cause of those who are struggling with so much valor and abnegation to break so odious a joke. Will the federal government show itself less generous than the great nation in the name of which it speaks? Will the American eagle allow the Spanish vulture to settle upon its prey?"

"Rather than await further struggles,—floods of blood and accumulation of ruins to end in the inevitable,—is it not better to settle the matter now? The great American republic holds in its hands the destiny of an oppressed people, whose heroism and patriotic sacrifices have rendered it a hundred times worthy of liberty. Will the United States decline to speed the hour of justice?"

M. Rochefort writes with intense indignation of the brutalities practiced by the Spanish commanders in Cuba, closing with this passionate outburst:

"All this is done in the name of Order, as it was also in the name of Civilization that the Spaniards imported into Cuba the garrote; while the Americans, on the other hand, built railroads there.

"Of this 'Order,' which may be described as spoliation in time of peace, and assassination in time of war, the Cubans will have no more at any price. It would be difficult to say they are wrong.

"Alone or not alone, they will continue to struggle until the monster who holds them relinquishes his prey. But America—Saxon and Latin America,—the America of Washington and Bolivar will not leave them without assistance. It would lie to itself, its principles, its destiny, its still recent, but already great history, if in this combat to the death between republican liberty and monarchical despotism, between the Future and the Past, it should allow the latter to strangle the former."

From An English Point of View.

The editor of the *National Review* (London) has a note on "American responsibility" in Cuba. He says that he has read a great number of harsh criticisms in American newspapers on the "abandonment of the Armenians" by Great Britain.

"Recrimination is always irritating and profitless, and were it not that an immense number of Americans share our view we should hesitate to point out that for more than two years this hideous Cuban scandal has been growing at the very doors of the United States without a word of remonstrance from the American to the Spanish government, and now we are told that Mr. Sherman, the new Secretary of State, shares the 'conservative' view of Mr. Olney, his predecessor. The United States are hampered by no European Concert; indeed, their warning to other powers not to interfere in so peculiarly an American question as 'Cuba' has been received without any remonstrance so far. American policy toward Cuba has, however, been far more impotent than that of the Concert toward Crete—the latter has at least been finally detached from direct Turkish rule. When the account is finally taken there will be as little left of Cuba as of Armenia. And though the latter will have suffered more than the former, the emancipation of Cuba has at all times been a far simpler task for the American Federation, which is under one govern-

ment, than the rescue of Armenia by the European Federation, which is composed of six jealous and hostile governments whose common accord presents insuperable difficulties. For this reason many of the best American citizens feel that their government is incurring as heavy a load of responsibility as collective Europe. At any rate, until an intelligible defense of this branch of American policy has been put forward, there should be an abatement of the harsh attacks on the European governments that we have lately read in the transatlantic press on the principle 'that people who live in glass houses can't throw stones,' as an American friend caustically puts it. The Cuban question cannot, however, indefinitely remain an American question, as Western Europe, particularly France, has a very distinct interest in keeping Spain from the perdition now yawning in front of her. We do not believe that the McKinley administration will be allowed to prolong a dog-in-the-manger policy for an indefinite period, and it is quite on the cards that France may politely, but firmly, insist on interesting herself in Cuba on account of her large moral and material stake in Cuba's stepmother country."

A PLEA FOR ANGLO-AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP.

By Professor Alfred Dicey.

IN the *Contemporary Review* for April, Professor Alfred Dicey advocates a system of Anglo-American citizenship. Here is Professor Dicey's proposal :

"My aim is to establish the possibility and advocate the policy of instituting a common citizenship for all Englishmen and Americans. My proposal is summarily this : That England and the United States should, by concurrent and appropriate legislation, create such a common citizenship, or, to put the matter in a more concrete and therefore in a more intelligible form, that an act of the Imperial Parliament should make every citizen of the United States, during the continuance of peace between England and America, a British subject, and that simultaneously an act of Congress should make every British subject, during the continuance of such peace, a citizen of the United States. The coming into force of the one Act would be made dependent upon the passing and coming into force of the other. Should war at any time break out between the two countries, each act would *ipso facto* cease to have effect. This is in substance my proposition. It is purposely expressed in the broadest and most general terms."

In defending and explaining his scheme, the professor uses occasionally a word that is almost enough to ruin it from the popular point of view. That fearsome word is "isopolity." It is enough to label any proposal isopolitan to prejudice it seriously in the public mind, and although Professor Dicey seems rather fond of his invention, it is much to be hoped that he will forget it as quickly as possible. He explains that the scheme is practically practicable, exceedingly useful, it can do no harm and it may do great good. He says :

"Common citizenship, or isopolity, has no necessary connection whatever with national or political unity. My proposal is not designed to limit the complete national independence either of England or of the United States. There would, for the foundation of a common citizenship, be no need for any revolution even of a legal kind in the Constitution either of England or of the United States. Community of citizenship would affect not civil, but political rights. If the acts creating isopolity were passed, a citizen of the United States would, on the necessary conditions being fulfilled, be able to vote for a member of Parliament, to sit in Parliament, and, if fortune favored, become a Cabinet Minister or a Premier. He might aspire, did his ambition lead in that direction, to the House of Lords. So, on the other hand, a British subject, to whom American citizenship had been extended, might, on the necessary conditions being fulfilled, vote for a member of Congress, become a member of the House of Representatives, or even a Senator. To one glory, it must be admitted, he could not attain : he must forego any hope of the Presidentship, for none but a natural born citizen can become President of the United States."

At present any Englishman can be naturalized in the United States after five years' residence if he is scrupulous, and after five days' residence if he is unscrupulous and places himself in the hands of the party wirepuller. The chief practicable advantages would be indirect. Professor Dicey says :

"The immediate results, indeed, of a common citizenship would be small, but, as far as they went, they would all be good. The ambassadors, the ministers, or the consuls of England or of America would be prepared to aid, protect or show courtesy in foreign countries to Americans and to Englishmen alike, and no one can doubt that Great Britain and the United States could often, each in turn, or both together, give effective help to their common citizens. Nor can any Englishman, at any rate, deem it a small advantage that every citizen of the United States should when in England feel himself absolutely and completely at home. It would, further, be an unspeakable advantage that this sense of unity should be proclaimed to the whole world. The declaration of isopolity would be an announcement which no foreign State could legitimately blame or wisely overlook, that men of English descent in England and America alike were determined to safeguard the future prosperity of the whole English people.

"Common citizenship may well lead to permanent alliance ; but my object at the present moment is not to press on a political connection between the two countries, which, if it ever comes into existence, must grow up as the natural result of events,

but to urge the advisability of proclaiming a universal English citizenship throughout the whole English world. The real and substantial question is whether such isopolity would not confer considerable benefits on Englishmen and Americans alike. It is difficult to see how any member of the English race on either side of the Atlantic can answer this inquiry with a negative."

ADOPTION OF THE GOLD STANDARD BY JAPAN.

A Bimetallist Explanation.

COMMENTING on Japan's decision to adopt the gold standard, the editor of the *National Review* (London) explains the matter from a bimetallist's point of view as follows :

"No doubt, considering how strong a trait in the Japanese character is their imitativeness, and how they are set upon copying European manners, their introduction of the gold standard is partly the result not of calculation but of accident—not of policy but of pride. It would be a great mistake, however, to read in it nothing but a fresh instance of flattery by imitation. The Japanese have proved themselves an astute commercial nation, and are not unaware that their recent progress is largely due to their having enjoyed a monetary standard which has not let general prices down, but has allowed them even to rise (as gold prices did in 1850-1870) during a period of greatly increased production of commodities. After the war with China, a Japanese commission decided against any departure from the silver standard ; but since that time the development of the silver question in the United States, accompanied by the strong movement toward bimetallism in Europe, has made it plain that latter-day gold appreciation may be ending, and a period of silver appreciation may be at hand. While there is yet time, therefore, it is a clever thing to step off the silver standard on to the gold, and so avoid the inconveniences of a possible fall in the silver prices of commodities and get the benefit of a probable rise in their gold prices. That there is this method in the madness of Japan is only too probable, however mixed the motives of her policy may be. Her carefulness to avoid any fall in prices shows her view of the gold standard to be very different from that of the European monometallist, who seems to think that the more valuable his standard metal gets the more he is to congratulate himself. Meanwhile the New York 'goldbugs' in particular may draw a useful lesson from what has already happened. The announcement of Japan's intention instantly and inevitably caused a break in the price of silver which will be permanent until it is counteracted by some opposite tendency. For why ? The closing of a country's mints to a metal restricts the demand for it, as the closing of the Indian mints to silver restricted the demand, and brought the price down heavily. Conversely, the opening of a country's mint must increase the demand, and, *ceteris paribus*, raise the price. Yet it was taken for granted generally in the campaign against free silver last year that the opening of the United States' mints to the white metal would not raise its price, but the free silver dollar would continue to be worth fifty cents in gold! Japan's action is interesting, but leaves her, of course, free to take whatever next step circumstances may show to be the wisest. If her present step has any important effect, it can only be to hasten the day of reaction, and therefore to make the real solution of the silver question more than ever imperative."

CONDITIONS OF LABOR IN JAPAN.

AN article by Fusataro Takano in *Gunton's Magazine* pictures in sombre colors the present industrial situation at Tokyo, the capital city of Japan.

The city itself, says this writer, is intensely cosmopolitan in both its social and industrial make-up. "Here people flock from all parts of the nation; manners and customs peculiar to each section of the country are to be observed; the dialects of various localities are freely used; and the industries carried on in the city present the same cosmopolitan aspect. The most advanced forms of industries are conducted side by side with the most antiquated trades. In one corner of the city can be seen countless tall factory chimneys; in another, workshops of the most primitive type. Here, in an area of twenty-six square miles, the modern and ancient Japan, both equally well represented, are to be viewed at a glance, in amazing contrast with each other."

It would seem that this city of 1,500,000 inhabitants should afford the best possible facilities for observing the industrial conditions of modern Japan. A study of these conditions, as summarized in this article, seems to show that the standard of comfort is still very low among the Japanese laboring population, and that all laborers, skilled and unskilled, have essentially the same standard. "Whatever difference there is, is a matter of only a step at the most; and even those who are in the front are always in danger of being pushed back. A man as a worker is socially a doomed being in this country, whether he be a mechanic of an advanced trade or a waste-paper picker. In the life conditions of workingmen the demarcation of their trades is completely wiped out; the conspicuous characteristics of the class are ignorance, vulgarity and want of decency. In a word, their life condition, socially considered, is most hopeless and wholly devoid of genuine comfort."

FACTORY LIFE.

The writer then proceeds to present the life conditions of three typical classes of Japanese workingmen—namely, the factory operatives, the mechanics and the common laborers.

The cotton-spinners are taken as representative of Japanese factory operatives. The cotton mills run twenty-two hours in the twenty-four, each operative being compelled to work eleven hours a day and to take up night work by weekly turn, with the same compensation as for day work. These operatives are under contract for a period of three or five years, and are boarded and lodged in houses maintained in connection with the mills, at a charge of about three cents a day. The best paid operatives rarely net $1.50 a month after paying for board, and seldom succeed in saving $1 a month after deducting incidental expenses. In other parts of the country cotton-spinners average only eight cents each per day.

In the cotton industry child labor is largely employed, girls above ten or twelve years of age being frequently taken as apprentices. They receive board and lodging free, together with fifteen cents or more per month as purse money. They, too, are required to work full time—eleven hours—either in day or night. As they acquire skill they begin to earn four or five cents a day, and this wage is gradually increased to fifteen cents, which can only be earned after an apprenticeship of six or seven years.

"Long hours of work, rigid enforcement of the rules, the contract system, and the scanty wages they earn all conspire to prevent the operatives from enjoying any of the pleasures and comforts of life. Such is the life of the factory operatives under the first stages of the modern system of industry in Japan."

THE TRADES.

The best paid workers in Japan are considered to be those engaged in the building trades, and in blacksmithing, tailoring and printing. About 20,000 of the inhabitants of Tokyo are employed in these occupations.

"Apprenticeship in the building trades is for ten years; printing, six years, and shoemaking, five years. Thus a boy, desiring to learn the trade of carpentry, at the age of about ten goes to a foreman, who is invariably a contractor, as an apprentice, remaining there ten years. The first seven years are spent in acquiring practical knowledge of carpentry, and the remaining three years in working for the foreman as an acknowledgment of the past favor, receiving only two or three yen per month as purse money." (A yen is equivalent to about fifty cents of United States currency.)

During the period of apprenticeship there is no opportunity for acquiring even a rudimentary education. The full year's earnings of a painter 32 years of age amounted to only $80, and on this sum it was impossible to support a family, even with the low prices of necessaries prevailing in Japan.

"Legitimate as his expenses are, gloomy and cheerless as his life is, still the joint income of himself and wife is not sufficient to secure stability of the life conditions of the family; and this being a fair example of the families of this class of workers, is it not reasonable to declare that the life of the Japanese laborer is wholly destitute of pleasure and comfort, and full of hardship and misery, as we have asserted at the outset of the article?"

OTHER CLASSES OF LABOR.

When it comes to the *jinrikisha* men and the common laborers matters are far worse. The lot of this latter class is helpless indeed. The majority of them being married and having three or five children to maintain, their life struggles are described by this Japanese writer as terrible.

"To begin with, they live in houses located in alleys or streets mostly inhabited by poor people. The houses are generally built in a row of 10 x 50, partitioned off into four houses, giving each abode a space of 10 x 12. The houses have no ceilings, and there certainly are no parlors, dining or bedrooms. A front room in each abode, about 10 x 10, is used as bed chamber as well as dining, sitting and working room, a little space in the rear constituting a kitchen. The houses are wholly devoid of furniture. Kitchen utensils are also very scarce, and none are in a perfect condition."

Rent for these houses ranges from twenty to fifty cents a month, according to the location and condition of the house. The daily expense of each of these families amounts to about twelve and a half cents on the average for a family of five, absorbing all that the heads of the families are able to earn, and leaving the house rent to be paid from what is earned by wives and children working at home, pasting match boxes, paper boxes, etc., and earning perhaps two cents a day.

THE NEW FARMER IN THE NEW SOUTH.

SOME interesting facts and figures relating to farming in the South are set forth by Prof. Charles W. Dabney, Jr., of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, in the March number of the *Southern States*, published at Baltimore.

Dr. Dabney shows in his article that the recent period of low prices of cotton and tobacco has indirectly benefited the southern farmer, since it has driven him to cease placing his entire reliance on these crops, to grow corn and wheat more extensively, and to produce at home many of the lesser food supplies which he had formerly imported.

"Many a southern farmer has found through severe experience that cotton and tobacco were not the only paying crops, and many of the more intelligent who turned their attention to truck crops or fruits have established a business which pays them far better than cotton did even in the day of high prices. So it has come about that during the last five years particularly a very remarkable change has taken place in the methods of southern agriculture. All farm crops have been wonderfully diversified,

resulting in the production at home of a large portion of the food of both man and beast.

THE SOUTHERN CORN CROP.

"Corn has been the leading crop in this revolution, as the following striking figures will show: The production of corn in the southern states, including Maryland and Texas, was, according to the statistician of the Department of Agriculture, in 1893, 435,745,766 bushels; in 1894, 483,421,962 bushels; in 1895, 607,665,017 bushels. This increase in the production of corn has been chiefly in those states which formerly produced the most cotton and tobacco. The states of Georgia and Mississippi, for example, each produced 10,000,000 bushels more corn in 1895 than they did in 1893; Alabama produced in 1895 16,000,000 bushels more corn than in 1893; the state of Texas alone produced 40,000,000 bushels more corn in 1895 than in 1893. This means a great deal more than appears from the bushels of grain produced, for the corn stover is the great forage crop of the South, as it is of the entire country. These increased crops of corn give rise to a prodigious increase of food for both man and beast. It takes the place of grain hitherto bought from the West, and produces a great deal of meat which formerly was bought there also.

FORAGE AND STOCK.

"The figures showing the increase in the acreage of hay and other forage crops are equally striking. For example, for every acre mowed in 1879 in Alabama and Georgia there were three acres mowed in the same states in 1889; Arkansas in 1889 mowed five acres for every one mowed in 1879; Mississippi mowed over seven acres for every one; South Carolina over ten, and Florida over twenty-three acres in 1889 for every one acre mowed in 1879. From this we see that the South is not only producing its own grain, but also its own hay. The same is true of all other forage crops, and this means, of course, more and better stock and more and better milk and butter.

"After learning this increase in the production of corn in the South we are not surprised that the reports made to the Department of Agriculture show that there has been an increase of 2,500,000 head of hogs in the cotton states in 1896 as compared with 1890."

Mississippi, which has heretofore imported a large amount of corn and bacon, is now shipping corn to the western states, while Georgia and South Carolina have opened pork-packing houses for preparing their surplus meat for the eastern market.

"The reports of the railroads speak loudly to the same effect, and show beyond question that the reduction of the importations of breadstuffs and meats into the South is a very great one, and can only be accounted for on the theory here propounded—namely, a revolution in the system of farming and the establishment of a diversified agriculture which produces these supplies at home."

THE DECLINE OF CALIFORNIA'S WHEAT EXPORT.

"THE Urgent Need of Our Pacific Coast States" is the subject of an article in the April *Arena* by Edward Berwick, who argues cogently in favor of the construction of the Nicaragua Canal to enable California to compete with Argentina and Australia in the European markets. We quote a portion of his interesting account of the Pacific Coast wheat growing situation:

"Fifty years ago two or three hide-droghers sufficed to carry round the Horn the whole annual export of California—a few hides and a little tallow. Thirty years ago two successive seasons of drought put an abrupt end to the pastoral period, and the reign of the wheat farmer was ushered in. The making of California dates from 1866, when towns and hamlets sprang up all over the state; and whether a man labored as lawyer or doctor, merchant or mechanic, teacher or preacher, his pay came out of the boundless wheat field. This era of prosperity based on grain reached its climax in 1882, when California's wheat export footed up $43,000,000. Such tangible success spurred our rivals to emulation. Australia learned the lesson to such effect that her wheat soon outranked in price the product of California. As early as 1881, in reply to a description of our 'header' which I furnished to the London *Times*, I was requested to send detailed information to Southern Africa. So the Afrikander benefited by Californian ingenuity at an early date. The following year Argentina entered the race, with a feeble export of 68,000 bushels. This has grown to an accredited 40,000,000 bushels exported in the half of 1894. Meanwhile, in that year, California's output to Liverpool had fallen to a value of $8,424,000, or one-fifth the amount shipped in 1882. In 1895 it rose a little, to $10,026,102.

"What is the meaning of this terrible decline? Simply that California has been worsted with her own weapons. For awhile inventive ingenuity applied to grain farming kept California ahead of the world. The gang plow, improved harrows, and cultivators, headers, and lastly, the combined harvester, with its thirty-mule team, cutting, threshing and sacking the wheat at a stroke, had enabled the Californian to compete easily with cheap labor countries. For many years this faculty of invention acted as a counterpoise to Argentina's propinquity to the world's wheat market. Of course this could not last. The fame of California's harvesting machinery was noised abroad, and in a single year Argentina imported over $3,000,000 worth of reapers, steam threshers, ploughs, &c. The transactions of our State Agricultural Society chronicle the result briefly: 'Argentine wheat broke the market.' The Californian farmer, handicapped by 8,000 miles of perilous ocean navigation around Cape Horn, found himself unable to compete with the Argentine."

FOUNDATIONS FOR TALL BUILDINGS.

THE pneumatic caisson method for constructing the foundations of modern office-buildings in our great cities is described in the *Engineering Magazine* by Mr. Charles Sooysmith, the engineer who supervises most constructions of that character in New York City. The importance of this subject may be inferred from the fact that one of the tall buildings soon to be erected in New York City is to have foundations resting on rock seventy-five feet below the street surface. Mr. Sooysmith's article is largely devoted to showing the relative importance of the foundation on the ground of security. His account of the origin of the new methods of construction is as follows :

"Chicago is credited with being the birthplace of the modern office-building, and it was there that the use of steel beams to spread the bearing at the base (the first material departure from old methods) first came into use. In the old style of construction, which, for a building of only a few stories, called for walls thick at the ground level, it was easy and natural to get the area of base necessary to reduce the pressure on the soil to a safe amount per square foot by simply widening out the base of the wall by off-sets, making them of brick, stone or concrete. In Chicago the clay on which the city is built is comparatively hard and firm above the level of the water in the lake, but below this level it becomes much softer, its power of resistance being insufficient to prevent it from yielding continuously under loads of three or four tons per square foot or even less. To keep the load within one and one-half to two tons per square foot,—which has been considered safe practice there,—the architects commenced, ten or fifteen years ago, to found their walls and columns upon bases of concrete, strengthened by layers, at first of railroad rails and later of 'I' beams, employing these in order to spread the base without penetrating the softer clay below the hard top, thus, as it is now called, floating the foundations on grillages of steel beams.

NECESSITY OF BORINGS.

"Just as the architect with proper artistic feeling studies his building from both far and near, its roof line and the general sky-line about it, so there are many points of view from which the engineer must study the problem of proper foundations for a given building. He should first know the character of the site,—that is, the nature of the material beneath the lot to be occupied by the building. This can be readily ascertained by borings made by one of the inexpensive methods. In some important cases of very heavy loading it may be wise to determine, by one or more borings with diamond drills, whether supposed bed-rock be not bowlders or a thin stratum underlaid by another of dangerously soft character ; but this is seldom necessary. The natural water-level should be ascertained, not by a single observation, but by one or more pits in which the water is allowed to stand, that its level may be measured during as long a period as practicable, and care should be taken that there be no temporary local circumstances, such as a leaky pipe or drain, or inflow of rain, to make the measured level abnormally high or low. Often excavations in the vicinity, or pumping from a driven well, may, for the time being, materially lower the water level. The great importance of knowing what can be relied upon as the true and permanent water-level is obvious when piles or steel beams are to be used in the foundations, for piles generally begin to decay in a few years, unless submerged, and it is a difficult thing, to say the least, to so protect steel beams as to secure them against corosion when submerged."

LATERAL MOVEMENT.

"If, because of the excessive depth of an unyielding stratum, or for economical reasons, the building must rest upon a soft material, such as mud or fine wet sand, the possibility that this may find lateral escape from the load above it must be considered ; for the material settlement of a building, where not caused by compression of the underlying earth, is to be explained in the majority of cases by either a general disturbance of the mobile material of the neighborhood, or a movement in response to lateral relief by deep excavation carelessly done near by. It is undoubtedly true that in such cities as Chicago and New York the jars from heavy trucks passing on the paving blocks are so many blows, each adding its infinitesimal increment to the readjustment of particles of earth, whenever made space in the neighborhood renders readjustment possible. The potency of these wheel-blows can hardly be questioned, when one notices the vibrations they often cause in the highest and heaviest buildings. When we think of the glacial movement of great masses of solid ice, it seems reasonable to look for a somewhat analogous, though, of course, slower, general movement of soft material when unequally loaded and subject to changing conditions of drainage, loading and shock. There are parts of some cities where the land for some distance back from river-banks has a movement riverward measurable even in a short period."

THE WORKING OF A BANK.

THE May *Scribner's* contains an article by Charles D. Lanier, who makes a lengthy attempt to explain the actual working of a banking house for the benefit of the average possible depositor who is not apt to understand that the banking business is subject to just the laws of demand and supply that any other business is subject to.

The heart of the bank is the president, for he is intrusted with the task of attracting depositors to the institution, and large deposits are the positive source of the bank's prosperity, since they can be used by the bank in making loans which shall mature on such schedules as will allow it surely to

meet all demands of depositors. Generally, the president's office also has a negative but all-important work of seeing that these loans made with depositors' money are conducted in a wise and prudent fashion, so that there is a chance in a perfect president of a bank to display most brilliant aggressive qualities, together with the most nicely balanced and conservative ability to give out or hold back loans. "There is a vast difference between the popular idea of a bank president as an elderly and half-fossilized moneybags, knowing and caring only for balance-sheets, and the actual man. There is no single sympathy, no accomplishment, no physical advantage, which may not contribute to the success of the head of a bank. The friends he made at college a generation back, his associations at the club, on his vacation, even in his church, are factors used with consummate skill and the native courtesy which characterizes the higher types of successful business men. There is no quality of alertness or adaptability which does not aid in the work of making friends for the bank—*i.e.*, depositors. A perfect bank president should be one who can hold his own with zest and yet with dignity among the roistering class of Wall Street men in their late suppers at the club, who can shoot with them, fish with them, drive with them, and who can also impress the staid and strait-laced citizens who are his fellow-vestrymen, as a pillar of respectability. I know that the manager of one important financial institution, who is a devoted yachtsman, calculates that his beautiful craft and the summer vacation he takes on her are anything but the expensive luxuries that they seem; to speak plainly, that the social prestige they give him, and the hospitality offered freely and charmingly bring patronage to his business that return a material profit far greater than the cost. Doubtless it may sound, when stated in this cold-blooded way, as if a too important part were assigned to the arts of the mere lobbyist in describing the work of a financier. But, indeed, when the truth is known, few competitive businesses of any sort, great or small, are made successful without a vast deal of influence from the personal and social qualities. We contract a habit of buying our paper from some particular newsboy simply because his cheery voice, red cheeks, and engaging quickness have attracted us—may be unconsciously on either side. We find it far easier to withstand a book agent or drummer or advertising solicitor if he be bilious looking, diffident or awkward, if he possess no spark of intrinsic interest and if we haven't chatted with him in the casual smoking-car. In professional ranks one notices the incomparable advantage enjoyed by the physician, the lawyer and the clergyman, who has a good physique, an imposing presence and a well-selected stock of stories There are minute gradations of the art of bringing the personal equation to bear on one's business success, and while the banker uses only the higher and more sublimated branches, they are as necessary to him as, in a more primary form, they are to the peripatetic insurance agent."

Mr. Lanier describes the actual duties of the various subsidiary officers of a bank, the vice president, the cashier, the paying teller, the receiving teller, the note teller, the discount clerk, the book-keepers, and the score or more of officers which go to make up the machine part of the organization. But no attempt is made to examine into the propositions for better and more elastic systems of banking.

A COLLEGE EDUCATION OF TO-DAY.

THE May *Cosmopolitan* contains the second of the series of papers announced by Mr. John Brisben Walker, the editor, on the purpose and ends of modern education. This is by President Daniel C. Gilman of the Johns Hopkins University, than whom surely no one is better able to give enlightened judgment and suggestion. In sketching the marvelous improvements that have been made in the methods of education during the past forty years, President Gilman finds encouragement for those who agree with himself in thinking that American education is still far behindhand. He believes that during the next half century changes just as remarkable and just as beneficial will occur in the organization and administration of schools of every grade as have come since Herbert Spencer published his essays on education. President Gilman assures his readers from his own experience in the president's office of the Johns Hopkins University, that the continuous flow of pamphlets, essays, reports and books appearing on education show that every one is alive to the fact that our methods are in a state of very rapid evolution.

The basal deficiency of to-day is the lack of a satisfactory relation between the schools of all grades from the kindergartens up to the professional schools. President Gilman says: "We lose now a great deal of time at every transfer station. Every higher grade blames the lower for not affording better preparation." He supports the opinion of competent judges that, as compared with the youth of foreign countries, Americans have lost two or three years of time in their educational careers. That there is a strong and steady movement to supplant the dificiencies is shown by the rapid appearance and growth of schools and colleges. He says that there are probably one hundred seats of learning in this country to-day better provided with the material aids to education than Harvard and Yale were fifty years ago. "A recent writer of great authority, in the new German cyclopædia of education, has stated that among nearly five hundred institutions in the United States that bear the name of college or university, there are nine entitled to rank with those of Europe. Certainly no careful American would have made this

claim in the last generation." Of the specific advances that have been made, President Gilman mentions the increasing determination to improve professional training, and especially to demand a good preliminary education in those who desire to proceed to higher work. Then the general cause of education has gained immensely from the tendency to separate the business management of the college, univeristy or school from the intellectual and educational work. President Gilman has little trouble in showing that it is far from likely that any one man can be found who can take care of the immense financial interests and responsibilities of a university, and at the same time display pre eminently the qualities of the scholar, the teacher or the investigator.

A large reason why the college man is looked on with some suspicion in the more practical phases of life, and why few professional men prepare themselves at college, President Gilman sees in the unsystematic and inadequate provisions for helping the young man to decide on his college career and his subsequent profession. As an alleviation for this trouble, which will always exist, he suggests that "in every institution there should be one or more persons specifically appointed to be the counsellors or advisors of students.

"Of course they must be men of liberal culture; but they should be more than that. They must be men who have gifts for reading character, as the artist has for perceiving colors, the physician for detecting diseases, the sportsman or the naturalist for noticing the movements of nature. They must be chosen because they have such gifts, and they must be kept so free from appointed lectures and recitations that they will always appear to the students to be 'at leisure.' Such men can be found. Many might be named who have thus been distinguished. More are wanted—broad-shouldered men, of good digestion, lovers of exercise in the open air, capable of enlisting confidences and of keeping them—but, above all, men of high moral and social character. It may not be possible to find in one man all the knowledge requisite for advising several hundred students, any more than it is possible for one physician to take care of all the patients of a hospital. In a staff, or committee, or advisory council, it would certainly be possible to combine an amount of medical, psychological, spiritual and pedagogical experience which, if not ideal or complete, would be far in advance of what any college now offers. Our faculties are filling up with 'specialists'—but certainly they can be reinforced 'generals.' The specialist sometimes, not always—as testify Agassiz, Dana, Gray, Child, Whitney—regards his professional work as 'done' when his day has been carefully devoted to his lecture or his laboratory. Such men must be associated with men of another type, whose highest delight, whose noblest duty, is to inspire, guide, control, encourage and councel those who come under their notice."

HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE NORTH CENTRAL STATES.

PRESIDENT C. K. ADAMS of the University of Wisconsin, writing in the *School Review*, makes some interesting deductions on the extent to which the people avail themselves of the privileges of higher education in the north central states (Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas).

INTERESTING STATISTICS.

Says President Adams: "Inspecting the table prepared by the statistician of the Educational Bureau at Washington, published in the *World Almanac* for 1897, we find some remarkable disclosures. They doubtless contain errors, but we may perhaps safely suppose the mistakes in regard to one region will very nearly balance those of the other. We find that in the state universities alone of the north central states there are in attendance, the present year, 15,212 students; nearly a thousand more than the 14,258 in all the colleges and universities of New England. In the north central states there are also catalogued 192 colleges, universities and other professional schools, not under state control or supervision, and in these institutions the number of students is not less than 50,132. Adding these numbers together, we find that the number of students, the present year, in colleges and universities of the north central group of states is 65,344, as compared with the 33,651 in the colleges, universities and professional schools of the North Atlantic division. In the South Atlantic states the number is 14,328. If we unite these with the North Atlantic we have in all the Atlantic states an aggregate of 47,989, or 17,355 less than the number in the north central states alone."

RELATION TO POPULATION.

President Adams well says that not even the material development of the middle West has been more striking than the provisions that have everywhere been made for education.

The population of the north central states is greater, it is true, than that of the North Atlantic states; the former, in 1890, had over 22,000,000 inhabitants, and the latter more than 17,000,000. It will be seen, however, that the proportionate number of college students is relatively, as well as absolutely, greater in the north central section than in the North Atlantic section. The North and South Atlantic states together have a considerably larger aggregate population than the north central states, and less than three-fourths of the students. It should be borne in mind, also, that the New England colleges attract large numbers of students from the north central section, while comparatively few students from the East help to swell the rolls of the north central universities and colleges.

STATE UNIVERSITIES OF THE MIDDLE WEST.

PRESIDENT ANDREW S. DRAPER of the University of Illinois, writing in the *Educational Review* for April, calls attention to the rapid and promising development, especially in the Middle West, of state universities. His article was suggested by the recent conference at Madison, Wis., of the presidents of eleven of these institutions (see REVIEW OF REVIEWS for March.)

Some indication of the work now being done by the eleven universities represented at the Madison conference is afforded by the following table :

	Date of opening.	Force of instructors.	Students.	Buildings.	Cost of buildings.	Volumes in library.
Indiana	1820	62	879	6	$184,000	23,000
Indiana (Purdue)	1874	58	643	12	325,000	6,739
Michigan	1837	155	2,922	23	951,000	105,547
Missouri	1840	59	723	14	649,000	25,000
Iowa	1847	101	1,307	12	367,000	42,000
Wisconsin	1848	110	1,600	18	1,109,000	45,000
Kansas	1866	51	895	8	400,000	25,611
Illinois	1868	99	815	16	670,000	30,500
Nebraska	1869	85	1,100	8	372,000	33,000
Minnesota	1869	168	2,467	27	1,026,000	54,200
Ohio	1870	68	969	13	410,000	19,307
		1,016	14,320	157	$6,463,000	409,904

President Draper explains that these figures do not show all that the ten states have done for higher education, for in several of the number, besides Indiana, the "land-grant" or agricultural college is separated from the state university, and in such cases it is not taken into account in the table. The figures are for the years 1895-96 ; President Draper thinks that those for the present year would be considerably larger. The normal schools are not considered in this statement, nor are preparatory schools of any kind. The number of instructors and of students given in the table refers to those engaged in collegiate, technical, and professional courses alone.

"The University of Indiana has had in private benefactions $60,000 ; Purdue, $310,000 ; Michigan, $504,000; Kansas, $207.000; Nebraska, $80,000 ; Minnesota, $154,000 ; and Ohio, $20,000.

"In 1895 96 legislative appropriations for running expenses were in Indiana (both institutions), $60,-000 ; Wisconsin, $118,000 ; Kansas, $100,000 ; Illinois, $90,000 ; Minnesota, $254,000. In the same year Wisconsin gave for new buildings $60,000, besides providing for a magnificent new state library building on the university grounds to cost $360,000. Illinois gave her university $243,000 ; Nebraska, $73,000 ; and Minnesota, $223,000, for the same purpose.

"In a number of these states the income of the university, provided by the state, is in large part derived from a fixed state tax, and this is not included in the foregoing figures. In Indiana the state university received $80,000 from this source last year ; Michigan received $188,000; Wisconsin, $25,000; Ohio, $175,000; and Nebraska, $75,000.

"None of these figures include the income from endowment or the later Federal grants.

"Fees from students are nominal, except in the professional departments, which aim to be self-supporting. In some cases tuition is without any fee whatever."

THE REAL BASIS OF THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

"Even now," says President Draper, "the young state universities, most of them in their first generation, rank all of the institutions of the land save four or five of venerable history, and in time they will radiate a no less telling influence than these, because they are imbued with the spirit of the people and the age, and because they are endowed with the sympathies, the possessions, and the sovereign authority, touching educational questions, of the people of their states.

"The state university is the logical outcome of the theories which became universal years ago in the United States touching public education. When the American people advanced to the point of providing schools managed by public authority, and supported at common cost, for all the people, it should have been easy to see that it would not be long before the American spirit would extend the scope of their work to the point where it must include the most and require the best the world could give. And in the reasons which led it, in conception, in structure, in its broad purpose to uplift the life of all the people in its high ambitions and undoubting confidence, in its tolerant spirit, its free life, its endless opportunities, and its patriotic impulses, the state university is the highest and the best and the most typical exemplification of the American spirit in the world.

"There are some new and great social, economic, and political questions pressing upon the people of the country for a more thoughtful and unprejudiced investigation than they have yet had. They are more urgent in the West than in the East. The East has just heard of some of these questions, but as yet has not been able to see more than one side to them, or that they are urgent at all. But more will be heard of them, and they will have to be met. They must necessarily be settled in accord with the foundation principles of republican government, and in the interests of the multitude, and it seems more and more obvious that scholars trained in the atmosphere of the state universities will exert the largest influence in working out their solution."

The State Universities and Coeducation.

May Wright Sewall, whose studies in the field of women's higher education have made her an authority on that subject, contributes to the April *Arena* an article on coeducation in which she says :

"Our state universities are the most democratic of all the institutions of higher learning, and it is due to this fact, as well as to a sense of justice to the taxpayers, already mentioned, that they were opened to women. But even these potent reasons did not succeed in securing the admission of women until 1860. The one exception is found in Utah,

whose state university, founded in 1850, was co-educational from the beginning. The following table will be read with interest as illustrating the attitude of the state universities toward women":

	Opened.	Admitted women.
Ohio—Athens	1809	1871
Ohio—Columbus	1873	1873
Indiana	1824	1867
Illinois	1868	1871
Missouri	1843	1870
Michigan	1841	1870
Iowa	1860	1860
California	1869	1870
Wisconsin	1849	1860 to 1863; 1868 to 1871; 1875 continuously.
Minnesota	1869	1869
Oregon	1876	1876
Kansas	1866	1866
Nevada	1874	1874
Nebraska	1871	1871
Colorada	1877	1877
North Dakota	1884	1884
South Dakota	1885	1885
Montana	1883	1883
Washington	1862	1862
Utah	1850	1850

"A glance at this table will show that but one of the state universities opened prior to 1861 has been from the start coeducational, but that all opened prior to that date became coeducational between 1861 and 1871; and that all organized since 1871 started as coeducational institutions; a statistical illustration of the advance of public sentiment on this question."

THE LATE PROFESSOR DRUMMOND.

A Tribute by Dr. Robertson Nicoll.

WHEN Professor Drummond passed away last month after a twelve months' painful and somewhat mysterious illness, the news brought to many a keen sense of personal sorrow. For Professor Drummond was pre-eminently a lovable man, and unlike most lovable men, was never monopolized within the narrow limits of his family circle. He traveled far and wide, and wherever he went he made friends, and not merely friends, but men who swear by him as one who had discovered their better self. His books remain with us as a precious and vitalizing element in the literature of the day; but the printed page can never replace the kindling spark of personal enthusiasm which he seemed to be able to communicate to all sorts and conditions of men, more especially to young men, university students, and the like. Of all his books, his last, "The Ascent of Man; or, the Love Story of the World," seemed to us to be the most helpful, the most profoundly suggestive, but it has never achieved anything approaching to the success, from the point of view of sale, of his other works. It will probably be better appreciated hereafter. It was practically his last work, and one on which he had bestowed his ripest thought. In the English magazines for April there is only one article devoted to his memory, with the exception of a page or two in the *New Century Review*, but that is a good one, written by one who knew him well, appreciated him highly, and can be content in the thought that he contributed not a little to make others appreciate him also.

THE RANGE OF HIS INFLUENCE.

Dr. Robertson Nicoll says in the *Contemporary Review*:

"Professor Drummond had the widest vogue from Norway to Germany. There was a time when scarcely a week passed in Germany without the publication of a book or pamphlet in which his views were canvassed. In Scandinavia, perhaps, no other living Englishman was so widely known. In every part of America his books had an extraordinary circulation. This influence reached all classes. It was strong among scientific men, whatever may be said to the contrary. Among such men as Von Moltke, Mr. Arthur Balfour, and others belonging to the governing class, it was stronger still. It penetrated to every section of the Christian Church, and far beyond these limits. Still, when this is said, it remains true that his deepest influence was personal and hidden. In the long series of addresses he delivered all over the world he brought about what may at least be called a crisis in the lives of innumerable hearers. He received, I venture to say, more of the confidences of people untouched by the ordinary work of the Church than any other man of his time."

HIS SPIRITUAL TEACHERS.

After this prefatory tribute to the range of Professor Drummond's influence, Dr. Nicoll proceeds to give a brief sketch of his life. Drummond was born of a family whose name has long been honorably distinguished in Scotland for its evangelical zeal and propagandist fervor. The first books that influenced him were the writings of Ruskin, and after Ruskin, Emerson. The joint product of these two philosophers and thinkers was still further modified when he came under the influence, first, of Channing, and then of Robertson. There was not, it will be observed, one orthodox man in the four spiritual sponsors of Henry Drummond. Dr. Nicoll says:

"It would be a gross exaggeration to say that the contact with Robertson and Channing was the beginning of Drummond's religious life. But it was through them, and it was at that period of his studentship, that he began to take possession for himself of Christian truth. And it was a great secret of his power that he preached nothing except what had personally come home to him and had entered into his heart of hearts."

These four, however, but laid the substratum; the person who communicated the flame which burned to his dying day on the altar of Drummond's life was orthodox enough.

THE INFLUENCE OF MR. MOODY.

This was Mr. Moody, the American Evangelist, who in 1873 visited Scotland.

"Moody at once made a deep impression on Edinburgh, and attracted the ablest students. He missed in this country a sufficient religious provision for young men, and he thought that young men could best be molded by young men. With his keen American eye he perceived that Drummond was his best instrument, and he immediately associated him in the work. It had almost magical results. From the very first Drummond attracted and deeply moved crowds, and the issue was that for two years he gave himself to this work of evangelism in England, in Scotland, and in Ireland. During this period he came to know the life histories of young men in all classes. He made himself a great speaker; he knew how to seize the critical moment, and his modesty, his refinement, his gentle and generous nature, his manliness, and, above all, his profound conviction won for him disciples in every place he visited. His companions were equally busy in their own lines, and in this way the Free Church was saved. When he had completed his studies, after brief intervals of work elsewhere, he found his professional sphere as lecturer on natural science in the Free Church College at Glasgow. There he came under the spell of Dr. Marcus Dods, to whom, as he always testified, he owed more than to any other man."

CHARACTERISTICS.

Of his subsequent career there is not much to say. He became professor at Glasgow University, he wrote his "Natural Law in the Spiritual World" and his "Tropical Africa" and other books. He flung himself heartily into the organization of the Boys' Brigade, and became a kind of evangelical Rationalist set apart to missionary duties *in partibus infidelium*. Dr. Nicoll says:

"Drummond believed with his whole heart that men might find power in Christ to change their lives. He had seven or eight months of the year at his disposal, and spent very little of them in his beautiful home at Glasgow. He wandered all over the world, and in genial human intercourse made his way to the hearts of rich and poor. He was as much at home in addressing a meeting of working men as in speaking at Grosvenor House. He had fastidious tastes, was always faultlessly dressed, and could appreciate the surroundings of civilization. But he could at a moment's notice throw them all off and be perfectly happy. As a traveler in Africa he cheerfully endured much privation. He excelled in many sports and was a good shot."

Of his beautiful character and his conscientious work, Dr. Nicoll says:

"Everything he published was elaborated with the most scrupulous care I have never seen manuscripts so carefully revised as his. All he did was apparently done with ease, but there was immense labor behind it. Although in orders he neither used the title nor the dress that go with them, but preferred to regard himself as a layman. He had a deep sense of the value of the Church and its work, but I think was not himself connected with any church, and never attended public worship unless he thought the preacher had some message for him. He seemed to be invariably in good spirits, and invariably disengaged. He was always ready for any and every office of friendship. It should be said that, though few men were more criticised or misconceived, he himself never wrote an unkind word about any one, never retaliated, never bore malice, and could do full justice to the abilities and character of his opponents. I have just heard that he exerted himself privately to secure an important appointment for one of his most trenchant critics, and was successful."

THE CLOSING SCENE.

Twelve months ago he was smitten by his fatal illness, the nature of which has never been publicly stated, but from what his friend says, appears to have been some kind of malady affecting the bones. This is Dr. Nicoll's account of the closing scene:

"The spectacle of his long struggle with a mortal disease was something more than impressive. Those who saw him in his illness saw that as the physical life flickered low the spiritual energy grew. Always gentle and considerate, he became even more careful, more tender, more thoughtful, more unselfish. He never in any way complained. His doctors found it very difficult to get him to talk of his illness. It was strange and painful, but inspiring to see his keenness, his mental elasticity, his universal interest. Dr. Barbour says: 'I have never seen pain or weariness or the being obliged to do nothing more entirely overcome, treated, in fact, as if they were not. The end came suddenly from failure of the heart. Those with him received only a few hours' warning of his critical condition.' It was not like death. He lay on his couch in the drawing-room, and passed away in his sleep, with the sun shining in and the birds singing at the open window. There was no sadness nor farewell. It recalled what he himself said of a friend's death—'putting by the well worn tools without a sigh, and expecting elsewhere better work to do.'"

THE HIGHER CRITICS CRITICISED.

IN the *Young Man* for April appears an interview, with portrait, of Professor Sayce, in which he delivers his soul as to the points on which he differs from the higher criticism. Professor Sayce swears by the tablets which have been, and which are still being, dug out of the Eastern lands. The result of this investigation by the spade is to demolish much of the investigation by philology.

THE DATE OF THE PENTATEUCH.

Speaking of the tablets, he says: "I believe that in the main they establish the traditional as opposed to the modern critical view of the antiquity and credibility and historical trustworthiness of the Old

Testament records—more especially the Pentateuch. I do not mean to say that in all respects the old views we had upon the subject were correct, but that on the whole the Old Testament records seem to have been vindicated by the discoveries we are making. I have come to disbelieve thoroughly in the so-called critical view of the composition of the Pentateuch. I believe that substantially it belongs to the Mosaic age, and I see no reason why it should not have been written by Moses. The book has undergone certain alterations and changes, but substantially it is the work of the Mosaic age and of Moses himself. It contains extracts from earlier documents, more especially in the Book of Genesis ; and some of these earlier documents can be shown to have been written and to have been contemporaneous documents, in the Babylonian language and cuneiform characters.

ARCHÆOLOGY AND THE HIGHER CRITICS.

"The more archæological facts come to the light the more I am inclined to mistrust the conclusions of the higher critics. The higher criticism rests entirely upon what is called the literary analysis of the Bible, the division of the writings of the Old Testament among authors whose works are distinguished from one another by differences in style and in the use of words and grammatical expressions. Experience shows that any conclusion of that kind must be extremely precarious, because it is next to impossible to successfully analyze written documents upon a merely philological basis, even in the case of languages well known and still spoken. I entirely mistrust the conclusions of the higher criticism in so far as they mean the breaking up of the text and the distribution of it among various authors, each of whom is clearly and distinctly mapped out and defined by the critics. At the same time, the higher critics have cleared away a great number of misconceptions and false ideas, and directed attention to points which had been overlooked. Above all, they have done a great deal in trying to understand what the text actually means."

THE INSPIRATION OF THE BIBLE.

Speaking of the inspiration of the Bible, Professor Sayce points out that the English Church knows nothing of the inspiration of a book. In the liturgy, the only inspiration spoken of is the inspiration of the hearts and souls of men by the spirit of God, but he maintains that the Bible stands quite apart and distinct from all the other religious books of the world. He says :

"I have read a good deal of the other sacred books of the world, and, even putting aside the Christian view, I fail to find in them the uncompromising belief in one immutable and moral Creator of the universe which I find in the Bible. I do not find in them that spirituality which is able to adapt itself to the enlarging needs of men. When one compares the account of the creation in Genesis with those on the Assyrian monuments, the moral difference between the two is most striking. On the one hand we have a stern monotheism, and the fact that the whole universe was made by God alone is emphasized and brought out in the clearest relief. Whereas, when you turn to the Babylonian account, which otherwise resembles it, the tone is entirely different. There you have nothing but a great antagonism of rival divine forces which finally produced the world as we know it. There is no lofty spiritual tone."

Harnack and Literary Criticism.

In *Christian Work* of April 17 the Rev Dr. A. J. F. Behrends comments on the recent appearance in Germany of the first volume of Professor Harnack's "Chronology of Old Christian Literature," than which, Dr. Behrends asserts, nothing more noteworthy has been published in a hundred years. Dr. Behrends describes Harnack's last work as a protest against many of the conclusions of modern literary criticism and in many respects a vindication of the traditional views.

THE PAULINE CHRONOLOGY.

"In the body of the work, the most remarkable thing is the discussion of the chronology of the life of Paul. It has come to be generally accepted that six years intervened between the death of Christ and the martyrdom of Stephen ; and Paul's conversion has been located in the year 36. Holtzmann and Blass had placed it four or five years earlier. Harnack sifts the evidence bearing upon the date when Festus became governor of Cesarea—the crucial chronological point—and decides emphatically, with Eusebius and Tacitus, that this took place in 55 or 56. Paul had, at that time, been a prisoner for two years ; so that his arrest in Jerusalem falls in 53 or 54. Combining, now, the data furnished in Acts, and in Galatians, it appears that twenty-four years must be allowed between Paul's conversion and his arrest in 53 or 54. This locates his conversion in the year 29 or 30 ; the year of the crucifixion. And, as a result, every one of the Pauline epistles is crowded back from four to six years : Thessalonians to 48 ; Galatians and Corinthians to 52 ; Romans to 53 ; Colossians, Ephesians, Philemon and Philippians to 56-58 ; the Pastoral epistles to 59-64, in which last year the apostle suffered martyrdom.

"The most startling fact, in this criticism, is the date of Paul's conversion. It had been assumed that the events recorded in the first nine chapters of Acts covered a period of six years. According to Harnack, the time must be measured by six or nine months ! The death of Christ, and Paul's conversion, are separated by less than a year ! What a picture this gives us of the ferment of that time ! No wonder the Dutch theologian was compelled to believe in a 'supernatural origin' of Christianity ! Harnack propounds no theory. He makes no note

or comment. But he plants himself squarely upon these early dates ; which, so far as I know, he has been the first to suggest."

FICTION IN PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

MUCH newspaper discussion has been occasioned by the recent removal from the shelves of the Carnegie Free Library at Allegheny, Pa., of certain popular works of fiction. The librarian, Mr. William M. Stevenson, defends his course in the *Library Journal*. The list of excluded books includes the novels of Horatio Alger, Jr., Mrs. C. M. Braeme ("Bertha M. Clay"), Martha Finley (Elsie books), May Agnes Fleming, C. A. Fosdick ("Harry Castlemon"), A. C. Gunter, Mary Jane Holmes, E. P. Roe, Mr. E. D. E. (N.) Southworth, Mrs. M. V. (H.) Terhune ("Marion Harland") (in part), and Mrs. Augusta J. Evans Wilson. The reasons which Mr. Stevenson assigns for withdrawing these books are :

"First, their low rank in the literary scale ; they are not immoral, but they are not literature. Secondly, the books are made of such poor paper, so badly bound, and so high in price in proportion to their value as reading, that the library's funds are utterly inadequate to supply the demand for them. Thirdly, the theory advanced by librarians of standing, that readers to whom books of this grade are supplied will gradually rise to something better, has proved in the six years' experience of this library absolutely false. To the young, who have no personal literary guides, it is particularly an injustice for the public library to put it in their power to acquire thus early in life a vitiated taste in their reading, a fault which long years of study may not suffice to correct. Fourthly, school principals have complained that many of their pupils were reading books of this grade to the gross neglect of their school studies."

To the reasonable question why some authors have been excluded and others of no greater merit retained, the Allegheny librarian naïvely replies that a number who ought to have been withdrawn have been retained simply "because their books are made of a little better paper than that of the excluded books. As soon as these are worn out they will also be added to the 'black list.'" So it seems that all that saves the "Duchess" from the fate of Mary Jane Holmes is the slightly superior quality of the paper on which her stories are printed. But when her books wear out her place in the Carnegie Library will be left vacant.

THE DOCTORS DISAGREE.

The editor of the *Library Journal* protests mildly against Mr. Stevenson's wholesale slaughter of the innocents. He says there are some names in the Allegheny "Index Expurgatorius" to which even librarians may be tempted to take exception—notably E. P. Roe and "Marion Harland."

"It may be questioned if either of these writers ever produced anything that can be called literature, nor are their works of interest to persons of intellectual perception ; but they are not hurtful—indeed their aggressive morality is one of their most disagreeable characteristics. Both also occupy a warm corner in the hearts of a multitude of readers, who have found in them a common place and harmless contentment, while among the writers whose works remain unbanned are a number whose influence must be conceded to be more directly toward sensationalism and false perspective. Indeed, in glancing over the fiction supplement of the Allegheny library, the question arises whether the old-fashioned trashy novel, with its sentimentality, didacticism, and high-flown language, is as harmful in its influence as the latter-day school of 'slum stories' and 'keynote' fiction."

For the average youth or young girl, the *Library Journal* declares that the tritest platitudes of Roe or the most tearful sentimentalities of Mrs. Holmes are preferable to the "imbruted vulgarity" of "Maggie, a Girl of the Streets," the "perverted hysteria" of "A Superfluous Woman," or the "morbid unpleasantness" of "Celibates."

As these last-named books are printed on paper of fair quality, we presume the Allegheny librarian will continue to circulate them.

SOCIAL CHANGES OF SIXTY YEARS IN OLD ENGLAND.

SIR ALGERNON WEST'S paper in the *Nineteenth Century* on the contrast between 1837 and 1897 in English social life is such a compost of pleasant reminiscences as probably no other Englishman, save Mr. Gladstone could have put together. It is far and away the most interesting contribution that has yet been made to the literature of the Jubilee year.

There is a general idea that old men are always praisers of past times, but Sir Algernon West looks back over the sixty years of Queen Victoria's reign to the days when as a boy of six he ran a race to church with the great Duke of Wellington, and emphatically declares that the times have changed, and changed immensely for the better.

THE OLD IS NOT BETTER.

He says : "Looking back over the long vista for forty years, I see improvements everywhere, with few exceptions. Men's morals, and certainly their language, have improved, excessive drinking has become unfashionable and almost unknown in the society of gentlemen, cigars and cigarettes have replaced the filthy habit of taking snuff, nightcaps and stuffy four posters and sweltering feather beds have been replaced by fresh air and tubs, and electricity has snuffed out cotton-wicked candles and rid us of tinder-boxes, and may ere long rid us of gas. Everybody is clean, and it would be difficult to find a man or a woman in society who is not engaged in some good and useful work, or some

endeavor to help others in the sorrows and struggles of life."

THE DELIVERANCE OF WOMAN.

In nothing is this change more noticeable than in the revolution that has been wrought in the position of women. We of the younger generation have never adequately realized the extent to which the foul habits of life and conversation which prevailed when the Queen came to the throne made woman practically a prisoner in her own house. Read the following extracts from Sir Algernon West's article :

"There was no public place or club where a lady could dine, and I recollect a most respectable peer of the realm who, on expressing a wish to dine in the coffee-room of the hotel in which he was staying with his wife, was told by his landlord that he must get a third person to join their party.

"Formerly no lady ever went out unaccompanied by a servant ; young married ladies scarcely ever received men visitors, or danced except on rare occasions.

"Omnibuses were few, with straw in the bottom The lowest fare was sixpence, and in them never was a lady seen. Ladies of fashion went out for a solemn drive round the Park on Sundays ; but no lady went in a single-horse carriage till Lord Brougham invented the carriage which still bears his name. The victoria, the barouche or landau, appeared later on. No lady would willingly have driven down St. James' Street, or have dreamed of stopping at a club door. No lady of fashion went out to dinner except in a chariot.

"At regimental messes coarse acts and coarse language were common, and at private dinner tables the departure of the ladies from the room was the signal for every sort of loose and indecent conversation. That is rarely the case now. In all athletic sports there has been a marked development. In 1860 women first entered the field as competitors with men in outdoor games. Croquet could be played by men and women ; and in 1870 women, leaving *les grâces* and embroidery frames, found they could compete with men in lawn tennis, as they do now in bicycling, golf, fishing and hunting. The present generation of splendidly developed girls shows how useful these athletic exercises have become; but we must all recognize that the age in which we live is an age of emancipation. The swaddling clothes of childhood have been cast aside, and the limbs are unfettered."

HOW THE PIPE CAST OUT THE BOTTLE.

We cannot close this notice without quoting another tribute which Sir Algernon West pays to the improvement of the altered times, which—let the Anti-Tobacco Society take good note—he attributes largely to the substitution of smoking for drinking :

"No gentleman ever smoked in the streets till after the Crimean peace ; and ladies never sullied their lips with tobacco, or even allowed men to smoke in their presence. It was not till the year of '45 that a smoking-room was first established in the Holy of Holies, 18 Dandydom, White's Club ; and it was 1881 before smoking was allowed below the attics in Brooks'.

"Thanks to the introduction by the Prince of Wales of smoking after dinner, wine drinking is now over. What it was in old days appears almost incredible. The late Lord Clanwilliam told me of one occasion when he had dined at a friend's villa near Putney. The diner was extraordinarily late for those days—at eight o'clock. When they at last rose from the table and went up to their rooms, Lord Clanwilliam flung open his window and saw the haymakers coming into the field. 'I wonder,' he thought, 'what hour they begin work,' and on consulting his watch he found it was 8.30. The haymakers were returning to work from their breakfasts!"

A SIGNIFICANT CHANGE.

One more extract and we have done. Sir Algernon West says :

"I once asked Mr. Charles Villiers how he compared the morals of his early days with those of our time. He answered with a touch of cynicism that he supposed human nature was human nature at all times, but one difference was manifest. In his golden days every young man, even if he was busy, pretended to be idle ; now every young man, if he was idle, pretended to be busy ; and that meant a good deal."

THE COST OF ENGLISH COUNTRY HOUSES.

AN interesting article is contributed to the April *Cornhill* by Mr. C. J. Cornish, on "The Cost of Country Houses."

THE NUMBER OF COUNTRY HOUSES.

Mr. Cornish calculates that there are 900 country houses, in addition to the royal palaces in England as well as in Scotland. Of these, 640 belong to the third category, which consists of those worked by a minimum staff of 50 men. There are 200 of the second magnitude employing from 90 to 170 men. There are 60 of the first magnitude who maintain from 200 to more than 600 men in the performance of work other than industrial or agricultural, in the employment of the owner. Mr. Cornish then enters into particulars as to the persons employed in certain country houses.

THE PERMANENT STAFF.

Here, for instance, are the particulars of a staff maintained at a house in Suffolk, of whom 156 were employed outside the house and only seventeen in doors

Indoors	17	Painters	3
Stable	16	Engineers	2
Keepers and night men	16	Home farm	38
Warreners	4	Brick kilns	9
Parks and lakes	10	Bricklayers	4
Gardeners	40	Wheelwrights	2
Lodge keepers	3		
Blacksmiths	2	Total	173
Carpenters	7		

This list does not include any of the women servants. The total wages fund for men alone was £8,000 per annum. Mr. Cornish then takes us in rotation through the various items of expense connected with a country house.

DEER PARKS AND GARDENS.

The deer park, he says, is very expensive, chiefly on account of the high walls necessary to keep the deer within bounds. The cost of making roads is very heavy, the trees require careful fencing, and a small deer park with 300 deer will cost at least £750 per annum to keep up. The gardens are much more expensive. The minimum staff is five men for the glass houses and fifteen in gardens, but it would not be difficult to name 200 houses in which the garden staff varies from twenty-five to forty. The minimum cost of a staff of fifteen would be over £1,100 a year. Of course it costs much more when you come to glass houses, such as those at Welbeck,—where, by-the-bye, the kitchen gardens cover thirty-two acres,—and there are glass houses for tropical fruits, vines, figs, palms, roses, rhododendrons, carnations, etc., and a peach house 240 yards long and an apricot house still larger. The stables, too, are always wanting repairs.

HOW THE STAFF ARE EMPLOYED.

Here is another table giving the number of persons employed, including women, in what Mr. Cornish regards as a second-class house :

	Total men.	Women.
Gardens.—1 head gardener and 25 men...	26	
Parks, lakes and woods.—1 forester and 11 men.....	12	
Roads, walls and quarries.....	9	
Stables. — Stud groom, 2 coachmen, 4 grooms, 4 helpers and pad groom.....	12	
Laundry.—5 women and 1 man.....	1	5
Home farm.—1 bailiff, 3 cowmen, 1 shepherd, 2 carters, 8 laborers.....	15	
Workmen (these also do repairs on the estate).—6 carpenters, 3 masons, 3 painters, 2 tilers, 3 plumbers, 2 engineers, 1 timekeeper, 1 clerk of the works.....	21	
Game.—1 head keeper and 8 keepers.....	9	
House.—Men, all departments.....	13	
Women, all departments.....		21
Total.....	118	26

When you come to the house itself, there are endless repairs. To repaint a single large room costs sometimes £50, while the roofs are a never ending source of expenditure.

HOW THE PUBLIC BENEFIT.

After going through all these particulars, which certainly render it easy to understand both the splendor and the pauperism of our landed classes, he sums up the advantages in which the public share in having a great country house in their vicinity :

A park.—Open usually, sometimes on certain days only.

Woods.—To walk and picnic in, and in return plenty of mischief and orange peel.

Flower gardens.—Grounds, walks, terraces, and lawns open on stated days.

A golf ground.

One or two cricket grounds.

A parish club (for the village).

Five or six football grounds at nominal rents. (These near big towns in the North).

A skating rink.

A curling pond (in the North).

A rifle range.

One or two churches restored.

One or more schools maintained.

Old castles and abbeys in the grounds kept from further ruin and open for visitors.

A picture gallery.

A collection of furniture good enough for South Kensington.

Bric-à-brac (ditto).

"One proprietor maintains a racecourse for his tenants and neighbors to run their horses ; others a natural history museum ; Colonel Pitt Rivers a reconstructed British village. Lord Craven keeps the great White Horse in order, and the whole of the hill is at the visitors' disposal. The list could be extended to any length.

"The historical monuments kept in order gratis by the owners of the big houses must number many hundreds. Probably the finest and most costly is Haddon Hall. This, perhaps the finest Tudor house in England, which would let for £3,000 per annum, is maintained in perfect repair and kept furnished, though never occupied, for other people to go and look at, by the Duke of Rutland, who also maintains a house of the first magnitude—Belvoir Castle. These are among the more obvious advantages of our 'country houses' to the public."

COURTESY IN GOLF.

IN the May *Scribner's* Mr. H. J. Whigham, the golf expert, writes on his calling with much intelligence and with several valuable suggestions. He dispels the idea that golf in its higher and its more sublimated branches is a mere excuse for old gentlemen to be out in the air. While it may serve as a very pleasant excuse for people superannuated from other exercises, still the real golfer must be a real athlete, just as the real cricket player, baseball player or tennis player must be. One of the most useful parts of Mr. Whigham's article is that it explains what the golf links ought to be, and what they ought not to be, especially necessary in this country, where some very startling mistakes have been made in the selection of golfing locations. Mr. Whigman concludes with a word about the part that courtesy plays in the game.

"One word should be said about the courtesies of the game. There is no pursuit in life which exhib its the best and the worst of a man so freely as the game of golf. That a control of the temper is absolutely essential for success goes without saying, and there are many little points which suggest a loss of that control if certain rules of etiquette are not strictly observed. The most important of these is the way in which the rules are interpreted, and

there seems to be only one way of dealing with the matter. First of all, if a penalty is incurred for any reason, the player should at once admit it without waiting for his opponent to call his attention to it, and no matter how trifling the breach of rule, or how unimportant the game, the full penalty should be conceded whether the opponent desires it or not. On the other hand, if the opponent should move his ball, for instance, in addressing it, it is his business to count the stroke, for stroke it is just as much as the longest drive that was ever struck from the tee ; and except when playing for a medal he should be left entirely to himself in the matter. To put it shortly, the word "claim" has no place in the golfer's vocabulary. It may be argued, of course, that your opponent may then take advantage of you If he does, your remedy is simple—never to play with him again. In the meantime, if every golfer were intent upon acting up to the very letter of the law, there could never be any possibility of dispute. After all, it is a game for gentlemen, and unless that is kept in mind unpleasantness becomes endless. Perhaps it is this very fact which has made it so popular in this country where the other great games are in danger of getting entirely into the hands of professionals That being the case, it is most important that the tendency to multiply tournaments and lavish handsome trophies on indifferent players should be checked at the outset of our golfing history. Ten years ago the best players in the world were content with the custody of one or two small medals which they could not even keep, and I confess that in the best interests of the game, I wish the same state of things existed now. Possibly we shall have a revulsion of feeling in a short time, and golf will take on again its garb of Caledonian simplicity."

THE EMANCIPATION OF WOMEN IN SPAIN.

An Unfruitful Soil for Such Reforms.

THE woman question has never made much progress in Spain. A few of the leading men and women—Señora Pardo Bazan, Professor Posada and others—have contributed to the literature on this subject and have tried to awaken public interest in the movement, but the vast majority of the people either look askance at "feminism" or totally ignore it. There are two articles on this question in the current Spanish reviews. In *España Moderna*, Professor Posada deals at length with "The Progress of Feminism" in different countries ; and in the *Revista Contemporanea*, Señora Maria de Belmonte tries to arouse the Spaniards to a proper sense of its importance. Señora de Belmonte says :

"I am not going to hoist the banner of the intellectual superiority of woman or proclaim even the equality of the sexes in that respect. . . . We are bound to acknowledge that there have at all times been women who were superior to most men, but we must also confess that very few have reached the position attained by the most eminent men either in science, literature or art—and even those few have only followed in the wake of man. . . . But *assuming* that feminine intelligence is really less vigorous than man's, it is, nevertheless, worthy of being taken into consideration, for women have proved that they can fill a high position, not only in art and literature, but also in science and philosophy.

QUALIFICATIONS OF A MODEL WIFE IN SPAIN.

"Regarded as incapable of performing work requiring intelligence and independent action, the Spanish woman is brought up with the idea that frivolity is one of her most powerful attractions, and that ignorance and absolute dependence are the qualities necessary for those who aspire to be model wives and good mothers. Yet, if it be a woman's mission to share the life and labors of a man and make him happy, if she be the one called upon to give to the children that primary education upon which depends the future of the rising generation—which means the future of society in general—then is it not a mistake to make it difficult for her to fulfill the important duty confided to her ? Yet this is the mistake we are now committing by limiting her scope. Woman is now, as in ancient times, a mere object of recreation for man, because . . . they have nothing else in common.

"In Spain the movement awakens little interest. Our women, who are equal to men in indolence if in nothing else, think very little about the present and future lot of their sex, and, in spite of the fact that there are far more women than men, seek no other solution of the problem of life than marriage. The noble work of their sisters in other lands for the common cause never provokes a word of sympathy.

"As it is an axiom of justice that all human beings are equal before the law, the social, political and economical education of woman on the same footing as man is as much an obligation as was the abolition of slavery. It is a social necessity, for it will bring to society an increase of strength and intelligence which will be of the greatest value if the state knows how to make use of them in the solution of the complex problems connected with this question.

"To leave woman's intelligence buried in inactivity and ignorance is to deprive man's companion of the most precious gift she can possess—wisdom, and, as a direct consequence, the prudence which should guide her actions. . . . Her individual condition must be elevated, so that she may cooperate with man freely and to the best of her ability, *whatever it may be*, not only for the benefit of the individual family, but also of humanity in general."

The writer concludes with the fervent hope that the women of Spain, convinced of all that is transcendental and beautiful in their regeneration, will rally around the humanitarian banner held by the most intellectual persons of the civilized world.

PROFESSOR SHALER ON NANSEN'S DISCOVERIES.

IN the *Atlantic Monthly* for May, Prof. N. S. Shaler of Harvard University reviews Nansen's exploits as described in the volume, "Farthest North," and ends his essay with a brief enumeration of the actual gains to science which have come from the Nansen discoveries, which are well worth quoting, since the why and the wherefore of the expedition are frequently clouded for the layman in the generally picturesque and exciting aspects of the endeavor. The actual scientific results as enumerated by Professor Shaler are not many, but are very important.

"No land masses of consequence were discovered, though certain small additions were made to our knowledge of the islands of the Franz-Josef group. But if the over-sea features of the region traversed lack interest, the under-water part thereof affords a great surprise. It had long been assumed on what appeared to be good grounds that the polar sea was shallow, but Nansen's and Sverdrup's soundings show that their ship floated from one end of her course in the ice to the other over a depth of about twelve thousand feet. In a word, it is evident that the Atlantic deep extends far up to the north of Asia, perhaps much beyond the point where the *Fram* made fast to the ice. This revolution in our knowledge of the shape of the earth's crust will lead to changes in views as to former land connections of North America with Europe.

"Another important point which was well determined is that the water at a little depth below the ice is not Arctic water; it has a temperature slightly above freezing; it is pretty surely the end of the Gulf Stream movement, and as such it was recognized by Nansen. If this under-water is flowing to the eastward, it seems likely that the westward drift is a surface return of the same stream, to a certain extent mingled with the discharge of the numerous great rivers which enter the Arctic Ocean from the American and Eurasian continents. Whether the great depth of the sea can be considered an indication that the region immediately about the pole is also covered by water is not clear. The grade downward to the sea floor from the islands of New Siberia and Franz-Josef Land may be paralleled by a like grade from land about the pole. As before noted, the flight of birds seen at the beginning of the drifting voyage appears to indicate land to the north and east upon which the creatures may have their breeding-places.

"Nansen found abundant evidence of glacial action along the Siberian shore, but his training has evidently not been such as to fit him to observe the facts concerning such phenomena as the geologist needs to know. Near Cape Chelyuskin, on the eastern Taimur Peninsula, he discovered mountains which seemed to have a deep and permanent snow-cap. One cannot help regretting that some of the time spent in hunting on this shore was not devoted to determining which way the ice movement took place when the glaciers lay over it,—a point of the greatest importance to geologists.

"In the straits by which he traversed Franz-Josef Land, Nansen made a few notes of interest. The summits of the islands are extensively occupied by what appears to be a sheet-like mass of dark-colored volcanic rocks. This fact, taken with what is known of like rocks in Spitzbergen, warrants the belief that in the Jurassic or Cretaceous age there were here large flows of lava covering a great extent of land or sea floor. Through the lava and down into the underlying stratified rocks, the rivers, in a time when the sea was at a relatively low level, cut deep valleys; in a way dissecting the land. Since then the sea has risen or the land has sunk down, so that the valleys have been turned into straits and bays, the uplands remaining as islands. The discovery of the deep sea near the pole may throw light on the history of these ancient river systems and thus help us to a better understanding of Arctic geography."

WHY NOT TRY FOR THE SOUTH POLE?

A Plea for an Antarctic Expedition.

THE *Geographical Journal* for March and the *Scottish Geographical Magazine* both contain much matter relating to Dr. Nansen and his journey. In the *Scottish Geographical Magazine* there is a report of the banquet given to Nansen in Edinburgh, at which Dr. John Murray made an eloquent speech, advocating the dispatch of an Antarctic expedition to discover the South Pole. Dr. Murray said:

"I regret that the *Fram* did not float right across the Pole, for then all possible imitators of Nansen's voyage would, in all probability, direct their energies to the Antarctic, where, in the future, great discoveries will reward adventurous spirits. Observations of all kinds are especially needed in the south for comparison with the more numerous ones in the North. In the Continental land surrounding the north Polar basin we have fossil rocks which show that at one time coral reefs and extensive forests flourished within the Arctic Circle. We wish to know if a similar state of matters prevailed within the Antarctic in past ages. We wish to know if the continental land of the Antarctic lies buried beneath twenty-five miles of ice, as some scientific men believe, or, as I think more probable, beneath only some two thousand feet of land ice. We wish to know how this ice-sheet moves over the land. We wish to know whether or not a great anti-cyclonic area covers the South Pole corresponding to the low barometric region over the surrounding Southern Ocean. We want observations around the South Magnetic Pole. We wish to know the circulation of the ocean waters around Antarctica at different seasons of the year. We wish a fuller knowledge of the marine organisms of the Antarctic

regions for comparison with those in the Arctic. To emphasize the interest of these questions, I may state that I have recently drawn up a list of over two hundred marine species which are common to both the Arctic and Antarctic regions, but so far as we at present know these wholly disappear from the shallow and deep water of the intervening Tropics. So that we have this curious anomaly: the marine fauna and flora of the Arctic and Antarctic—although separated from each other as widely as the Poles—are yet more closely allied to each other than to any other fauna and flora on the surface of the earth. Who will deny the interest attached to such problems? As a step toward their solution we wish a British Antarctic naval expedition to sound out the great Southern Ocean, to lay down the contour lines of the Antarctic continent, and to carry out researches in various directions. Were a party of men, like Nansen's, landed at Cape Adair, in Victoria Land, they would probably travel to the Pole, and return in a single season. To comprehend the existing distribution of phenomena on the surface of our globe we must know the past history of the Polar regions. The possession of such information might give a great impetus to the intellectual development of future generations."

Mr. Borckgrevinck's Proposals.

In the *Strand Magazine* for April Mr. Borckgrevinck, who has recently returned from an attempt to pierce the mystery which asurrounds the Southern Pole, writes an article which describes his experiences. Mr. Borckgrevinck is full of hope that he will be able to do great things, both for natural history and for commerce, if he is only able to resume his exploration of the Antarctic Continent, which he thinks is twice the size of Australia. The need for some such exploration he explains as follows:

"On South Victoria Land, 2,500 miles south of Australia, or as far from that British Colony as New York is from Liverpool, lies the yet undiscovered South Magnetic Pole, the culminating point of terrestrial magnetism in the south. In a country like Australia, the want of meteorological observation within the Antarctic Circle is keenly felt. The good and bad times in the Australian Colonies are, so to say, entirely dependent upon the foresight of the weather. When drought or floods set in, the Australian squatters may in one season lose more than what has been gained during a life-time. Although the government meteorologist of Queensland, Mr. Clements Wragge, has greatly increased the sources from which he draws his well-known reliable weather prophecies, by the erection of a meteorological station on Mount Wellington, in Tasmania, he himself confesses that his work cannot achieve its full value until news from the Antarctic Circle enables him to finish the construction of the weather isotherms and isobars for the latitudes between 50° and 80° south."

Mr. Borckgrevinck proposes next year to take out with him twelve efficient men for the purpose of exploration and investigation.

"I propose to land at Cape Adair, with an adequate outfit of instruments, provisions, dogs and sledges, and to establish my winter quarters at that spot. Semi-globular huts constructed on the Eskimo principle, and built out of hardwood, will be taken with us for the purpose of sheltering my staff, and also some live stock, which I intend to take with me. As soon as the provisions and implements of the main camp have been landed, the vessel will proceed southward with its crew, myself and three of my staff, if possible, as far as 76° south, where my companions and I will be landed (all must necessarily be snowshoe runners), with our instruments, dogs, sledges and provisions, and other necessaries for the inland journey toward the South Magnetic Pole. If I succeed in landing on Victoria Land at that latitude, I shall have to cross about ten degrees of longitude in a westerly direction to reach the place where the South Magnetic Pole (according to dip-compass observations) ought to be situated in latitude 75° 5′ south, longitude 150° East, or about 150 English miles; the longitudes at 76° south being about 15 miles apart. In my opinion the great southern continent is the Greenland of the south, with just as many possibilities. In zoological direction I expect great discoveries to be made, especially on the Victoria Continent itself. So far we know that the Antarctic Circle is the home of fish, whales, seals and birds of the most widely differing kinds, but undoubtedly there are also in those regions hitherto unknown mammals I hope to have covered the distance inland and back in two months, in which time I shall have made the necessary magnetic observations, and again join the camp at Cape Adair before the Antarctic winter sets in. My scientific staff at Cape Adair will meanwhile have been occupied in exploring the Bay at Victoria Land, in taking deep-water soundings, in vestigating the fjords, and in collecting specimens of the fauna and flora, besides making pendulum observations, taking meteorological data, etc."

THE DEADLY TRADE OF MATCHMAKING.

Evidence from France.

M. MAGITOT of the Academy of Medicine begins a series of "Unhealthy Industries" in the first March number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* with a paper on the manufacture of matches. The idea may have been suggested to M. Magitot by Mr. R. H. Sherard's striking series of articles on "The White Slaves of England," which lately appeared in *Pearson's Magazine*. However that may be, it is peculiarly easy for any one who has suffered from the badness of the average French box of matches to understand that their manufacture must be a remarkably insalubrious occupation.

WORSE THAN IN ENGLAND.

The state of affairs with regard to dangerous trades in France is many degrees worse than it is in England, though, as has been amply proved, it is bad enough there. In France they have no Factory and Workshops' act, but they have a law, passed in 1874, to protect women and children. M. Magitot, however, explains that the workers in the great majority of dangerous trades in France are more or less efficiently protected, owing to the progress of science and the application of various mechanical inventions. The manufacture of matches, however, still remains in the category of deadly occupations. It is curious that the first matches, invented by Kammerer d'Etringen of Wurtemberg, contained no phosphorus. They were made of chlorate of potash, sulphur of antimony and gum. They were not very popular until he conceived the bright idea of substituting phosphorus for the sulphur of antimony, though even then the chlorate of potash in the mixture with which the matches were tipped produced so many explosions and conflagrations that their use was absolutely forbidden for several years in certain states of Germany. Gradually the proportion of chlorate of potash was reduced, and finally it was abandoned altogether. Drs. Boettger of Frankfort and Preschel of Vienna substituted nitrate of potash and peroxide of manganese.

PHOSPHORISM.

In 1845 Peligot introduced these changes into French matches, which immediately began to drive their German rivals out of the field. But it is time to consider the matchmakers and their troubles. The white phosphorus used in the manufacture of the modern match is extremely dangerous to handle. It is volatile—that is, it gives off acrid and irritating exhalations, which, when absorbed by the workpeople, remain in the blood and in the bodily tissues, and produce the disease known as phosphorism. A worker suffering from this disease is pale, anæmic and thin, his skin has a special tint, and the odor of phosphorus can be detected even in his breath. Worse than that, this deadly drug promotes in some mysterious way the evacuation from the body of those mineral salts which are necessary to maintain the bones in good condition. The withdrawal of these salts produces in time that frightful disease which the English match-girls call "phossy-jaw," and which amounts to nothing short of the destruction of the bones of the face. Such is the deadly work of the white phosphorus, which nevertheless remains incomparably the best material for the manufacture of matches.

PHOSPHORUS RED AND WHITE.

Dr. Schrotter of Vienna has obtained a red phosphorus which, though producing matches greatly inferior to those made with the white kind, nevertheless has the signal virtue of being quite harmless to the people who handle it. Half a century ago the manufacture of matches spread with great rapidity over the continent of Europe, aided, of course, by the complete absence of any sort of restrictions or system of inspection. Naturally, the great surgeons of Germany, Austria and France turned their attention to the morbid symptoms quickly developed by the unfortunate workers, but they could find no real cure. The obvious but somewhat drastic remedy of doing without phosphorus altogether naturally did not commend itself to the "trade." France in 1872, principally for the sake of the revenue, made the manufacture of matches a state monopoly, which was made over to a company. Various elaborate protective measures for the makers were insisted upon, but they were empirical, and were found in practice to be absolutely useless. At length, in 1888, when the concession of the French company expired, a group of Deputies resolved to secure the complete abandonment of the white phosphorus. They apparently succeeded, inasmuch as they carried the Chamber with them, but the sale of the matches went on just the same Some years afterward a prize of 50,000 francs was offered for the discovery of a better match without phosphorous.

WHAT CAN BE DONE?

All kinds of inventions were eagerly offered to the technical commission appointed by the government. The proposed matches were all more or less explosive. Some lighted with a loud report, others scattered a shower of sparks, while others emitted noxious and acrid fumes which collected in a thick cloud. One inventor even used dynamite in making his match. Of course the commission could recommend none of these extraordinary and alarming productions, and for a time nothing was done Then M. Doumer took office, inspected the match factories, was horrified with what he saw, and announced that they must be closed. But this radical reform was withdrawn, as the workers themselves did not wish to lose their means of livelihood. There is the whole difficulty in a nutshell. What, then, is to be done? Practically, there are three proposed solutions: (1) the legal prohibition of white phosphorus; (2) the substitution of machines for human workers; (3) the adoption of hygienic measures. Of these the first is radically impossible, at present at any rate. As to the second, certainly machinery is being more and more used in the trade, but it seems that the removal of defective matches can only be accomplished by hand. The danger of this process may, however, be greatly minimized by complete and continuous ventilation. The third solution is perhaps the most practically hopeful, for it is found that the evils of the trade are sensibly lessened by the provision of large and airy factories, thoroughly ventilated by machinery, and by the employment only of absolutely healthy workpeople, who are sound in every limb.

POETRY IN THE PERIODICALS.

WE have received from the De Vinne Press a beautifully printed little pamphlet containing two tributes to Greece from the pen of Robert Underwood Johnson. Mr. Johnson began his apostrophe to Greece on the steps of the Parthenon in 1886, but did not finish it at that time, and it appeared in the New York *Independent* about a year ago. The other poem was suggested by the Greek Hymn of Liberty, but it voices the present Greek aspirations rather than that lament for the past that makes the Greek Hymn more depressing than inspiring :

SONG OF THE MODERN GREEKS.

Rising from the battle soil of Hellas,
Liberty, we know thee by thy sword,
By thy beckoning, by thine eyes that tell us
Thou art worthy still to be adored.

Chorus.—Hail thee, hail thee, spirit ; linger, hover
Over Salamis and Marathon,
Till each hero's heart that called thee lover
Rise with thee to lead the patriot on.

* * * * * * *

Hasten, Liberty, and we will follow
Unto suffering Crete and Macedon,
Striving till, some happy dawn, Apollo
Find fair Hellas come into her own !

THE May *Bookman* prints two pages of clever verses by Mr. Austin Dobson, which he read at the recent dinner of the Omar Khâyyam Club in London. The first stanza runs as follows: "Rustum" referring to Viscount Wolseley, and "Firdausi" to Mr. Edmund Gosse.

'Twas Swift who said that people "view
In Homer more than Homer knew."
I can't pretend to claim the gift
Of playing Bentley upon Swift ;
But I suspect the reading true
Is "Omar more than Omar knew,"
Or why this large assembly met
Lest we this Omar should forget ?
(In a parenthesis, I note
Our Rustum here, without red coat ;
Where Sohrab sits I'm not aware,
But that's Firdausi in the Chair !) —
I say then that we now are met
Lest we this Omar should forget,
Who, ages back, remote, obscure,
Wrote verses once at Naishápúr,—
Verses which, as I understand,
Were merely copied out by hand,
And now, without etched plates, or aid
Of India paper, or handmade,
Bid fair Parnassus' top to climb,
And knock the Classics out of time.

IN England everybody is reading the poetry of Colonel John Hay, the new American ambassador, which has been re-issued in cheap and popular editions. The Pike County Ballads are much better known in England than at home. Herewith we make a quotation from the "Prayer of the Romans," in which Colonel Hay is at his best; and it happens that these lines are peculiarly applicable to the very sordid and bad business in which the great powers of Europe are at this time engaged under the lead of selfish autocrats:

We lift our souls to Thee, O Lord
Of Liberty and of Light !
Let not earth's kings pollute the work
That was done in their despite.
Let not Thy light be darkened
In the shade of a sordid crown,
Nor pampered swine devour the fruit
Thou shook'st with an earthquake down !

* * * *

Let the people come to their birthright,
And crosier and crown pass away
Like phantasms that flit on the marshes
At the glance of the clean white day.

IN the *Pall Mall Magazine* for April there is a finely phrased set of verses by Clive Phillips-Wolley entitled "In the Northwest," inspired by the vast dimensions and stern aspects of the American lands of the Northwest, where the English speaking people are now venturing their lives and fortunes in the struggle to wrest the earth's gold from its secret places. We quote the first verses:

Green-grey is the sea of sage-brush, grey-green as a winter sea,
Grey-green are the hemlock and cedar, and grey is the heart in me.
The forests are armies and giants, dumb giants. Here no birds sing.
Here dance no lights with the shadows ; no ivies or clematis cling.

The mountains are haunted, silent. Words die on the lips unsaid ;
The wolf is grown fearless with hunger ; hunger wheels on wide wings overhead.
I crawl towards the far horizon : an atom drifting through space,
Past the bones and the buffalo wallows, by the trails of a vanished race.

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

THE CENTURY.

THE May *Century* begins with a description by Mrs. N. G. Van Rensselaer of Professor Charles S. Sargent's beautiful suburban country place in Cambridge, near Boston. Dwellers in the metropolis and many less favored vicinities will find it difficult to believe that such an idealic home as is portrayed in Mrs. Van Rensselaer's text and in the charming pictures of Harry Fenn can exist in such close proximity to a large town. Professor Sargent as the landscape artist and as the creator of the Arnold Arberetum is well known to the world, of course. His home, the subject of this article, has been altered and enlarged many times during the last twenty-five years, and the loving work which has made it such a perfect type of the beautiful country home has been exercised constantly, a bit being added here and a bit there. Mrs. Van Rensselaer from her study of Holm Lea concludes that all the science and patience in the world will profit a landscape gardener very little if his sense of beauty has not been developed by the persistent observation and study of beauty both in nature and in art, and also that all the artistic training in the world will be of very little effective account in making a man a good landscape gardener unless he has a thorough scientific acquaintance with plants.

In this number, the *Century* goes into scientific kite-flying in earnest. Prof. J. B. Millet gives an account of his experiments at the Blue Hill observatory, and of the highest ascent ever made with kites, which took place on October 8, 1896, when the Blue Hill meteorograph was sent up to a height of 8,740 feet above the hill, or 9,375 feet above sea level. In this ascent there were nine kites, seven of the Millet construction and two Hargraves, with a total area of nearly 170 square feet. They lifted the instrument and three miles of piano wire. Professor Millet's paper is the best and most thorough and most conservative that we have yet seen on the subject It is followed by Lieutenant H. D. Wise's description of some "Experiments with Kites," including an account of the writer's ascent from Governor's Island in New York Harbor. In this ascent he was lifted by two tandem kites to a height of forty-two feet from the ground, in a chair attached to the line. He says he was tempted to go higher, as there would have been no difficulty; but not being provided with a parachute, it seemed foolhardy, and he signaled to the people below him to wind up the kite cord on the windlass. He says that it is nonsense to consider that a kite can ever replace a balloon, for the former is absolutely dependent on the wind. "On the other hand, a kite of proper form, with a frame of steel tubes, and covered with strong cloth, can be safely used in a wind that would render an ascent by a captive balloon most hazardous, if not impossible."

General Horace Porter's chapters in his series on "Campaigning with Grant," speak of Grant's refusal to use profane language and to his explanation that he had had an aversion to swearing when he was a boy, and clearly saw the folly of it when he was a man. He thought that one's adversary generally got the best of one if the adversary kept cool. "And to say the least, it is a great waste of time."

There are two articles which derive timeliness from the stirring events in the Mediterranean. Mr. B. I. Wheeler gives a brief and useful account of "The Royal Family of Greece." He thinks that while Prince George is by no means a great man, he is "pre-eminently a man of sagacity and practical wisdom; a shrewd man." His own private affairs he has managed with remarkable skill. Rumor has it that his ventures on the Bourse have been eminently successful. Out of his by no means lavish income he managed to accumulate a reasonable fortune, which, in good prudence, he has invested outside the country.

A Greek, Mr. Demetrius Calopothakas, contributes an article on "Crete, the Island of Discord," in which he reviews the turbulent history of that little land which has been the scene of warfare for six centuries, owing largely to its situation at the conjunction of three continents, and commanding the coasts of all three. After reviewing the early and the later history of Crete, this writer gives his opinion that the only possible solution of the present difficulty is the union of Crete with Greece. He does not pretend that the Greek rule is even approximately a model one. Far from it. The Greeks are in a sorry condition, politically and financially, owing to their having taken on themselves a parliamentary constitution fully a century too soon. Still, there is no other destiny for Crete. He emphasizes the sincerity and cordiality with which the entire Greek nation dreads the great Slav power, which is threatening to engulf the Hellenic race.

SCRIBNER'S.

THE May *Scribner's* begins with a sprightly account of "Undergraduate Life at Harvard," by the always sprightly Mr. E. S. Martin, a gentleman who has come to be probably nearer the type of clever "magazinist" than any other writer whom we have in America, though there are a dozen such in England. There is no one further from the blindly enthusiastic reformer than Mr. Martin, so it is the more interesting to find him contending the idea of a great undergraduate social club in Cambridge, which "might possibly help to ameliorate the embarrassment to which Harvard is subjected just now because of the difficulty of providing suitable food at moderate cost for her growing children. Students who can pay well for their board do well enough at their private boarding houses, but those whose expenditures are limited suffer much inconvenience. Memorial Hall takes care of at least one-third more men than there is room for, and five or six hundred men who would like to share the competition for meals which takes place there cannot be admitted even to that privilege, but keep their names on the waiting list until a vacancy occurs. The Foxcroft Club, where life can be sustained at smaller cost than at Memorial Hall, is also overcrowded, but hopes, not confidently as yet, to be enlarged. Such a university club as is proposed certainly would not undertake to provide cheap board to undergraduates, but even if it only afforded an occasional change of diet to those who board at the Memorial or Foxcroft, it might make their condition more agreeable."

Mr. Robert Grant follows Mr. Martin's article in a description of "Harvard College in the 70's," and the difference between the Harvard of to-day and the Harvard of then.

A writer in one of the departments has an article on "The Trans-Siberian Railroad," which states that that immense undertaking, the longest railroad in the world, will be probably finished in 1905, and that 62,000 people are now working on it constantly, without including the official servants and experts. Schools for the training of skilled railroad officials have been started in the larger towns along the length of the road.

"Many Europeans are inclined to lay too great emphasis on the strategic phases of the Siberian railroad. It is enormously important politically, no doubt, but its economic features are easily first. It is said that when, five years ago, there was a terrible famine in Eastern Siberia, and wheat was selling for $1.50 per *poud*, it could be bought in the Ob Valley for eight cents. With the railroad facilities that will obtain in 1905, there could be no such famine under these conditions. Prince Hillkoff, the Minister of Ways and Communications, points out that the road runs in its enormous course through a zone exceeding in extent the whole of Central Europe, and lying entirely in the mean geographical latitudes which, with an abundant supply of water, insure a high average of agricultural productiveness."

This number of *Scribner's* is a very unusual specimen of the monthly magazine in its remarkable series of illustrations. The score or more of drawings from life scenes in the article on banking—rather a sterile one at first thought for illustration purposes—the Harvard pictures, and perhaps chief of all, the drawings by C. D. Gibson with the congenial subject of "The Drawing Room," make a very notable series of pictures.

We have in another department quoted from the article on "The Working of a Bank," by C. D. Lanier, and that on "Golf," by H. J. Whigham.

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

THE May *Cosmopolitan* contains an essay by President D. C. Gilman of the Johns Hopkins University on "Modern Education," which we have quoted from among the "Leading Articles of the Month."

Mr. T. B. Connery describes the methods used in "The Collection of News" in one of the chapters on "Great Business Operations." He tells of the work of the United Press and Associated Press, and gives some striking data, as, for instance, the annual cost of conducting such a news bureau as the United and Associated Presses. This cost foots up to $887,000, or $2,500 a day. Of this about $575,000 are taken up with the cost of telegraphing, $172,000 the salaries of regular employees, and $140,000 the payments to outside news agencies and writers The Associated Press is a larger concern, which does a business of $1,260,000, of which a smaller portion is in salaries and a larger portion is in expenses for telegraphing. Mr. Connery says that the reader who enjoys his favorite paper so comfortably in the morning, whether it costs him one cent like the *Journal*, or two cents like the *Sun*, or three cents like the *Herald*, perhaps has never thought what an expenditure of money, to say nothing of the brain power and manual labor has been necessary to afford him the luxury. The expenditure of money means about $6,000 a day required to get the telegraphic news in our penny paper, which is entirely outside all the other editorial expenses. He says that the American newspapers alone paid one American telegraph company $15,000,000 in a single year for transmitting 300,000,000 words.

The magazine publishes some remarkably clear and ghastly photographs said to be taken immediately after certain of the great battles in the Civil War, and which are printed to show the horrors of militarism. The scenes at Bull Run, Gettysburg, Petersburg and Antietam, where specially terrible carnage took place, are shown with every frightful detail.

Mr. Harry Thurston Peck is impelled by some recent occurrences in the law courts, to ask, in one of the *Cosmopolitan's* departments, how literature should be published which should, in reasonable liberty, be allowed the conscientious student, but which is unfit for the irresponsible and more youthful part of the world. "Putting it concretely, may not reputable publishers issue English versions of any foreign book without descending to the *rôle* of pornographers and without incurring the charge of administering to depraved and prurient tastes?" He answers in the affirmative with two reservations: First, that the translation in itself be as fine a piece work in its way as the original; and in the second place that such a work should not be sold in a popular edition nor obtainable at every bookshop. "It should be issued in an edition limited to a few hundred copies, and sold at a price which would put it quite beyond the thought of the average young person."

HARPER'S.

IN the May *Harper's* Mr. Charles Dudley Warner gives part of his "Editor's Study" to a consideration of the complaint against American newspapers. He has not much sympathy with the fashion of complaining of the "new journalism" of this and that. His theory is that if the people were willing to buy better papers they would get them. "Is it supposable that any rascal in the land would not rather sell Bibles than playing-cards, if he could make more money selling Bibles?" When people have become moral enough, clean enough or intelligent enough to prefer a real "news" paper and a decent paper to the "fake" paper and the unclean, then there will be no trouble. But in the meantime he has some suggestions to make, one of which is that the daily newspapers ought to quit trying to be magazines and revert to their original purpose of printing news. He says: "Considering what the news of the world really is, the very presentation of it every day is enough to satisfy any reasonable newspaper ambition."

The magazine opens with a capital article by Mr. Caspar Whitney, an excellent writer on sporting subjects, on "'Cross Country Riding." Mr. Whitney tells of the past and present of this exhilarating and noble sport in the United States and describes some of the famous hunters like Hempstead, who could jump 6 feet 8 inches, the giant Leo, 17 hands and 1 inch high, who did 6 feet 9 7-8 inches, the now veteran Punch, twenty four years old and still a brilliant performer in the field. Only last Thanksgiving Day he took a ride on a twenty-five mile run over a big lot of country, without making a misstep. One of the most sturdy and persevering hunters known to American fame was Fox, owned in 1879 by Mr. Herbert. He was a brown gelding, only 14 hands 1, but carried his 165 pounds without making a single fall for several seasons in succession, although he did have the Irish trick of jumping on and off the big stone walls.

His rider would trot him out from New York fifteen miles to the meet, then hunt ten miles, and ride back to town on the same day. Mr. Whitney gives his judgment that Westchester country, with its baffling stone walls, its eye-scraping apple trees, is the finest riding land that he has found in the world. Of course, drag hunting, just as fox hunting, can be made just as expensive as one wishes, or is able to make it. Mr. Whitney says that the annual cost of a pack of drag hounds such as are maintained by the Meadowbrook Club of about thirty couples, would be from $6,000 to $8,000

The most attractive chapter that has yet appeared of Mr. Poultney Bigelow's series on "White Man's Africa" treats this month of the Zulu country and the diamond mines. He thinks that the majority of evidence at present would show that civilization is harming the negro in Africa, by exposing him to diseases he never knew before. "In his savage state the black man goes naked and becomes strong by constant contact with the fresh air. The first thing done for the happy black heathen is to make him wear uncomfortable clothes, in which he sweats and breeds poisonous microbes with horrible fluency. He never changes this clothing, and when he gets wet he knows no better than to dry them by sitting close to the fire. In this way he contracts fever and undermines an otherwise robust constitution."

McCLURE'S.

IN the opening article of the May *McClure's* Miss Ida M. Tarbell tells about the photographic work of Mr. G. C. Cox of New York, who has introduced entirely new methods in his studio. We can all sympathize with Miss Tarbell's admiration of these methods as suggested in the following paragraph, even if the results were not so brilliantly justified in the samples of Mr. Cox's photographs that are reproduced in the magazine.

"To appreciate his method of work, one should have a sitting in his studio. The experience is altogether unusual. One does nothing as in the conventional studio. He is not posed. He is not bidden to look at the 'upper right-hand corner' of anything. He is not asked to smile. He is not made to keep quiet while a watch ticks out an interminable minute. As for the camera, it seems hardly to come into the operation. Probably many persons have had a series of portraits taken by Mr. Cox who afterward were unable to tell without an effort where the camera stood and how it was operated. All this is natural enough if one understands what the artist is trying to do. His treatment of a sitter is founded on his theory that all men purposely or unwittingly wear a mask, and that unless this mask can be torn away and the emotions allowed to chase freely across the face, no characteristic picture is possible. His first effort then is to get rid of the noncommittal mask; to make the subject forget himself, the camera, his mission to the studio."

A thrilling "real" story is made out of the account of "The Capture, Death and Burial of J. Wilkes Booth," written by R. S. Baker. Mr. Baker is a cousin of the Colonel Baker who directed the pursuit of Booth and disposed of the body of the assassin, and an editorial note explains that the details are here given accurately for the first time. They are certainly vivid and seem to bear the marks of historical truth in their method.

In this May number Rudyard Kipling ends his story of the fishing banks, "Captains Courageous," with everything coming out happily. The editors of the magazine take occasion to print letters in refutation of the statement that Mr. Kipling has been very free with the truth in his local coloring. Even down to the feasibility of his negro cook the indefatigable accusers and defenders have had it out, with victory perching on Mr. Kipling's banners.

We have quoted among the "Leading Articles" from the Hon. Carl Schurz's essay on "Grover Cleveland's Second Administration."

THE BOOKMAN

THE May *Bookman* contains a brief article on "The Poetry of Austin Dobson," by that excellent critic, Arthur Symonds. He treats of Mr. Dobson's poetry as frivolity, but a beautiful frivolity in its indolent, smiling, deliberate way of dealing with life, "choosing those hours of carnival when, for our allotted time, we put on masks and colored dresses and dance a measure or two with strangers as an escape, from life felt about to become overpowering." The most typical quality, after all, of Mr. Dobson's work, Mr. Symonds finds in his pathos. Though frankly admitting Mr. Dobson's work to be mere *vers de société*, Mr. Symonds says the poet has not written for young ladies, nor for to-day's homage. "He has done his day's work for the work's sake, and he has finished it perfectly, a small, beautiful thing, a miniature, a bust, a coin."

Mr. Harry Thurston Peck, the editor of the *Bookman*, reviews at length the monumental work of Professor Adolf Harnack, who has become recognized as the most eminent of all the students to-day investigating the history and the sources of early Christian literature. The striking part of Professor Harnack's and Professor Peck's review for the lay reader is evidence of the uncertainty at best of the learning of to-day. Professor Peck says, "what this great critic held during ten years ago he now repudiates as falsehood; what his predecessors stated with dogmatic certainty, even the most radical of modern Biblical investigators have long ago rejected."

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

THE May *Ladies' Home Journal* has an unusually attractive, if rather sentimental cover, and the first article, too, is a spring feature contributed by Elizabeth Robinson, "In an Old Fashioned Garden," with drawings by Maud A. Cowles, followed by nature poems and sketches by Flavel Scott Mines and Miss Edith M. Thomas.

The Hon. John Russell Young contributes the seventh of the series of articles on great personal events, in an account of the occasion "When General Grant Went Round the World." Mr. Young makes the travel sketch unusually striking, including elephant rides to the sacred river near Bombay, visits to King Alfonso of Spain, amenities with Li Hung Chang, the crowd of 200,000 people who saw General Grant in Canton, China, a Chinese dinner of seventy courses, and the pageant at the reception given by the Mikado of Japan, which was more impressive and imposing than anything else in the journey.

Ex-President Harrison continues his descriptions of White House subjects in an account of "The Domestic Side of the White House." The original White House cost $300,000, but has been considerably changed since it was built in 1818. There were no stables erected for the President's horses until Jackson's second term, and

there was no appropriation made for them until after they had been built. Nowadays the President furnishes his own carriages and horses, the feed, and his own coachmen. Ex-President Harrison complains that the occupants of the Executive Mansion have little or no privacy. Now screens are placed in the windows of the private dining-room. Before they were put there it was no unusual thing for a carriage to stop in front of the dining-room, while the occupants "took a gratified view of the President and his family at their breakfast or lunch. Some of the department clerks once remonstrated against the closing of the gates to the grounds south of the house because the walk around the ellipse was a little longer. There is not a square foot of ground, not a bench nor a shade tree that the President or his family can use in privacy." Ex-President Harrison does not sympathize with the people who have been moved by the inconveniences and inadequacy of the Executive Mansion to propose a new one and the abandonment of this old one He thinks it would be a great shame to leave this stately and historical house for another. "With the officers out of it, and some better provision for the accommodation of the domestics, and another large room with a suitable exit to relieve the overcrowded receptions, the house would be adequate and altogether creditable."

The *Ladies' Home Journal* has a modest and very sensible protest against the visiting card. Agreeing that some form of announcement is necessary in making social calls, it asks that the visiting card should be restricted for that useful purpose. Instead of the visiting card remaining an announcement, as was intended, it was changed to serve as a memorandum. Hence things have been carried to such point that now when a married woman starts out to pay calls she is required to carry a veritable package of cards and she is expected to leave not only one, but two of her husband's cards at each house at which she calls. "It is not etiquette; it is nonsense."

LIPPINCOTT'S.

THE May *Lippincott's* has a pleasant article on "Bird Songs," by Henry Oldys, in which he gives us the musical equivalents of the notes of the more common and striking wood birds, and in the course of which he informs us that "Annie Rooney" is based upon the slumber motif from "Die Walkure," and that the melody that accompanies the words "Where Did You Get that Hat?" is taken bodily from "Parsifal" or "Die Meistersinger," in each of which operas it appears as a cornet phrase.

Dora E. W. Spratt gives the details of "Earning a Living in China." She gives a scale of wages for skilled labor which places a shoemaker's compensation at $4 per month, a blacksmith's at $5, a tailor's at $5, and a painter's at $4.50, and a cook's at $6, with a fine ivory carver luxuriating on an income of $12 a month, and a designer getting along on $6. On a small farm nearly all the work is done by the owner. Bullocks and water buffalo are used in some provinces for the heavier labor, but man is the universal beast of burden. The Chinese are incomparably economical. The reason so many of them wear silk is that plain raw silk is almost as inexpensive as cotton. It serves even for winter garments, with layers of wadding placed between the outside and the lining. As his garments never go out of style, they can always wear the old ones until they are worn out. This is a good thing for the average man, but a bad thing for the tailor.

Miss Frances Albert Doughty has a good description of "Life in the Cotton Belt," in which she portrays the local manners and customs of the zone from the Mississippi to Florida with great truth and vivacity. She prophesies that it will not be very long before machines for picking cotton will take the place of human hands. One such device was exhibited on the fair grounds at Atlanta. It has a working power equal to forty men, with injury to only a small percentage of the green bolls. She thinks that the hundreds of thousands of darkies who will be thrown out of employment by the introduction of such machines in the future will have some compensation in the coming of the cotton mills nearer to the cotton fields. The colored operatives employed at the knitting mills in Charleston have already learned to work satisfactorily.

MUNSEY'S.

THE May *Munsey's* has a brief article signed by Hon. Chauncey M. Depew on "The United States Supreme Court," which is given timeliness by the recent important decision in the Trans-Missouri case. Mr. Depew gives a slight sketch of the history of the United States Supreme Court, and concludes as follows:

"If there had not been a Supreme Court of the United States, with its original and extraordinary powers; if that court had not grown continuously in the confidence of the country; if its action upon all great questions had not caused the people to have unlimited faith and confidence in its wisdom, purity and justice, the electoral contest between Hayes and Tilden would have precipitated a civil war in the United States."

In another brief article Hon. Hilary A. Herbert writes on "Our Navy and Our Naval Policy." His paper is largely an argument for a more powerful navy, his point of view being that while we may not need a maritime force as large as that of Great Britain or even that of France, we do need a navy so formidable that no power could ever deem it wise, even for a moment, to offend against the rights of our flag upon the seas. Specifically he says that "we need more torpedo boats—in which we are sadly deficient—more battle ships, and more vessels like the *Paris*, the *New York*, the *St. Paul*, and the *St. Louis*, which represent our auxiliary navy, now steadily pursuing the peaceful paths of commerce, but always ready for service in war."

There are serials in *Munsey's* now running, from the pens of F. Marion Crawford and Hall Caine. A succession of articles are being printed in which the leading literary men of the day discuss their favorite novelists respectively and their best books. This month Professor Brander Matthews has his say, and takes Thackeray, selecting as Thackeray's best book, surprisingly enough, the less known "Barry Lyndon."

THE INTERNATIONAL STUDIO.

THE *International Studio*, an art monthly published by John Lane of the Bodley Head in London, has appeared also from the American office of that firm, somewhat changed to the point of view of American readers. It is one of the very best art journals we have ever seen; in the delicate reproduction of paintings and drawings and the artistic selection of subjects it is a very charming periodical. The editor, Mr. Charles Holme, seems able to secure essays on contemporary

artists and their works which do not have the trail of perfunctory and conventional treatment. Nor is there any such superficial handling of art subjects as we are too much accustomed to in America. The *International Studio* has been fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Ernest Knaufft, editor of the *Art Student*, to contribute a monthly supplement of "American Studio Talk." Mr. Knaufft's thorough training, his conscientious methods, and great artistic sensitiveness, make him just the man for such a purpose.

Two numbers have appeared, for March and for April both of them showing rare merit in illustration. The April number contains an account of "Hans Thoma and His Work," by H. W. Singer, an account of "The Decorative Art Movement in Paris," by Gabriel Mowrey, and several other worthy articles.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

THE May *Atlantic* contains an article by Professor Shaler on Nansen's book, and we have quoted from it in the department of "Leading Articles of the Month."

In a paper entitled "Real Utopias in the Arid West," Mr. William E. Smythe tells of the Greeley colony of Colorado, which sprung from the seed of Fourierism and the enthusiasm of Mr. N. C. Meeker, who became enamored of the West in 1869. There were many departures from the original schemes of Fourier, and there was no approach to the phalanstery nearer than a common laundry and bakery. But land was purchased on a large scale with a common fund. Greeley heartily indorsed the scheme in the New York *Tribune*, and the new town was christened Greeley. The name became popularly applied to the colony also. The original estimate of the cost of the irrigation works that were to furnish the basis of supplies was $20,000; the actual outlay was $412,000. Mr. Smythe considers the net results of the Greeley colony as exceedingly successful and very highly important, especially in the example it gave to Colorado in the arid West. He says the colony of to-day is a well-built town, of comfortable homes and substantial business blocks, surrounded by well-cultivated farms connected with a comprehensive canal system which is the property of the land owners. Then Mr. Smythe describes the colonies in Southern California. Anaheim, projected nearly forty years ago by a party of Germans in San Francisco, mechanics and small tradesmen, each possessed of a modest amount of savings for capital. Their colony on the Santa Ana River has proved on the whole successful. A dozen years after came Riverside, famed for the oranges which bear its name. The Riverside farm is very small, from five to ten acres in size, and the cluster of many beautiful little places has developed a social side which makes a very strong appeal to popular interest. Mr. Smythe says the homes and avenues of this colony, which have been evolved from an indifferent sheep pasture in less than a generation, are among the most beautiful in the world.

The magazine begins with two very pleasant articles by Phillip Morgan and Alvan F. Sanborn respectively, on "The Problems of Rural New England," Mr. Morgan treating of the remote villages, and Mr. Sanborn of the farming communities. Mr. Sanborn is rather melancholy over the tone of life with the Yankee farmer, a life which he has studied at first hand and thoroughly. "It is narrowly partisan in its politics; gossiping and meddling in its temper toward matters of purely private concern; religion here as elsewhere, in spite of a general wholesomeness, is not entirely free from hypocrisy, morality from inhumanity and self-complacency, integrity from cruel hardness, nor thrift and foresight from parsimoniousness and worry. It is very little alive to the finer issues of country living; most of them are not so much as suspected by it. For all the mutual helpfulness and abounding sense of humor, the life lacks flexibility, mellowness, warmth, emotion, and emotional expression. It is indisputably *triste*."

NEW ENGLAND MAGAZINE.

IN the May *New England Magazine* Mrs. Helen B. Emerson has a well-written article on Daniel C. French, the sculptor. Mr. French is a New Hampshire man, having been born in Exeter in 1850, but finally moved to Cambridge in 1860. When the son was 17 years old his sculptural tendencies began to show, and he had evinced the family taste for drawing. Like many other sculptors, French showed at a very early age a pronounced taste for the study of birds, and became a practical ornithologist. The turning point in his career was the unveiling of the statue of the "Minute Man" at Concord. He was recognized from that moment, and since then his work has been growing steadily in character and in dignity and in simplicity. Personally Mr. French is a modest, unassuming man, and very sincere. He has a fine presence, cheerful disposition and a winning personality.

C. L. Snowden writes about "The Armour Institute of Technology," explaining the inner detail of the work of that exceedingly useful and popular institution, which has grown from Mr. Armour's foundation endowment of $1,500,000. The institution is not at all a manual training school; it is distinctively technological. So many young men have wanted to avail themselves of the opportunity it offers for a thorough technical training that the examinations have been growing more and more severe every year in order to get the best of the material offered. The atmosphere is absolutely democratic. Children of wealthy parents are found sitting side by side with poor colored boys and girls. In the academy which prepares for the technical college there are 95 per cent. of the whole body girls.

Rev. William Potts has a pleasant descriptive article on the fine old Connecticut town of Farmington, with pictures of its beautiful scenery and picturesque buildings and elms.

THE ARENA.

IN another department we have quoted from "The Problem of Municipal Reform," by Governor Pingree; from the article by May Wright Sewall on co-education, and from Mr. Edward Berwick's article on "The Urgent Need of our Pacific Coast States," in the April *Arena*. In that number also there are important articles on the Catholic question in Canada, on the condition of Italian immigrants in Boston, and on various other interesting current topics.

In the May number the article in the "Mayor's series" is contributed by the Hon. John Boyd Thacher of Albany, and is more distinctly a plea for individualism than either of its predecessors. Mayor Thacher is unalterably opposed to paternalism in every form.

The National Congress of Mothers at Washington in February last is very carefully reviewed in the May *Arena* by Ellen A. Richardson and Frederick Reed, one

giving an "inside" and the other an "outside" view of its proceedings.

The Hon. C. Osborne Ward of the U. S. Department of Labor contributes a scholarly paper on "Trade Unions under the Solonic Law."

Perhaps the best article on Canadian politics that has recently appeared in an American periodical is that by Dr. J. G. Bourinot in this number. Dr. Bourinot reviews the course of Canada's development with much care, and with intimate personal knowledge of the facts of recent history. His conclusions are optimistic on the whole, opposed to annexation with the United States, and in favor of a broad policy of federation.

Susan B. Anthony's study of "The Status of Woman, Past, Present, and Future," being a review of the past fifty years' progress of movement for woman's advancement, will be read with keen interest by all familiar with the unique part which Miss Anthony herself has played in the movement. As to the recent progress of women suffrage in the West, Miss Anthony says:

"The Legislatures of Washington and South Dakota have submitted woman-suffrage amendments to their electors for 1898 and vigorous campaigns will be made in those states during the next two years. For a quarter of a century Wyoming has stood as a conspicuous object-lesson in woman suffrage, and is now reinforced by the three neighboring states of Colorado, Utah and Idaho. With this central group, standing on the very crest of the Rocky Mountains, the spirit of justice and freedom for women cannot fail to descend upon all the Western and Northwestern states. No one who makes a careful study of this question can help but believe that, in a very few years, all the states west of the Mississippi River will have enfranchised their women."

"A Woman from Altruria" is the subject of Gertrude de Aguirre's eulogy of the late Mrs. Sarah B. Cooper, the San Francisco kindergarten pioneer, of whose work the REVIEW OF REVIEWS has made frequent mention.

Justice Walter Clark of North Carolina makes a vigorous argument for government control of the telegraph. Realizing the difficulties in the way of immediate action by Congress on this line, Justice Clark suggests that "each state whose legislature represents the people and not the corporations should pass an act providing for a maximum rate for telegrams of ten cents for ten body words for a message between any points in its own borders, and a maximum annual rental for telephones of $12 at a residence and $18 at an office or store."

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

ELSEWHERE we have quoted from Surgeon-General Wyman's description of the Black Plague and from Sir Charles W. Dilke's article on "The Uprising of Greece."

The opening article of the April number is an account of "How India Fights the Famine," by the Marquis of Dufferin, formerly Governor-General of India. The article is interesting and timely, but it does not add materially to the information conveyed by Sir Edwin Arnold's treatment of the same subject in the *North American* for March, from which we quoted last month.

Dr. Henry Smith Williams demands that in the disposal of dependent children the State shall fulfill the following conditions:

"1. The assumption of official charge of all dependent children of whatever class.

"2. The removal of all such children over two years of age from almshouses.

"3. The provision of separate institutions for each of the following classes: (a.) feeble minded, (b.) epileptic, (c) deaf and dumb, (d.) blind, (e.) juvenile delinquents.

"4. The provision of temporary homes in institutions or in private families for all other dependent children, and of permanent homes for them exclusively in private families as expeditiously as may be practicable, and where necessary the payment of board for their maintenance during adolescence.

"5. The provision of a proper corps of official inspectors to vigilantly guard the interests of the children during their entire period of dependence."

BUSINESS PROSPERITY.

Messrs. Charles Stewart Smith and Francis B. Thurber attempt to answer the question, "What Will Bring Prosperity?" Mr. Smith declares that a single gold standard must be unalterably established as the first requisite to a business revival, and suggests publicity as a step in the direction of calming the anti-trust agitation. Mr. Thurber recommends that after Congress shall have disposed of the tariff question at the present extra session, the currency problem be committed to a non-partisan commission. He further urges that the Torrey bankruptcy bill be passed by Congress at the present session, that the obligations of the Pacific railroads to the government be settled on an equitable basis, and that the Interstate Commerce act be amended so as to permit pooling.

Admiral Markham of the Royal Navy advocates a renewed effort at Antarctic exploration, basing his argument largely on the desirability of an accurate knowledge of the change of magnetic declination in the southern hemisphere as a material aid to the navigation of the great trade routes by large and swift steamers. This knowledge can only be obtained by a series of systematic observations taken in high southern altitudes.

"A Spanish View of the Nicaragua Canal" is presented by Captain Sobral, one of the *attachés* of the Spanish Legation at Washington, who intimates that Spain would object to exclusive ownership by the United States, and would consider it her duty both to fortify her West Indian possessions and to maintain a powerful fleet in the Gulf of Mexico.

Mr. W. Morris Colles points out "The Need of Copyright Reform," particularly in the direction of international uniformity as regards duration of copyright and in other matters. Mr. Colles dwells on the absurdity of our 28-year limitation.

THE M'KINLEY FOREIGN POLICY.

Mr. Mayo W. Hazeltine attempts a forecast of "The Foreign Policy of the New Administration," but beyond the assertion that President McKinley's foreign policy will be the opposite of President Cleveland's, except in reliance on the Monroe doctrine and affirmation of the principle of arbitration, Mr. Hazeltine's predictions are not very definite, despite his confident claim that we know more about Mr. McKinley than during the last forty years we have known of any other President up to the hour of his taking office.

The Hon. Perry Belmont offers a rather labored defense of the trusts, under the title, "Democracy and Socialism."

"The 'New' in the Old," by Mr. Andrew Lang, is a clever satire on the Ibsen school.

THE FORUM.

FROM the April number we have selected Senator Hoar's defense of the United States Senate, Henri Rochefort's appeal to the United States on behalf of Cuba, and the article by President Jordan and Mr. George A. Clark on the protection of the fur seal, for review and quotation in our department of "Leading Articles."

Ex-Secretary Morton heads his plea for economy in the public service "Retrenchment or Ruin?" He severely censures the extravagance of Congress and the lax methods employed in the appropriation of money. For example, the scheme of government-aided expositions so popular in recent years seems to rouse Mr. Morton's ire even more than free seeds for Congressmen.

"Where will promotion, establishment and maintenance of exhibitions and expositions by the government cease?" he asks. "Where is the line to be drawn? What rights to run shows at the federal expense inhere at Philadelphia, New Orleans, Chicago, Atlanta, Nashville, or Omaha, that do not belong equally to Pittsburg, New York, Chicopee, Atlantic City, Louisville, Kalamazoo, Oshkosh, Niagara Falls, or any other American town?"

Dr. Rice attempts in this number of the *Forum* to show what has been accomplished by our schools in teaching children to spell. His researches began, he says, in February, 1895, and extended over a period of sixteen months. He made three different tests, and nearly 33,000 children were examined. The results, he thinks, indicate that, in learning to spell, maturity is the chief factor, while method plays only a subordinate part. In short, he believes that the futility of the old-fashioned spelling "grind" has been demonstrated. "Moreover, as the results prove that, beyond a certain minimum, the compensation for time devoted to spelling is scarcely, if at all, appreciable, have we not here discovered an element of waste, which, if eliminated, would open the way to an equal enrichment of the course of study without detriment to the formal branches?"

The Hon. Hugh H. Lusk writes on "The Remarkable Success of Woman's Enfranchisement in New Zealand."

The case of New Zealand, says Mr. Lusk, is by no means an example of the advantages that might flow from granting the franchise to women merely on grounds of natural right, without regard to their willingness and fitness to use it. The privilege was not given to the women of New Zealand for that reason. Singularly enough, the women themselves did not "agitate" for it. "They held no meetings; they sent no petitions; they published no letters or pamphlets—either to denounce men or to praise women. What they did was to take advantage of every opportunity that was given them of taking part in the management of public affairs, and of showing an active and intelligent interest in public questions."

In the course of an interesting article on "Some Opened Tombs and their Occupants," Dean Farrar tells how the skeleton of the queen of Henry V. was exposed to view under the supervision of Dean Stanley not many years ago. The coffin had decayed; a new one of solid oak was made by the Dean's order, and the remains were reinterred.

Mr. Allen Ripley Foote argues for the appointment of a non-partisan currency commission to report in March, 1898, thus leaving to the present Congress the consideration of the Tariff question, and reserving for the Fifty-sixth Congress the settlement of the financial issue.

Mr. F. B. Sanborn's study of Emerson and Thoreau serves to bring out important differences between these writers, as well as the more commonly noted points of resemblance:

"With all his seclusion and stoicism, Thoreau was less impersonal than Emerson: nay, his very retirement and his paucity of friends made him cling the more firmly to the few he had. Emerson's range was wider; his horizon was more ample; but he did not attach himself so closely to those things and thoughts in which he took an interest. Hence we find more form in the thought of Emerson, more color in that of Thoreau; and, so far as literary style is concerned, the page of Thoreau often excels that of Emerson. Both are epigrammatic; but the epigrams of Thoreau are the more keen and searching, if not so elegant. Emerson dealt more with principles, Thoreau with facts. He had the homely wisdom of Socrates, while Emerson rejoiced in the lofty sweep of Plato. In their learning, which was great,—as Americans reckon the scope of learning,—Thoreau was the more exact, Emerson the more comprehensive and suggestive. Both were masters of English; but in Emerson was more mannerism, in Thoreau more rhetorical art in his best pages, more simplicity in his ordinary writing Both will endure as authors; and will continue to attract and to instruct, by their deep, cheerful wisdom, and their high moral purpose."

Mr. William E. Smythe makes a vigorous defense of Nevada's natural resources against the defamation so freely circulated in the East. Nevada, he says, is the victim of circumstances. The remedy for her unprosperous condition is to be sought in a national irrigation policy.

Prof. Thomas Davidson asserts that the present ruler of Germany is trying to combine in himself the offices of Emperor and Pope.

"His desire seems to be to govern his subjects as absolute sovereign,—their bodies through the army, their souls through the Church. If he should succeed in dominating, directing and universalizing the socialistic movement, he might even restore feudalism in an aggravated form."

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

WE have noticed elsewhere the articles on the Eastern Crisis.

The article in this number by Mr. Charles Whibley is a wild cry of alarm concerning "The Encroachment of Women" upon the ancient university of Cambridge. His summary of the frightful demands which these encroaching females have made are thus set out by himself as if it were enough to print them to prove how deadly an assault upon the university is contemplated.

"1. An unrestricted use of the university library.

"2. A free competition for all university prizes and scholarships.

"3. Recognition for advanced study and research.

"4. A general participation in academic interests."

These four demands, which seem modest enough to any one who has attained to even an elementary conception of justice and fair play between human beings, are in Mr. Whibley's eyes equivalent to the plunder, nay, to the destruction of the university. That we do not do Mr. Whibley an injustice may be seen from the following paragraph, after which there is no more to be said:

"If women sat at the high table and wore the gown of bachelorhood, the ancient university which hundreds of years have known and reverenced would be no more.

The air of seclusion would be forever dissipated; the college courts, which Gray and Byron knew, would be invaded by a horde of women, tricked out in a costume unbecoming their nether skirts, whose career would be as ill assorted as their raiment."

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL'S THEORY OF EVOLUTION.

The second and concluding part of the Duke of Argyll's paper on "Mr. Herbert Spencer and Lord Salisbury on Evolution," is very interesting reading. The Duke is an evolutionist, but in his mind evolution is a process directed by mind, whereas in the opinion of most evolutionists it is a process which has been the result of mere chance.

"The two elements in all those theories which we reject as essentially erroneous are the elements of mere fortuity on the one hand and of mere mechanical necessity on the other. If the processes of ordinary generation have never been reinvigorated by a repetition of that other process—whatever it may have been, in which ordinary generation was first started on its wonderful and mysterious course—then, all the more certainly, must the whole of that course have been foreseen and prearranged. It has certainly not been a haphazard course. It has been a magnificent and orderly procession. It has been a course of continually fresh adaptations to new spheres of functional activity. We deceive ourselves when we think or talk as the Darwinian school perpetually does, of organs being made or fitted by use. The idea is, strictly speaking, nonsense. They were made for use, not by use. They have always existed in embryo before the use was possible, and generally there are many stages of growth before they can be put to use. During all these stages the lines of development were strictly governed by the end to be attained, that is to say, by the purpose to be fulfilled."

THE MANITOBA SCHOOL DISPUTE.

The editor of the *Tablet* in a paper on "Mr. Laurier and Manitoba," sets forth the Catholic view of the situation. According to him everything depends upon the success of the mission of Mgr. Merry de Val, who has been sent by the Pope to endeavor to arrange things.

"The 'settlement' provisionally arranged between Mr. Laurier and Mr. Greenway quite failed to satisfy the minority, and has been absolutely repudiated by the Catholic authorities. Mr. Laurier, accordingly, will take no further steps with regard to it, and, on the contrary, has since made himself a party to the request sent by the Holy See for an Apostolic Delegate, through whom other terms may be negotiated. Not the less the Legislature of Manitoba has hastened to ratify this 'settlement' which settles nothing, and to give it the force of law. A bill to that effect was passed on the 18th of March, almost unanimously. The apparent object of this step, which is just a move in the political game, is to strengthen the hands of Mr. Greenway, by enabling him to confront the Apostolic Delegate with a *fait accompli*. It is an ugly indication of the temper of Manitoba, but otherwise is not important.

HOW POOR LADIES LIVE.

Miss Edith M. Shaw, who occupies an official post in one of our workhouses, replies to Miss Low's paper in the last number of the *Nineteenth Century*. She admits the evil but maintains that "the remedy seems to lie in clearly estimating individual limitations, and in making up one's mind to turn to the best account such capabilities as are possessed. And it should always be remembered that wages in this weary world are not 'paid both in meal and in malt.' A very desirable position and agreeable life generally mean poor pay; while work that is unpleasant and a position that is unattractive have to be balanced against good pay."

Miss Eliza Orme also replies to Miss Low, and maintains that her remedies would only make things worse. Miss Orme says:

"I do not believe that women will ever be encouraged to save until an entirely new scheme of benefit is proposed by some heaven-born actuary. A women's benefit society should be arranged with full acceptance of the peculiarities of women's economic position, and the character which to a great extent is caused by that position. A woman would be more likely to save if the possibility were reserved to her to draw out her savings on marriage, or to expend them, perhaps in certain defined methods on her children. It is impossible that women, as a class, can ever be as provident as men, because men, in looking to the future, see the probability of greater responsibility, whereas women see the probability of less."

A DISCIPLE OF PROFESSOR SEELEY.

There is a very thoughtful, good article, entitled "The Ethics of Empire," by Mr. H. F. Wyatt, Secretary of the Seeley Lectures, which almost justifies the belief that the mantle of Professor Seeley has fallen upon his shoulders. Mr. Wyatt says:

"As the years roll on a wider patriotism and a deeper resolve are becoming perceptible. There is growing into existence a sentiment of national being which overleaps the ocean, so that, to those whom it possesses, it matters not whether they were born in Cape Town or in London, in Melbourne or in Montreal. Equally are they members of one mighty community, and equally are they heirs to that mastery of the seas which must ultimately carry with it the hegemony of mankind."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Sir Auckland Colvin replies to Lord Roberts' criticisms upon the way in which Agra was governed during the Mutiny. Mr. W. S. Sparrow vindicates "Goethe as a Stage Manager" from the disrespectful observations of Mr. G. H. Lewis. Lady Currie writes briefly on "A Turkish 'Young Pretender'" of the fifteenth century, and Mr. A. N Macfayden translates the story told by Pope Pius XI. as to how he became pope.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

WE notice elsewhere the first four articles and the last in the *Contemporary Review* for April.

BIRDS AS THE SENTINELS OF THE BEASTS.

Mr. Phil. Robinson continues that charming and delightful paper of his on the "Birds in His Garden," by describing how things fared after the hard weather broke up and disappeared. It is not an article to be summarized, but there is one passage which is very suggestive. He says:

"How much too little importance we attach, when speaking of the lives of beasts of prey, to the enormous difficulties that the watchfulness of birds and their intelligence of each other's speech throw in the way of the flesh-eaters. And yet it may have been these very circumstances that decided so many carnivores to hunt by night. All day long they found themselves pestered by birds and their intended victims effectually warned of coming danger, but as night began to fall they discovered that the bird voices became fewer and fewer, and

catching their prey unawares more and more feasible. So they gave up hunting by daylight altogether."

Now if beasts understand bird language, is it altogether beyond the pale of possibility that some time man may become as wise as beasts?

REFORM THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Poor Mr. Goldwin Smith, who has successively lost faith in almost everything in London, or indeed, in the world, for the matter of that, now seems to be losing faith in Lord Salisbury. The reason for this is because Lord Salisbury will not obey Mr. Smith's imperative mandate and reform the House of Lords. The "Canadian Bystander" thus moralizes upon the approaching downfall of the Unionist Premier:

"Apparently his political objects are the preservation of the hereditary House of Lords, and the maintenance of the Established Church, both of which are hopeless, since the hereditary principle and the ecclesiastical creed are alike stricken with incurable decay. To save these two idols he and his circle seem willing to sacrifice anything and take up with anything—with semi-socialism, bimetallism, or woman-suffrage. He has let one great majority run to waste and be turned into a minority. He is now letting a second and still larger majority, given him by a stroke of fortune rather than by any policy of his own, run to waste in the same manner. It would not be surprising if, in spite of his high character and great abilities his leadership at this critical juncture were to be hereafter numbered among the disasters of British history."

DECAY OF MONKS AND FRIARS.

The Rev. Philip Limerick contributes a very interesting survey of the present condition of religious orders in the Roman Communion. He brings out very clearly the fact, which few Protestants realize, that any one is permitted to divest himself of the life-long vows by simply making application for release. Mr. Limerick, speaking of the male religious orders, says:

"Their best days seem to be already past, and no fresh stirrings of life are visible. It may even be doubted whether there is any room for it. The hold which the Religious State once had on its subjects is notably weakened, so that practically any religious may be set free from simple vows, or, in the case of solemn vows, from the practice of the religious life, by simply applying for a dispensation or secularization. But the case is wholly different as to the female side of the Religious State. So far from showing signs of decline it would hardly seem yet to have attained its prime. There is an ever-increasing demand for the services of sisterhoods for works of charity that have not been until lately thought suitable for them. Congregations of women continue to be founded to meet these new requirements, and probably the field of work open to them will be even more widely extended in the near future."

Is it not odd that even in the cloister the woman's movement of the century should make itself felt, so that while the male religious orders are going down, down, down, those of women are going up, up, up?

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Edmund Gosse endeavors to help the reader to understand somewhat of the charm of the Polish novels of Henryk Sienkiewicz. Miss E. M. Calliard has one of those papers which must be read intact or left alone, entitled the "Law of Liberty;" and Mr. Larminie writes a paper which philosophers may enjoy on "Joannes Scotus Erigena."

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

WE have quoted elsewhere the comments of the editor of the *National Review* on Japan's adoption of the gold standard and on American responsibility in Cuba, as well as the article on "Helpless Europe" by Mr. Spenser Wilkinson. There is a delightful paper by Miss Kingsley on "Fishing in West Africa," which must be read in full. No extract will do it any justice, but suffice it to say that it adds one more proof to the volume of testimony which is accumulating to prove that in Miss Kingsley we have one of the best writers, keenest observers, and most interesting personalities among the coming women of the time.

"THE TRUTH ABOUT THE NAVY," ETC.

Admiral P. H. Colomb, in the article entitled "The Patriotic Editor in War," pays a grateful tribute to the service which the press rendered in the early eighties to the cause of the British navy. The following passage is in no way an exaggeration of the condition out of which the nation was rescued thirteen years ago:

"There is not the smallest doubt but that in the later seventies and the earlier eighties the naval position of this country was almost in a desperate condition when compared with that of France alone. Had France sought a quarrel with us about the year 1880 she would have met us at sea on terms so near equality that an accident might have turned the balance against us. The leading statesmen on both sides of the House were quite aware of the nature of the case. Statesmen of lesser rank, but of more complete knowledge of the naval position than any other men living, over and over again stated the facts with the greatest plainness. The country was absolutely irresponsive, and the Front Benches could not, and did not move. The dangerous position remained for years officially defended by the responsible Ministers and ex-Ministers. Independent and patriotic editors, with their hands free, and yet stimulated by business instincts, undertook the task which was impossible to statesmen and officials either in or out of office. They set the anonymous pens of the best informed and keenest men in the country to work; they opened their columns to the free-lances of the navy, and in the earlier eighties initiated and stimulated a tremendous change in the public opinion of the country, reinforcing it in the later eighties, so that it has never since ceased to run in the direction then marked out for it."

REFORM THE PAWNSHOP.

Miss Edith Sellers, in an interesting paper called "The Story of a Philanthropic Pawnshop," describes what much better provision is made for the necessities of the multitudes, to whom the pawnbroker is their only banker, in Vienna than in London. No matter how often an article is pawned in Vienna the pawnshop cannot take more than 20 per cent. per annum of its value, whereas in London no such restriction is made. Miss Sellers illustrates this by imagining a man who pawned his clothes every week in London and in Vienna:

"Supposing that the sum advanced to the hebdomadal pawner on his clothes were 10 shillings, then the use of those shillings, from Monday until Saturday, for fifty-two weeks, would cost him about £2, if he lived in London; whereas he could have the use of them for 2 shillings if he were in Vienna."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. F. R. Statham, forsaking South Africa for a time, devotes himself to an appreciation of "Arthur Hugh

Clough." Mr. A. M. Low writes on "President McKinley," and contributes also a letter from Washington.

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE articles dealing more or less directly with the Greek crisis we note elsewhere.

THE POSITION IN THE SOUDAN.

There is an article called "After Khartoum," by Major Griffiths. The title is rather a misnomer, because most of what is interesting in the article deals with the question of what will happen before the British go to Khartoum. It is with some sense of relief that we hear from Major Griffiths that they are not going to Khartoum just yet. He says:

"A recent visit to upper Egypt and a careful examination of the present military situation, aided by the opinions of those best entitled to speak, encourages my belief that no fresh operations of importance are to be expected for some time to come. Very positive information has reached the Egyptian Intelligence Department that the Dervishes are once more full of fight and resolutely determined to make better head against the next attack. It is a fair assumption that nothing more will be attempted this season, or indeed this year, than just as much as is within the scope of the Egyptians. This may or may not include the occupation of Abu Hamed, but there can hardly be any advance beyond."

Major Griffiths is not in a hurry to go to Khartoum, because he thinks when the English troops get there the question will be raised as to whether they shall not come out of Egypt altogether. To this he strenuously objects, for a variety of reasons; among others a new one, namely:

"There will ere long be an alternative route for troops through Egypt, if only we are in occupation. Another year will see the completion of the Nile Railway, the trunk line of Egypt as far as Keneh, whence there is a good desert track, often utilized already, to the port of Kosseir on the Red Sea. The extension of the railway from Keneh to Kosseir, which is to follow at no remote date, will make the masters of Egypt independent of the canal, at liberty to use it or not, close or keep it open, just as they please."

THE SECRET OF BRITISH COLONIAL SUCCESS.

Mr. Edward Salmon, in a somewhat discursive paper entitled "1497-1897: East and West," contrasts the position of affairs four centuries ago with what it is now. The chief point of difference is the immense development of the British Empire beyond the sea. Mr. Salmon says:

"Other powers failed where we triumphed. The explanation is simple. They never learned the secret of colonization on the one hand, or secured sea-power, the indispensable condition of empire, on the other. With all her sea-power, England could not retain her American colonies, and it is because she now unites sea-power for herself with freedom and unchallengeable justice for her dependencies that all good patriots look to the time when the Empire, whose beginnings may be traced to 1497 shall federate, for its own sake and for the sake of civilization."

A NEW PESSIMIST POET.

Mr. Laurie Magnus, in an article entitled "A German Poet of Revolt," describes, more or less appreciably, the verse of Arno Holz, who seems to be a pessimist of the revolutionary order.

"For the contrast of wealth with poverty, the indifference of the former to the sufferings of the latter; the dissociation of creed from conduct; the colorless god of Darwin, the bitter humanity of Heine; the upheaval of social order; the uncertainty of thought; the eternal paradox of voluntary knowledge; all the discoveries of the present generation combine to produce Arno Holz. The hydra-headed problem is there, but the good blade, Excalibur, is wanting."

A PLEA FOR AN ANTI-OPTION BILL.

Mr. W. E. Bear returns to his favorite text, and discourses on the evils that are done to agriculturists and business men by the practice of gambling on futures. If anything is to be done, it will have to be done both in England and in the United States, for any interdict that was not Anglo-American would simply transfer the business to the other country which had not so legislated. Mr. Bear says:

"All that is asked for the present in this country is a Parliamentary inquiry into the operation and results of the option system in the produce markets. Lord Stanley of Alderley intends to move for a Committee of the House of Lords to make the inquiry, if he is sufficiently backed up by the Chambers of Agriculture and kindred associations. The mere intimation that a thorough inquiry into the system would be instituted in this country would greatly strengthen the hands of the American legislators who support the Anti-option bill, in their struggle against a wealthy and powerful combination, and might possibly enable them to carry it at an early date."

THE FREE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Mr. R. F. Horton protests against the ridiculous attempt that finds favor with some Churchmen to ignore the existence of one-half of English Christendom. He exults in the growth and strength of the Free Church Congress and intimates that the United Free Church of England is likely to make its mark more and more on English politics. Nonconformsts, he says, "by their religious principles, and certainly by their historical traditions, have been more prepared than the majority of their fellow-countrymen to apply the Christian standard of conduct to public life and to international relations."

Of the Free Church Congress that was held in London last month he says:

"Indeed, those who have attended this Free Church Congress have been conscious of a unique spiritual atmosphere, a sense of ideal unity, a deep enthusiasm, as of those who are united by an invisible name, and are pressing on toward an invisible goal, a subdued passion of hope and of love; so that some have felt that it has given them a new notion of what was meant by the Founder of the Christian Faith, when He desired that all his followers might be one. In such an atmosphere strong spiritual purposes are developed, and new possibilities of work and service open before believing eyes."

"FEMINISM" IN FRANCE.

Mrs. Virginia Crawford halted for a time on her pilgrim route to Rome in order to study in Paris the present position of the women's movement. There she made the acquaintance of Jules Bois, and in this paper we have a review of M. Jules Bois' book on the "New Eve" and Mrs. Crawford's own estimate of the present position and prospect of the women's movement in France.

"I am convinced from personal observation that if the women of France have much to learn in all concerning the relations of the sexes, the men have still a great

deal more to learn ; and that this new feminist movement, even though its methods may not always be our methods, contains within it the germs of a much-needed social regeneration. It is to England that French women look for guidance in all practical matters concerning the evolution of their emancipation ; and for the English girl who is supposed to regulate her own life and possess a latch-key without abusing the privilege, they entertain a touching admiration, often, I am afraid, unwarranted by the facts. 'Feminism' to-day is a force to be reckoned with, whether in social life, in politics, or in literature. After much lurking in backgrounds and frequenting of holes and corners, in spite of much flouting from conventionality and much frowning down from religion, feminism has suddenly emerged of late into broad daylight, and has developed into a practical question of the hour, with which serious journals and recognized 'literature' condescend to concern themselves."

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

THE chief paper in the *Westminster Review* for April is a very outspoken defense of free licensing. The writer Mr. Herzfeld, is convinced in his own mind that drink is a good thing, and that all the mischief has arisen from attempting to restrict licenses. Restriction having failed, he asks, let us try liberty for a little, and let good citizens of an unblemished character who care to apply for licenses be permitted to open public houses everywhere. If that were done the millennium, he thinks, would be near at hand, especially if two other reforms in which he is interested were carried out. For he holds that "a free Sunday would do very much toward general sobriety, and that means should be found to introduce a different kind of beer, which has not the evil effect of that at present consumed."

GIBRALTAR'S CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

There is another article of rather out of the way interest, dealing with the civic government of Gibraltar. The writer, Mr. Leonard Williams, declares that the War Office is the curse of Gibraltar, and instead of endeavoring to make life tolerable for the civilians, its one object is to clear them out if possible. Mr. Williams calls attention also to the extent to which piracy is allowed to prevail almost under the guns of the fortress. He says :

"Much of the reputation the English bear in Spain for being *brutos* and *groseros* is wholly due to the intolerable and intolerant militarism of Gibraltar."

He concludes as follows : "Once and for all eject these people ; buy them out of the Gates at any cost—or else defend and provide for them and give them law, and government, and right of appeal. Otherwise, better it is that Gibraltar be shorn to-morrow of all but trump, and drum, and the armament of war, lying innocent of civilian footstep as on the historic advent of Tarik el Tuerto, the one-eyed general of Islam."

OTHER ARTICLES.

An anonymous writer deplores the attention that is paid to crime in current literature. Hermione Unwin writes enthusiastically concerning the utility of using modeling as an instrument in the education of children. There are papers upon India, and on international arbitration. Mr. O'Neill Daunt has a paper on the financial relations between England and Ireland.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

BLACKWOOD'S opens with a review of Huysman's "En Route," Olive Schreiner's "Peter Halket," Steevens' "The Land of the Dollar," Lang's "Pickle, the Spy," Henley's "The Centenary Burns," etc. Sir Herbert Maxwell, under the title of "A City of Many Waters," wields his light and facile pen with his usual fascination in order to describe Winchester. Mr. J. Y. Simpson begins a series of papers on the "Prisons of Siberia." The first deals solely with the convicts on the march. He admits the existence of overcrowding at the forwarding prison of Toinmen. He maintains that the Russians prefer to be overcrowded, and in proof of this mentions that in St. Petersburg the government night shelters, where overcrowding is not permitted, are half empty, while the private shelters, where they are allowed to crowd together as much as they like, are always full. He thinks that General Bogdanovitch, who has succeeded Galkine Vrasskoy as the head of the Prison Department, is going to introduce useful reforms in the Siberian system. An account of "How the Famine came to Burma" in 1896-97 gives a very pleasant account of the marvelous charity and generosity of the Burmese people. The writer says he has never heard of any one dying of famine in Burma. But the government has now a famine camp of 25,000 persons, and at present it is premature to say how soon they will be able to dispense with the distribution of relief. Mr. Broadfoot gossips about billiards, Mr. Louis Robinson points out that Darwinism has supplied to the amateur naturalist something of the charm which his savage ancestor used to find in studying natural phenomena. One very curious remark Dr. Robinson makes is that it is possible man has developed a brain so much superior to a dog because of the deficiency of his sense of smell. A dog with a highly developed olfactory lobe was able to follow his prey with his nose without thinking about it, whereas man had to reason and construct hypotheses from a multitude of observations made by his other senses. This faculty, necessitated by olfactory shortcomings, formed the basis of much of our vaunted reasoning power ! There are brief papers on the navy estimates, and on Lord Cromer's report on the condition of things in Egypt.

THE ECONOMIC JOURNAL.

THE *Economic Journal* for March is, as usual, very solid and very full of carefully written articles and reviews, notes and memoranda. Professor L. Brentano begins with a first installment of a paper on "Agrarian Reform in Prussia," which promises to be very interesting. The attempt to create a new peasant class, which is associated with the names of Stein and Hardenberg, has more or less been abandoned. The act of 1890 provided for the possibility of the universal restoration of the permanent authority of the landlord as territorial suzerain. The intention of the act was to found a new territorial jurisdiction of the state over the peasant.

HOW TRADE FOLLOWS THE FLAG.

Mr. Kenric B. Murray of the London Chamber of Commerce, writing on "Mr. Chamberlain and Colonial Commerce," gives many statistics illustrating the present condition of England's trade with her dependencies. The following sentence is worth remembering :

"If a British subject settles in the United States of

America he only consumes £0.67, or less, of British produce. If he goes further afield, say to Australia, he improves in value as a consumer of home-made articles to the amount of £6.89, or nearly ten times more than if he had crossed the Atlantic. In other words, one British emigrant resident in Australia consumes as much British produce as ten similar emigrants settled in the United States of America."

HOW TO BEAT GERMAN COMPETITION.

Mr. A. W. Flux, describing "British Trade and German Competition," takes on the whole a reasonable attitude. He is not an alarmist, but he is alarmed. He does not exaggerate, but he warns. For instance, he says :

"There seems no reason for thinking that it is yet too late in the day to prevent the loss of any notable portion of our foreign trade. If we can remedy such defects as those noted by Mr. Bruford in his report on the trade of Victoria, where trade was lost because tacks were sent in paper packages instead of in cardboard boxes, and cartridges were sent in packages of a hundred, while customers preferred packages of twenty-five ; if more attention to the tastes of their customers be given by those who have, by their actions, called forth such rebukes as that of Mr. Chamberlain, quoted in the last number of the *Journal;* if the example of our best manufacturers and merchants be copied by the rest ; if the delusion be dispelled that people will be contented with what is offered, provided that they can be persuaded that they cannot get anything more to their taste ; if the severity of foreign competition arouse us in time to the real need for exertion on the part of every one concerned, there is still left a trade which, in the present condition, is the envy of the world, and which draws from foreigners many a complaint of the severity of the competition of England with themselves."

COSMOPOLIS.

THE April number of *Cosmopolis* contains the first installment of John Stuart Mill's letters to Gustave d'Eichthal, the French economist. The four letters published for the first time in this number were all written in 1829. They contain several passages which are quite as interesting to the general reader as to the student of political economy or social science. Take, for instance, Mill's comment on that charming British attribute of self-complacency :

"In all countries you find men in middle life in a great degree selfish and worldly, but there are few countries besides this where even the young men are, many of them, avowedly so. In France and Germany the laughable aberrations of sentiment and enthusiasm are common, the odious ones of coldness and selfishness rare. In this country the reverse is the case. Here it requires great tact and knowledge of society to enable a man to appear deeply in earnest on any subject, without exposing himself to be laughed at, and the etiquette of what is called good society is to appear profoundly insensible to every impression, external or internal. You say that you dread to think what a great nation we shall be now, when we have got rid of bigotry : I do not myself think that bigotry was, or is, our worst point. It is indifference, moral insensibility, which we have need to get rid of. I wish that I saw the least chance of our improving in this respect, without either a political revolution, or such a change in our national education as it, I fear, requires a revolution to bring about. You are far ahead of us in France—you have only to teach men what is right, and they will do it ; they are uninformed, but they are not prejudiced, and are desirous and eager to learn. Here the grand difficulty is to make them desire to learn. They have such an opinion of their own wisdom that they do not think they can learn ; and they have too little regard for other people to care much whether they learn or no, in things which only interest the nation in general or mankind at large. Our middle class, moreover, have but one object in life, to ape their superiors, for whom they have an open-mouthed and besotted admiration, attaching itself to the bad more than to the good points, being those they can most easily comprehend or imitate."

ENGLISH JOURNALISM IN 1829.

Some months later Mill writes to his friend about a project then on foot in London for starting a morning newspaper ; he wished to engage d'Eichthal's services as Paris correspondent of this journal. He takes a most despondent view of the condition of the English newspaper press at that time.

"In France, the best thinkers and writers of the nation write in the journals, and direct public opinion ; but our daily and weekly writers are the lowest hacks of literature, which, when it is a trade, is the vilest and most degrading of all trades, because more of affectation and hypocrisy, and more subservience to the baser feelings of others, are necessary for carrying it on, than for any other trade, from that of brothel keeper upward. We are not in so low a state here as not to have, in some measure, found this out ; and there is consequently rather a general sense of the needfulness of some newspaper, conducted by men really in earnest about public objects, and really forming their opinion from some previous knowledge, and not from the mere appearance of the moment, or the convenience of party advocacy."

Mill has no doubt of the success of such a venture, "provided we can raise the money." Unfortunately, the money was not raised.

POMPEY'S PILLAR.

Dr. J. P. Mahaffy advances several reasons for believing that the famous "Pompey's Pillar" of Alexandria is really an old Egyptian obelisk, "pared down into a round pillar, with a capital and statue set on by the Romans of Diocletian's time." The shaft is a single stone 68 feet high and averaging eight feet in diameter. Dr. Mahaffy is convinced that it could only have been erected in the time of Egypt's prosperity. If it had been done under the early Roman Empire he thinks we would have known all about it.

OTHER ARTICLES.

"A Poll of the People" is an able argument for the adoption of the referendum in England by Mr. J. St. Loe Strachey.

In the French section, some letters of Ivan Tourguéneff to M. Zola are published, and the publication of the correspondence of the Duke of Richelieu relative to the Conference of Aix-la-Chapelle is concluded.

In the German section, H. Vambéry writes on the education of Turkish women, and Herr Erich Schmidt on "Fool's Paradise," or Utopia.

The usual political, literary, and dramatic summaries appear in the English, French and German sections of the magazine.

THE FRENCH REVIEWS.

LA REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

WE have noticed elsewhere M. Magitot's interesting article on the manufacture of matches in the first March number of the *Revue*. The number does not contain much else of importance, with the exception of a significant paper on "The Logical Constitution of the French Naval Force."

THE IDEAL FRENCH NAVY.

This article is anonymous. The writer considers that the French fleet, if logically formed, would consist of 32 armor-clads or armored cruisers, of, in all, about 300,000 tons, 28 dispatch boats of 84,000 tons, and 68 torpedo-boats of various kinds of about 18,000 tons. In addition, for coast defense there would be 390 torpedo-boats of various kinds of 40,000 tons. Add to these 26 cruisers of various types as commerce destroyers and four transports, and we get a total tonnage required of about 650,000. The French fleet of 1898 will represent, says the writer, a fighing force of only 480,000 tons. There are, therefore, 170,000 tons to build as soon as possible, that is to say in four years, or rather 200,000 tons, as the writer prefers to call it, being anxious to allow a little margin. It would cost 600,000,000 francs. Undoubtedly France is rich enough to spend even this enormous sum, but whether she will or not we must leave it to the writer of the article to settle with the Budget Committee. It must not be supposed, however, that he regards the question as solely one of finance. To build ships he says is good, but what is really of the first importance is to foster that old maritime spirit which, in his opinion, has been for the last century slowly but steadily disappearing out of the French nation. For ships are of little use if France has not the men to use them.

Among other articles in the first number which may be mentioned are the late M. Lefebvre de Bebaine's on the first negotiations between Pope Leo XIII. and Prince Bismarck, and a continuation of M. de la Sizeranne's studies in Ruskin.

SIR EDMUND MONSON'S ADDRESS.

The second March number is, on the whole, more interesting than its predecessor. It contains the text of Sir Edmund Monson's address to the American Students' Club in Paris on "George Washington and His Mother-Country," delivered on February 22 last. It is, of course, in French, except for two very well-worn Horatian tags, which are given in the original and painfully familiar Latin. Even the scarcely less familiar bit of Tennyson which the British Ambassador permitted himself to quote appears in the following unwonted garb :

> Qu'il lui parait en toute affaire
> Que les vrais nobles sont les bons,
> Mieux vaut grand cœur que vieux blasons
> Et que sang normand, foi sincère. . . .

which represents the original about as adequately as the famous "Être ou pas être" of the translator of "Hamlet."

A ROMANCE OF HOUSE BUILDING.

M. d'Avenal has a very interesting paper on the exterior of the Paris house. Paris is old, but her houses are young, a good half of them no older than an old horse. More houses have been built while the area of the city has not greatly extended. Thus the Parisian of the First Empire had on the average fifty-five square mètres of space, but the Parisian of the Third Republic has only thirty-three. The houses and flats of Paris are continually progressing, not only in point of numbers, but also in respect of luxurious appointments, but it is curious to see how the highly-civilized Parisian resembles, in the nomad habits which he has acquired, simple barbarous Arabs of the desert. He changes his abode continually—it is a trivial incident in his life—though not many years ago he lived in the house in which he was born, and generally died in it. And it is not solely Baron Haussmann who has effected this change. M. d'Avenal tells us of the curious varieties of soil met with by builders, varying in weight from 625 kilogrammes per cubic mètre to as much as 2,300 kilogrammes. Generally speaking, the heavier the soil the better the building erected on it. There is a romance of house-building, strange as it may seem. There is the bold chemist who, about the middle of the century, bought for an old song the greater part of the butte Montmartre. The great pits and yawning ditches were filled up with refuse of any kind mingled with more solid material, and in time the man of drugs made a huge fortune. Martin Nadaud, ex-mason, who died quæstor of the Chamber of Deputies ; Riffaud, builder of the Louvre ; Lefaure, who rebuilt the St. George's quarter and "Petite Pologne ;" and Duphot, who began as a plain working mason and built the Rue de Castiglione, the Rue de Rivoli, and many others, and died in his splendid house at the corner of the Rue Royale, are other instances of wealth springing from the mason's hod. Above all, there is the peasant Joseph Thome, who died worth about 60 million francs. But there is another side to this picture. Thome had a comrade, one Canonge, mason turned contractor like himself, who was crushed when quite young by a scaffolding. There was one Giraud, who brought many to bankruptcy by his rash building speculations. The contractor for the Hôtel de Ville and the Bank of France was reduced to indigence by some sudden alteration in the prices of materials ; the creater of the Marbeuf quarter was utterly ruined by the cost of compensation for disturbance; two contractors for the forts of Cormeilles and Besançon committed suicide in despair. M. d'Avenel concludes that it is better to work for the state, when the cost is not considered, than for some stingy private person.

WAGES OF FRENCH MASONS.

The wages of French masons have enormously increased. Foremen get $70 a month, and ordinary workmen $1.50 a day of ten hours. These masons, however, are tenacious of their old customs, particularly of the Sunday bath, to which each man takes a couple of eggs, the yolks of which he uses to wash his whitened hair. In England it would be considered absurd to give an Order to a workman, but a foreman named Maffrand was some years ago made a knight of the Legion of Honor. He certainly deserved some reward, for during his thirty years of service not a single accident had occurred to any workman under his orders, so carefully had he always arranged his scaffoldings. Altogether, M. d'Avenel is to be congratulated upon an exceptionally interesting paper, in which he has exhibited once again what a cultivated observer can make out of apparently commonplace and every-day objects.

OTHER ARTICLES.

M. Dehérain continues his series on scientific agriculture with a long essay on beet-root sugar, in which he

traces the history of the industry, and explains in great detail how the sugar is extracted from the beets. The battle between cane sugar and beet-root sugar is rather dramatic. Ten years ago the world produced about five million tons of sugar, extracted in nearly equal proportions from cane and from beets. The Cuban revolt has latterly given a considerable impulse to the manufacture of beet-root sugar, of which Germany has now become the largest producer.

M. Roë describes his impressions of the Russian army. He shows how the ignorance of the common soldier secures the most admirable discipline.

M. d'Espagnat contributes a striking picture of life in Guinea, the horrors of the barbarous sacrifices of slaves, and the loves of a Frenchman and a Yoruba slave girl.

The remaining article on the wealth of France which is invested in other countries is by M. Lévy. The total appears to be at a low estimate twenty-six milliards of francs, which is a good deal more than five milliards of dollars.

LA REVUE DE PARIS.

IT is an interesting fact that this review, which is now in its fourth year, and is to all appearance as vigorous a bantling as a well-born child is at the same age, should continue to give its readers so much fiction and light literature. There is, however, a certain modest residuum of more solid matter which we should be glad to see increased in future numbers.

A GREAT MILITARY TACTICIAN.

Commandant Rousset writes in the first March number on the Art of Frederic II. This great captain appeared at a time when the art of war was not in a flourishing state. A battle then consisted of a series of partial and extremely sanguinary combats produced by the blind impact of heavy masses of men impossible to manœuvre. Tactics were then so simple that when the field of battle presented too great difficulties or obstacles likely to break the ordered arrangement of the lines, it was usually the custom to refuse to give battle and to wait for a position more favorable to the rule-of-thumb methods then in vogue. Frederic found himself, on ascending the throne of Prussia, in command of a well-disciplined and vigorous army. He did not hesitate to use it. He conquered Silesia, but the battle of Molwitz, in which the Austrian cavalry routed the Prussian horse and the day was only saved by the steadiness and valor of his infantry, taught him a severe lesson. He reorganized his cavalry, and then, timidly at first, but gradually with increasing confidence, he revolutionized the simple old tactics by the fruitful idea of the manœuvre. The enemy is in postion, expecting him to deliver his attack front to front in the time-honored style, the result of which would only be to make the cost of victory almost as great as that of defeat. He does not do what is expected of him at all. He singles out the weakest point in the enemy's line and there he delivers his attack. It seems obvious enough, but in Frederic's case it was a brilliant example of that singular intuition, in which conception and execution are closely intermingled, characteristic of all or nearly all great commanders. It is impossible to follow Commandant Rousset through his detailed exposition of Frederic's career as a tactician. He has had the advantage of studying some unpublished papers by Colonel Bonnel, the eminent professor at the École Supérieure de Guerre, and he has been careful to furnish his readers with several clear and admirably executed plans of battles. It may be said generally that Frederic's career marks the culminating point of the system of mercenary troops in the employment of an absolute monarchy —troops among whom discipline and personal courage took the place of the other feelings which usually animate native national armies. Granted that his school of strategy has had but a short existence ; the reason is that strategy itself is infinitely variable, the conditions of war have totally changed, and an army has now become a far more complex organism, and at the same time more elastic and capable of being utilized on a much larger scale.

Another historical article is contributed by M. Halévy, who traces the career of Michele Amari, the Sicilian patriot who played a great part in the stormy year of 1848. He died full of years and honor in 1889, but his last years were embittered by the sight of another Italy —not the united Italy which he had seen realized—animated by a hatred for France which he was unable to comprehend. The men of 1848 had never dreamed that in exalting the idea of nationality they might be merely strengthening international animosities.

The second March number contains an almost equally scanty allowance of solid articles.

AFTER NAVARINO—1828.

A posthumous paper by Baron Brenier, entitled "After Navarino—1828," is perhaps rather more interesting, because the Baron was a diplomat of some eminence, and even held for a few months in 1851 the portfolio of Foreign Affairs. He was charged in 1828 with a diplomatic mission to explain to Admiral Rigny, for his guidance in dealing with Ibrahim Pasha, in conjunction with the English Admiral Codrington and the Russian Admiral Heyden, the decision of France to confine her policy at the moment to the formation of the Greek state, leaving to the future to decide what further projects could be undertaken. It is this mission which the Baron describes in this paper written in his old age. He shows how the Russian Ambassador wished to give the new Greek state nearly all the western portion of Turkey in Europe, while the English Ambassador—the famous Stratford Canning, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe—would have limited it to Morea and a part of Attica. In the end the compromise proposed by France, giving the new state a fairly large amount of territory, was accepted. Baron Brenier is modestly silent about the part which he played in the affair, but contents himself with extolling the French Admiral Rigny, who certainly did a remarkable thing. There came a moment when the negotiations came to a standstill for want of papers and other data. The Admiral, who had alone followed certain important negotiations on which the scheme of the ambassadors would have to be based, was at Nauplia, a distance of fifteen or twenty leagues. A Greek boat was sent to him with dispatches, and its return was anxiously awaited by the diplomats. Instead, the Admiral himself arrived, took up a pen on the spot and, relying solely on his extraordinary memory, did not rest until he had made perfectly clear the intricate negotiations and questions of frontier which had puzzled the ambassadors.

ARMENIA'S DESOLATION AND WOE.*

IN many respects the most illuminating account of the state of affairs in Armenia that has been given to the public since the fearful massacres of the past two years, comes from the pens of Professor and Mrs. J. Rendel Harris. These devoted and delightful English people are well-known in the United States, because for some years they lived in Baltimore, where Professor Harris held a chair in the Johns Hopkins University. They have made an arduous journey through the afflicted parts of Armenia as the almoners of the relief fund raised by the English Society of Friends. From stage to stage in their progress through Armenia they wrote letters back to the English people who had sent them forth ; and these letters, simple and unpretentious in form, but most valuable in substance, are now gathered into a volume. The immense value of the work of American missionaries and educators in Asia Minor is constantly noted by Professor and Mrs. Harris, and the splendid heroism of our American countrymen and women through the recent adversities of Armenia is glowingly set forth.

In this book we have the sign of the Turk writ large. There is no mistaking the handwriting, for it spells murder, desolation and deceit. Professor Harris does not overload his letters with details of the massacres. He and his wife were in Armenia to distribute relief, and they describe what they saw and what they heard on the spot.

"OUR SUFFERINGS HAVE NO RESPITE, NO END."

The late Patriarch M. Izmirlian, Professor Harris says, was broken-hearted over the sufferings of his people. He said : "There is no parallel in history for such systematic and continuous persecution—by robbery, torture, imprisonment, exile and murder—of men, women and children going on for years. There have been Neros who appeared and flooded the world with blood like big waves, and then disappeared ; but our suffering has no respite, no end." It is these sufferings which Professor Harris describes. Of this continual oppression he gives many instances. Take for example the following description of the country to the north and east of Mardin :

"It is a good country for studying the decline of the Turkish government, for the people are almost bled to death by their unjust rulers, and I found village after village either wholly deserted or reduced to a fraction of its original population, while the hillsides were full of the traces of ancient vineyards, and fruit trees were growing wild that must at one time have been carefully cultivated. There has been no systematic massacre over this region, only habitual oppression and local outbreaks and disorder. We passed through one village which had been raided a few hours before by Moslems, who had carried off three hundred sheep ; but these robberies ought hardly to be classed with what has been going on in other places, for they are probably as natural to the life of the people as the ancient Border Raids between England and Scotland."

A BLOW AT THE HEAD.

The whole land is covered with ruins, and the lament of the orphaned and bereaved fills the air. The material damage is immense, but what may be called the moral damage is incalculable. The recent attack on the Armenians, Professor Harris points out, was a blow at the head. Most of the leading men were killed, and many of the teachers. The Armenian is better educated than the rest of the community, and has made himself a power in the East owing to his superior intelligence. This advance of the Armenian is only of recent date, and is chiefly owing to the American missions. The question, therefore, of re-establishing the schools is of the utmost importance unless the people are to relapse into the old barbarism of fifty years ago. Professor Harris, wherever he went, did all he could to put the schools on a firm foundation again, thereby insuring a future to the oppressed people.

He points out, truly enough, that the Armenian question is an American question more than anything else. He says :

"The civilization of Asia Minor is American ; it is covered by a network of American agencies ; there are good colleges and schools, medical colleges, and schools for training teachers. The same thing is going on as in Bulgaria ; the Americans are training the future rulers of the country."

The result was that the Armenians were getting wealthy, enterprising, full of skill and commercial activity, and thus provoked the hostility of the Turk and furnished a seed-bed for persecution.

HOPE FOR THE TURK AND THE KURD.

The miserable story of Turkish atrocity is relieved here and there by the heroism of the missionaries and some conspicuous deeds of nobleness by individual Turks. Professor Harris does not think the Turk is bad at heart, and even has some hopes for the Kurds if well governed. He says :

"I believe with all my heart that there is good stuff hidden away in the ordinary Turk, behind a mass of evil. For he is a slave to those in authority, and to the cruel part of his creed, and these two forces hold him in bondage to that which is bad ; under better auspices I believe *much good* would appear, and the same remark replies to the Kurds, only that they are more savage still."

THE RESULT OF PERSECUTION.

Persecution as usual has not accomplished its object, but has done more than anything else to bring the persecuted into common accord. The first result of these horrible massacres has been to draw together the various bodies of Christians, and to accomplish a religious unity such as no councils could ever have found a basis for. Professor Harris says :

"The way it has come about is like this : it is the result of three operating factors. First, the solidifying influence of an awful persecution. The Christians have been wonderfully drawn together by the trials through which they have had to pass. As one of the pastors said to me, 'We were like pieces of cold iron, but this persecution has welded us together.' The second cause which has been at work is the sympathy of Western Protestant Nonconformity. The Armenians know very well how much sympathy has come to them from the Old English and American Evangelicals, and they have

*Letters from Armenia. By Dr. J. Rendel Harris and Helen B. Harris. 12mo, pp. 266. New York : Fleming H. Revell Co. $1.25.

drawn their own conclusions. They say, 'We understand the Protestants now, and know that they are not heretics.' And, thirdly, since the alleviation of the sufferings of the people has largely flowed through the hands of native Armenian pastors, working with the Old Gregorian Armenians, the two poles of religious thought and life have been brought into such contiguity that sparks of love have been passing all the time."

A COMMONWEALTH IN RUINS.

But these brighter touches only serve to make the gloom of the picture more oppressive and more unbearable. Two more extracts must suffice. Describing the condition of things at Harpoot, Mrs. Harris says :

"The mass of humanity is so great, *some must be lifted off the rest*, or very few will be able to do what they else could to recuperate. They will crush one another. What makes Ourfa so much better able to make a fresh start than other places is no doubt that so many were killed outright, and those who are left have a chance to do something."

Professor Harris thus describes the state of the country after the Turk and the Kurd have worked their will :

"It is like putting together a clock that has been smashed : it is a piece of broken society, and you have to study the conditions of life, beginning at the bottom —food, clothing, shelter—working up. Suppose in one of our towns one-half the shops were looted, one-fifth of the population dead or wounded, one-fifth of the women widows, it would be very difficult to put it all together again. Whole trades have disappeared ; you want to shoe a horse, all the smiths are dead ; tools are stolen, and the workmen have nothing and cannot get them back. The social problem is therefore very difficult, requiring much adaptation and skill. What can we do? Put together those who belonged together—try to construct a commonwealth out of ruins !"

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF DR. RICHARDSON.*

OUR host of readers in the medical profession, and many others besides, will be interested in a notable book from the pen of the late Sir (Dr.) Benjamin Ward Richardson, entitled "Vita Medica : Chapters of Medical Life and Work." His son, Mr. Bertram Richardson, in a prefatory note, explains that the chapters which compose this noble volume were finished by his father on the 18th of last November, just before 8 o'clock in the evening. At 10 o'clock Dr. Richardson was seized with the illness which ended fatally some two or three days later. It is fortunate for the medical profession and the world at large that this book had been completed. It gives us glimpses of a life which covers the whole period of modern medicine.

Sir B. W. Richardson was a student when operations were performed without the aid of chloroform. Between that day and this much progress has been made, and the memories of Sir Benjamin form one segment of the life-history of the century that is fading away. He was a man of ideals as well as of practical research. But he did not content himself with the ideals ; he did much in his busy life to realize them. Sir B. W. Richardson owed much to his ideals ; they seem to have been the propelling force which urged him ever forward.

THE INFLUENCE OF BOOKS

Like many others he attributes much of his success in life to the influence of his mother. She died when he was a boy. But the lessons she instilled into him never left his mind and heart. They were corrected in later life by other lessons and impressions, but they always remained as the bed-rock on which his character was built. His school days also had a great influence on him. But he owed even more to books, especially biographies. The school library was a good one, and he spent every moment he could spare in reading and learning the lives of the great men who have preceded us. No section of school work, he says, was in after life more profitable. He held very strong views as to the benefit which might be derived from reading books, and more particularly biographies. He says :

"From my own experience, from the happiness that has arisen from it, and from the use I know it has been to many others, I would urge every student to start life with a good biographical training. Sometimes it seems to me as if the whole field of knowledge were open to a man if he first become conversant with the lives, characters and works of his predecessors who have cultivated the world and its literature."

Sir B. W. Richardson was a very hard worker, devoted to his profession. The quantity of work he did is appalling to the ordinary man. His book simply teems with the experiments he carried out, the improvements he effected, and the causes he promoted. Whatever he might be interested in outside the groove of his profession he never allowed to interfere with what was his life-work.

THE BANISHMENT OF DISEASE.

Among all the multifarious occupations of Sir Benjamin's busy life there are three causes to which he more particularly devoted his attention. They were all closely connected, all converging upon a common object. This object was the possibility of banishing all disease from this world. To realize this ideal Sir B. W. Richardson worked by three methods : first, as a medical man ; secondly, as a sanitary reformer ; and lastly, as an advocate of temperance. His ideal is a grand one, but he complains "very few have as yet been attracted by it—few, indeed, have understood it at all, but it has had a kind of poetic basis and is not so extreme as to be destitute of all friends." He summarizes the idea as follows :

"The idea is that the disturbance or catastrophe called disease—excluding accidents—is not simply to be met by treatment, although that may be necessary and beneficial, but is to be prevented, and that with so much perfection that it shall altogether become extinct, or remain as a mere historical ghost."

In the early fifties the idea that prevention is better than cure took hold of the imaginations of men. Preventive medicine took its stand side by side with curative. It was obvious that the living world was wallowing in disease, and to Sir B. W. Richardson it seemed plain that the only way to bring the people out of the mire was through the spread of knowedge. We suffer

*Vita Medica : Chapters of Medical Life and Work. By Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson, M.D. Octavo, pp. 511. New York : Longmans, Green & Co. $4.

from disease through ignorance; we escape through knowledge. In the heyday of his youth and strength he came to the resolution that he would do his best to make both the knowledge and the truth broadly known. This determination influenced the whole of his subsequent life. Hitherto all his writings and work had been confined to the medical profession, but now he turned to the whole world. The sanitary movement was enthusiastically taken up by himself and others, and much solid work was done. But he complains, "the world admitted the truths we proclaimed, but did not utilize them."

"A LITTLE CHILD SHALL LEAD THEM."

About this time the Social Science Association was formed under favorable auspices. In 1875 the association met at Brighton. It marked a turning point in Sir Benjamin's life. He, for the first time, allowed his imagination scope in public, and broke with the old order of things. His account of what happened is most interesting. He was to deliver the presidential address. It was a golden opportunity; how should he utilize it?

"There were two courses before me—either to go on in the old way dealing with data and keeping religiously in tune with the association, or to plunge into imagination, which I had never dared to air in public. In my anxiety I wrote two addresses, one on 'The Statistics of Death Rates,' the other on a model city, or what a city ought to be if sanitary science were ever to be advanced—a city to be called after the goddess of health, Hygeia, or Hygieopolis. Both essays were in my pockets. I thought I would try the addresses on a young and unbiased mind, so I began to submit my little daughter Stella, then a mere child, to the ordeal. With her I found at once that the statistics of death rates—learned, and as far as such an essay could be, perfectly simple—neither attracted her attention nor gratified her understanding. In short, it was a dead letter. But when I got on to the other subject, briefly explained its bearings and meanings, and when on the sand I traced out with my stick the streets and buildings of my proposed city, the scene was entirely changed, and the utmost interest was excited. My mind was soon made up, and the model city became the theme for my address."

The effect of the address was startling. It was received with enthusiastic approval. For the first time the public at large was interested in the dry subject of sanitation. The address gave a great impetus to the sanitary movement which Sir B. W. Richardson pursued with still greater vigor. It had taught him a lesson—that all great movements spring from the masses and not the classes.

THE FIGHT WITH ALCOHOL.

Sir B. W. Richardson had the courage of his convictions. He could fight for the most unpopular of causes when he was convinced of its truth. The chief instance of this is his opposition to the use of alcohol. "For about half my life," he says, "it has been my fate to be in opposition to the general custom of using alcohol in the form of wine, spirits or beer as a drink." He, however, was brought up to believe in alcohol. When he was convinced in his own mind, by his own personal experiments, of the evil effect of alcohol on the human system, he proclaimed the truth unceasingly against all opposition. It was not all glory by any means: on the contrary, it was all toil and danger, and he had to suffer heavily for his advocacy of the temperance cause.

THE NEW BOOKS.

RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

POLITICS, HISTORY, AND SOCIOLOGY.

Municipal Problems. By Frank J. Goodnow, A.M., LL.D. 12mo, pp. 333. New York: The Macmillan Company $1.50.

A most useful and timely contribution to the science of municipal government is a volume entitled "Municipal Problems," published for the Columbia University Press. The author, Professor Frank Goodnow, holds the chair of administrative law in Columbia, and is exceptionally well qualified to deal with those phases of municipal government which have to do with the position of the municipality in the state and with the formal structure and organization of municipal government. This book will be found particularly useful by those who are interested in questions of practical legislation affecting municipal charters. Professor Goodnow's writings on municipal subjects are, as a rule, from the standpoint of the writer on administrative law, and do not deal with municipal progress as relating to concrete problems of what may be termed "municipal housekeeping." That is to say, he deals with the organization of municipalities rather than with their life and work.

Nominations for Elective Office in the United States. By Frederick W. Dallinger, A.M. Octavo, pp. 304. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

Mr. Dallinger, who is a student *in* as well as *of* politics, being a member of the Massachusetts Senate and having formerly served as secretary of the Republican city committee of Cambridge, contributes the fourth volume to the series of "Harvard Historial Studies." Thus his monograph has been written from a slightly different point of view from the one commonly held in university studies. The writer has made an exhaustive examination of our nominating system, and the conclusions which he presents form an unanswerable arraignment of modern caucus methods as practiced in New York City and elsewhere. But so far from attempting to do away with the system itself, Mr. Dallinger would perpetuate it, and would urge all good citizens to rescue it from the perversions into which it has been subjected.

A History of Canada. By Charles G. D. Roberts. 12mo, pp. 493. Boston: Lamson, Wolffe & Co. $2.

The fact that within a few weeks Professor Roberts' publishers have put on the market a book of verse, a novel and a volume of history, all from the same pen, is some indication of this author's versatility. The most cursory examination of the latter work shows it to be a systematic and well-proportioned story of Canada's past, written in a graceful and appropriate style and not unduly cumbered with the apparatus of historical investigation. Professor Roberts is not greatly addicted to foot-note references to authorities, and his book makes very little bibliographical display. The excessively formal system of numbered sections adopted in this history has a tendency to obscure the literary merits which the volume possesses.

Topical Studies in Canadian History. By Nellie Spence, B.A. 12mo, pp. 187. Toronto: Chas. J. Musson.

This little book is intended more particularly for school use. It is designed to serve as a guide, but not to take the place of a text-book.

Half Moon Series of Papers on Historic New York. Edited by Maud Wilder Goodwin, Alice Carrington Royce and Ruth Putnam. "The Early History of Wall Street, 1653-1789." By Oswald Garrison Villard. Paper, 12mo, pp. 42. New York: Brentano's. Five cents; yearly subscriptions, 50 cents.

The subject of Mr. Villard's interesting paper is not at all "the Street" of 1897; but it reminds us that the old thoroughfare was not always ruled by the gods of the market place. Mr. Villard writes of times when the aristocracy of New Amsterdam lived on Wall Street, and of later times when the seat of the new government of the United States was there. The paper has far more than a local interest.

Essays on French History: The Rise of the Reformation in France. The Club of the Jacobins. By James Eugene Farmer, M.A. Octavo, pp. 120. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

These two essays are the fruit of much study of historical authorities, and the author's manner of presenting the important themes of which he treats is both inspiring and convincing. The significance of the first essay lies very largely in its attempt to trace the influence of Luther on the French Reformation; in the second essay the aims of the Jacobins of 1789 are clearly set forth.

The Beginnings of Art. By Ernst Grosse, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 341. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.75.

The "Anthropological Series," edited by Prof. Frederick Starr, now numbers four volumes, each of which has distinct claims on the consideration of students. The latest accession to the series is a work by the young German ethnologist, Dr. Ernst Grosse, which is hardly second in interest and freshness of theme to either of its predecessors. To study the "beginnings" in art, Dr. Grosse goes to the most primitive peoples now living—the "hunting peoples," especially the Australians, the Eskimos of the far North, and the African Bushmen. Dr. Grosse's descriptions of the rudimentary forms of art which exist among these peoples are extremely suggestive to the sociologist.

BIOGRAPHY.

Memories of Hawthorne. By Rose Hawthorne Lathrop. 12mo, pp. 494. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.

The "memories" of Nathaniel Hawthorne now first given to the world by his daughter are taken in great part from the letters of Sophia Hawthorne, the wife and mother. Of these letters, Mrs. Lathrop says: "I have tried to weed out those written records of hers (even from 1820), reaching to her last year in 1871, that could give no especial pleasure to any descendant who might come upon them; and I have been astonished to find that there was scarcely one such page." The letters, as now published, will interest a far wider circle than their author could ever have thought possible.

Robert the Bruce, and the Struggle for Scottish Independence. By Sir Herbert Maxwell. 12mo, pp. 387. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

Surely no one better than the great Scottish chieftain deserves a volume in the "Heroes of the Nations" series, and yet there are few historical characters to whom it is so difficult to apply the ordinary biographical methods. In opening Sir Herbert Maxwell's book, however, one feels at once that the Bruce has at last fallen into the hands of a practiced historian—a man who can glean the facts from the bewildering mass of tradition with which the figure of Scotland's warrior hero has always been surrounded. The illustrations of the book include many interesting coins and shields of ancient Scotland.

Autobiography of Charles Force Deems, D.D., LL.D., and Memoir by his Sons, Rev. Edward M. Deems, A.M., and Francis M. Deems, M.D. 12mo, pp. 365. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. $1.50.

The first part of this volume is an autobiography prepared by Dr. Deems some years before his death. This brings the story of his life down to the time of his marriage and acceptance of a professorship in the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill. A memoir by his sons continues the record from that date to Dr. Deems' death in 1893. Many who in later years were familiar with the name of the popular pastor of the Church of the Strangers in New York City, were entirely unacquainted with the facts of Dr. Deems' earlier career as a college professor, college president, circuit rider and pastor in the South before and during the Civil War. Altogether, his was a remarkable life and one of great and varied activities.

Julian M. Sturtevant: An Autobiography. Edited by J. M. Sturtevant, Jr. 12mo, pp. 349. New York: Fleming H. Revel Company. $1.25.

This autobiography of the late president of Illinois College, edited by his son, gives in vivid word pictures the characteristic episodes in a singularly fruitful life. Dr. Sturtevant became a part of the great westward movement from New England when as a boy in his father's family he migrated from Connecticut to Ohio in 1816. Then, after graduation from Yale College, he became a pioneer of Illinois in 1829, taking a leading part in the founding of Illinois College at Jacksonville, and growing up with his adopted state into a position of great influence. The first graduate of Illinois College was Richard Yates, the famous "War Governor" of Illinois, and through him President Sturtevant impressed his ideas on both state and national policy at the time of the Civil War. For years before this time he had been one of Lincoln's trusted advisers.

The True Life of Capt. Sir Richard F. Burton, K.C.M.G., Etc. Written by his Niece, Georgiana M. Stisted. 12mo, pp. 434. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $2.

To write a fair and sympathetic account of the life of the great English explorer and writer, Richard Burton, was certainly a laudable aim, and one that should have commanded the biographer's best energies and undivided enthusiasms. The narration of petty family squabbles and bits of gossip about people in whom the reading public can have no legitimate interest should have had no place in such a work as the volume before us purports to be. This criticism aside, the present biography of Burton seems, in the main, satisfactory.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION.

Through Unknown African Countries: The First Expedition from Somaliland to Lake Lamu. By A. Donaldson Smith, M.D., F.R.G.S. Octavo, pp. 487. New York: Edward Arnold. $5.

An American explorer, at the age of thirty, has recently made a journey in Eastern Africa, the report of which has roused the interest of the foreign geographical societies to an unwonted degree. At the head of a body of eighty armed men, Dr. Donaldson Smith accomplished in a year's time a march of four thousand miles through almost unknown regions, much of the time under great difficulties and always threatened by perils of one form or another. The scientific collections made by Dr. Smith on this expedition were of great value, and hardly less important were the observations of lands and peoples which this volume records. The pictorial art of Messrs. Whymper and McCormick has been employed to reinforce the descriptive powers of the author. The work marks another mile-stone in the progress of African exploration to which America had already contributed so lavishly.

Transcaucasia and Ararat. By James Bryce, author of *The American Commonwealth*, etc. Notes of a Vacation Tour in the Autumn of 1876. With a Supplementary Chapter on the Recent History of the Armenian Question. Fourth edition revised. Uniform with *The American Commonwealth*. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Co. $3.

Mr. Bryce, who has made so inestimably valuable a study of the institutions of the United States, has by no means confined his observations of political and social phenomena to the Anglo-Saxon peoples. As all historical students know, his first important book was a study of the political systems of mediæval Europe in his "Holy Roman Empire;" and more than twenty years ago he began his studies of the complex situation in the Turkish Empire. It was just before the great war between Russia and Turkey that Mr. Bryce spent a long vacation in Armenia, the result of which was his book, appearing in 1877, entitled "Transcaucasia and Ararat." The volume has become a classic, and will hold its place permanently as a book which is at once a charming record of travel and a most discerning study of the life and institutions of a people. It is therefore a great satisfaction to have this volume reprinted in an attractive new edition, with a long supplementary chapter dealing with the most recent phases of the Armenian question. Mr. Bryce's sources of information touching the situation in Armenia are those of a statesman who has had access to the archives of the foreign department of his own government, and also those of an eminent publicist and internationalist, with an extremely wide acquaintance among the leaders of the popular Armenian movement This new edition of his twenty-year-old book ought therefore to find a wide appreciation in America as well as in England.

Letters from Constantinople. By Mrs. Max Müller. 12mo, pp. 196. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.75.

Mrs. Max Müller had unusual advantages three years ago, on a protracted visit to Constantinople with her husband, for seeing the best side of Turkish official life and institutions. Their son, the Secretary of the British Embassy to the Porte, was enabled to secure for them many privileges from which the ordinary tourist is debarred. Of these Mrs. Müller seems to have availed herself to the utmost, and the result is the present very readable and attractive series of letters, or sketches. In these days of wholesale denunciation of the Sultan and his court, it is some relief to find now and then a writer who can appreciate the amiable qualities of so fiendish a tyrant as the master of Yildiz Kiosk is commonly represented to be.

The Mount: Narrative of a Visit to the Site of a Gaulish City on Mount Beuvray. With a Description of the Neighboring City of Autun. By Philip Gilbert Hamerton. 12mo, pp. 213. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $2.

An early composition of the late Philip Gilbert Hamerton which was not included in the 15-volume edition of his works. In this book, Mr. Hamerton gives a delightful account of his acquaintance with a learned French antiquary and archæologist. The descriptive passages, which chiefly make up the volume, are fairly comparable with the author's most famous essays in that kind of literature.

Siam. On the Meinam from the Gulf to Ayuthia; together with Three Romances Illustrative of Siamese Life and Customs. By Maxwell Sommerville. Octavo, pp. 237. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $3.

In addition to a number of well illustrated descriptive chapters intended to popularize a traveler's knowledge of Siam and the Siamese, Professor Sommerville has written three brief romances which illustrate in an original way the life and customs of the country.

NATURE STUDIES.

The Procession of the Flowers, and Kindred Papers. By Thomas Wentworth Higginson. 16mo, pp. 178. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25.

Mr. Higginson has brought together in a volume by themselves the following essays which have heretofore been published in different connections: "The Procession of the Flowers," "April Days," "Water-Lilies," "My Out-Door Study," "The Life of Birds," and "A Moonglade." A convenient index of the plants and animals mentioned has been appended. The volume forms an appropriate gift-book for the season.

The Story of the Birds. By James Newton Baskett, M.A. 16mo, pp. 292. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 65 cents.

The Messrs. Appleton have begun an important enterprise in the publication, at a low price, of a series of "Home Reading Books," in four divisions, according to the subjects covered. The series is to be edited by Dr. William T. Harris, United States Commissioner of Education, and is designed to encourage systematic reading in the home circle. The first or natural-history division opens with "The Story of the Birds," by Prof. J. N. Baskett,—an extremely attractive little book, both in text and illustrations. It makes capital reading at this time of year for either young or old. We trust that succeeding issues in the "Home Reading" series will come up to the standard set by the introductory volume, and that is about as much as may reasonably be wished.

Upon the Tree-Tops. By Olive Thorne Miller. 16mo, pp. 245. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

Mrs. Miller's books of bird life are always welcome. They have the charm of spontaneity, and could only have been written by a bird enthusiast. Her latest volume, "Upon the Tree-Tops," has two especially interesting chapters devoted to studies of individual bird character.

REFERENCE AND TEXT BOOKS.

The Statesman's Year Book, 1897. Edited by J. Scott Keltie, with the assistance of I. P. A. Renwick. 12mo, pp. 1202. New York: The Macmillan Company. $3.

The Stateman's Year Book for 1897 is just as satisfactory and indispensable as ever. Its special feature for this year is a statistical expansion of the part which relates to the British Empire. This is for the sake of illustrating the political changes which have taken place during the sixty years of Her Majesty's reign. The maps also, which illustrate the changes in political geography that have occurred in the past sixty years, are of most extraordinary value. The additions and corrections come down to the announcement of President McKinley's cabinet, and the determination of the great powers to establish administrative autonomy in Crete. With international questions occupying so much attention at the present moment, this treasury of political facts and statistics is of double value.

Politics in 1896: An Annual. Edited by Frederick Wheelen. 12mo, pp. 262. London: Grant Richards, 9 Henrietta street. New York: The REVIEW OF REVIEWS office, 13 Astor place. Postpaid, $1.

Mr. Frederick Wheelen, a well-known English writer and editor, has brought out in London (press of Grant Richards) a work entitled "Politics in 1896," which, it is announced, begins a series of annual volumes of the same nature. The book deals mainly with recent English politics, or with world conditions from the English point of view. It opens with three general retrospects, written from different party standpoints. The first is from the accomplished pen of Mr. H. D. Traill, the distinguished publicist and conservative writer; the second is contributed by Mr. W. H. Massingham, the brilliant and strenuous editor of the London *Daily Chronicle*, and the third is from the Socialist point of view, by Mr. G. Bernard Shaw, the dramatist, essayist, and Fabian socialist. A chapter on "foreign affairs" is con-

tributed by Mr. G. W. Steevens, and Mr. H. W. Wilson writes on the navy, while Captain Maude contributes a chapter on the army. These two authors are well-known experts in matters relating to "the services." Mr. Albert Shaw, editor of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, furnishes the chapter which deals with the political history of the United States during the year 1896, and Mr. Robert Donald, editor of the paper called *London*, contributes a valuable chapter on the municipal affairs of the great metropolis with which he is so familiar. The volume ends with a diary for 1896, and has a good index. This book is not prepared as a detailed reference book, although it presents main facts. It is certainly a very entertaining volume, and for the American reader who wishes a general retrospect of recent political matters in Great Britain it will be found altogether worth while.

King's Handbook of the United States. Edited by Moses King. Text by M. F. Sweetser. Octavo, pp. 951. Buffalo, N. Y.: The Matthews-Northrup Company.

Mr. Moses King is the author of several unique and extremely valuable reference works, the last of which is his "Handbook of the United States." It compacts an enormous amount of valuable information into something less than a thousand close but clearly printed pages. The plan of arrangement takes up the states of the Union alphabetically, giving their statistics and their history, with many very small but well executed illustrations. The work is on the plan of King's "Handbook of New York," published many years ago.

New American Supplement to the Latest Edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica. Edited under the supervision of Day Otis Kellogg, D.D. In five volumes. II., III., IV. Quarto, pp. 2,000. New York: The Werner Company.

Among the interesting and important articles appearing in the "American Supplement," are Professor McMaster's sketches of political parties in the United States, Prof. Simon Newcomb's accounts of astronomical discoveries, General Greely's *résumé* of polar explorations since 1880, G. Mercer Adam's brief biographies of literary celebrities, and Mr. Charles Henry Cochrane's expositions of modern mechanical and engineering devices. Altogether, the four volumes thus far issued contain a vast amount of solid and useful information well brought up to date.

How to Live Longer, and Why We Do Not Live Longer. By J. R. Hayes, M.D. 16mo, pp. 180. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.

Dr. Hayes has prepared a very helpful and suggestive little health manual, differing from some other works of its class by professional men in the absence of technical terminology and in a direct and incisive literary style which might serve as a model for more pretentious volumes.

Audiences. A Few Suggestions to Those Who Look and Listen. By Florence P. Holden. 12mo, pp. 221. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.25.

The aim of this little book is to make possible a fuller and richer appreciation of art and literature; in a word, to stimulate true culture. The book's title is unfortunate; it conveys no distinct idea of the subject-matter. The writer's purpose, however, is a definite and worthy one, and her effort cannot fail to be helpful to a wide range of readers.

Elements of Descriptive Astronomy: A Text-Book. By Herbert A. Howe, A.M. Octavo, pp. 352. Boston: Silver, Burdett & Co. $1.36.

The improved quality of the text-books in astronomy published in recent years is one of the encouraging signs of modern educational progress. The books used in our schools and colleges are more interesting than formerly because they are more largely devoted to descriptive astronomy, and less to mathematical theory. One object now kept in view by instructors is the cultivation of the "geometric imagination" in pupils, but this end is sought by other means than the memorizing of formulæ. An example of what a text-book writer may do to render this beautiful science attractive to the general reader as well as to the special student is furnished in Professor Howe's admirable work. In illustration and in typographical detail unusual care has been taken by the publishers to produce a book thoroughly adapted to meet the needs of the most approved educational methods in this branch of learning.

Laboratory Practice for Beginners in Botany. By William A. Setchell, Ph.D. 16mo, pp. 213. New York: The Macmillan Company. 90 cents.

This seems to be a sufficiently comprehensive manual for elementary botanical work, and it offers many suggestions which will be of service in training the student's powers of observation, but which the ordinary text-book of the subject does not attempt to cover. The author is professor of botany in the University of California.

School Geometry. By J. Fred. Smith, A.M. 12mo, pp. 321. Chicago: Scott, Foresman & Co. $1.

Principal Smith of the Academy connected with Iowa College at Grinnell, has brought out a text-book "inductive in plan, containing the elements of plane geometry and selections from solid geometry," for use chiefly in high schools and academies, though parts of it are adapted for lower grades of instruction. The book is the result of much experience in teaching elementary geometry, and contains some valuable suggestions to teachers. Much of the more formal scholasticism which once hedged about this subject in its text-book presentation has been done away with in this little treatise. The simplicity and directness of the author's pedagogical method is worthy of the highest praise.

FICTION.

Trooper Peter Halket of Mashonaland. By Olive Schreiner. 16mo, pp. 133. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.25

This work of Mrs. Schreiner's is at best only a slight sketch intended to throw a sort of flash-light upon the recent condition of England in Mashonaland and Matabeleland under the operations of Mr. Cecil Rhodes' British South Africa Chartered Company. Olive Schreiner, who has lived all her life in South Africa, and is sincerely devoted to the true welfare and progress of what to her is home and native land, is intensely opposed to the methods of Mr. Rhodes, considering the operations of the British South Africa Company as inspired by greed of gold, and as ruthlessly regardless of the rights of the native races. Nothing has been written against Rhodes, and the British method of acquiring South Africa under cover of the operations of an irresponsible private company, that has gone so directly to the mark as this little book by the grave woman and the literary genius who gave us "The Story of an African Farm" several years ago.

The Spirit of an Illinois Town: Two Stories of Illinois at Different Periods. By Mary Hartwell Catherwood. 16mo, pp. 156. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

Mrs. Catherwood in this book gives us a very noteworthy contribution to her fiction of locality. She describes an Illinois town in the boom period of some twenty or thirty years ago, and weaves into her description a pathetic story. Her other tales have dealt with the early French period in Illinois, and it is enough to say that her story of contemporary life is quite as good, if not better than anything she has ever done.

The Pomp of the Lavilettes. By Gilbert Parker. 12mo, pp. 195. Boston: Lamson, Wolffe & Co. $1.25

In this little volume Mr. Gilbert Parker portrays a phase of life on the Canadian side of the lower St. Lawrence. It is a well-told story, with strong local color, and fully worthy of a pen from which we always expect work that is wisely conceived and skillfully and artistically executed.

[Other works of fiction, poetry, and belles-lettres will receive notice in our June number.]

CONTENTS OF REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

LEADING ARTICLES IN THE MAY MAGAZINES.

Annals of the American Academy.—Philadelphia. May.

Genius, Fame and the Comparison of Races. C. H. Cooley.
Silver in China. Talcott Williams.
A Comparative Study of the State Constitutions of the American Revolution. W. C. Webster.

The Arena.—Boston. May.

The Citizen and his City. John Boyd Thacher.
The National Congress of Mothers. Ellen A. Richardson.
Why the People are "Short." H. S. Pingree.
Trade Unions under the Solonic Law. C. O. Ward.
Canada: Its Political Development and Destiny. J. G. Bourinot.
The Status of Woman, Past, Present, and Future. Susan B. Anthony.
Maladministration of the Postoffice Department. Walter Clark.

The Atlantic Monthly.—Boston. May.

The Problems of Rural New England. Alvan F. Sanborn.
Real Utopias in the Arid West. William E. Smythe.
Nansen's Heroic Journey. N. S. Shaler.
Art in Public Schools. Sarah W. Whitman.
My Sixty Days in Greece.—III. B. L. Gildersleeve.
The Deathless Diary. Agnes Repplier.
Cheerful Yesterdays.—VII. Thomas Wentworth Higginson.
Notes of a Trip to Izumo. Lafacadio Hearn.

The Bookman.—New York. May.

The Poetry of Austin Dobson. Arthur Symons.
Edgar Allan Poe. M. A. DeW. Howe.
Two Odes of Keats. W. C. Wilkinson.
Perez Galdos in the Spanish Academy. A. H. Huntington.
The Adaptability of Paper. T. L. DeVinne.

Century Magazine.—New York. May.

A Suburban Country Place. M. G. Van Rensselaer.
Bicycling Through the Dolomites. George E. Waring, Jr.
Scientific Kite Flying. Hugh D. Wise.
Photographing from Kites. William A. Eddy.
Tennessee and Its Centennial. Marks W. Handly.
Campaigning With Grant. Gen. Horace Porter.
Withdrawal of the French from Mexico. Gen. J. M. Schofield.
The Fall of the Second Empire. Matias Romero.
The Royal Family of Greece. B. I. Wheeler.
Crete, The Island of Discord.

The Chautauquan.—Meadville, Pa. May.

The Story of Victor Hugo. James A. Harrison.
At Victor Hugo's House. Gustav Larroumet.
Modern Military Ballooning. George E. Walsh.
Arctic Bird's Nesting. John Murdoch.
Maryland Memories. John Edgeworth.
Street and Steam Railways in Italy. F. Benedetti.
George W. Cable. W. M. Baskervill.

The Cosmopolitan.—Irvington, N Y. May.

The New Congressional Library. Nannie-Belle Maury.
Great Business Operations—The Collection of News. T. B. Connery.
Modern Education. President Gilman.
The Turkish Messiah. I. Zangwill.
The Glory of War.—After the Battle. Henry C. Walsh.

Demarest's Family Magazine.—New York. May.

Some Constantinople Types. Emma P. Telford.
Women of the Administration. E. A. Fletcher.
The Proper Use of Wealth.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.—New York. May.

Fair Maids of Morocco. Frederick A. Ober.
University of Minnesota. John C. Sweet.
In Constantinople Streets. Emma P. Telford.
Japan's Three Invasions of Corea. Teiichi Yamagata.
The Mythical Manoa. A. J. Miller.

Godey's Magazine.—New York. May.

Power Boats. Fred. Werden.
A Eulogy of Vaudeville. Beamont Fletcher.
American Literary Diplomats. John D. Anderson.
Happier Homes Through Better Decoration.—I. Grace E. Drew.
Woman's Work in Chistian Missions. S. T Willis.
Mushroom Hunting as a Pastime. Lillie C. Flint.
Some Aspersions on Church Music. Rupert Hughes.

Harper's Magazine.—New York. May.

Cross-Country Riding. Caspar Whitney.
A Few Native Orchids and Their Insect Sponsors. W. H. Gibson.
White Man's Africa.—VII. Poultney Bigelow.
Two Undescribed Portraits of Shakspere. John Corbin.
Geological Progress of the Century. H. S. Williams.
English Country-House Life. George W. Smalley.
The Hundred Years' Campaign. Francis N. Thorpe.

Ladies' Home Journal.—Philadelphia. May.

When General Grant Went Round the World. John Russell Young.
The Domestic Side of the White House. Benjamin Harrison.
My Mother As I Recall Her. (Jenny Lind.) Mrs. Raymond Maude.

Lippincott's Monthly.—Philadelphia. May.

Some Bird Songs. Henry Oldys.
French Pioneers in America. Alva Fitzpatrick.
Earning a Living in China. Dora Spratt.
Early Man in America. Harvey B. Bashore.
The Beginnings of Liberty in New York. Mrs. A. G. Van Rensselaer.

McClure's Magazine.—New York. May.

The Capture, Death and Burial of J. Wilkes Booth. R. S. Baker.
Grant at the Outbreak of the War. Hamlin Garland.
Life Portraits of Daniel Webster.
Grover Cleveland's Second Adminstration. Carl Schurz.

The Midland Monthly. Des Moines.—May.

The Dalles of the St. Croix. Frank H. Nutter.
A Season's Plays and Players. Leigh G. Giltner.
Lincoln Entering Richmond. Leigh Leslie.
Across Country in a Van.—IV. Mary A. Scott.
Grant's Life in the West.—XV. Col. J. W. Emerson.

Munsey's Magazine.—New York. May.

The United States Supreme Court. Chauncey M. Depew.
Our Navy and Our Naval Policy. Hilary A. Herbert.
My Favorite Novelist and His Best Book. Brander Matthews.
The Homes and Haunts of Dickens. Anna Leach.

New England Magazine.—Boston. May.

The Artist in Greenland. Russell W. Porter.
An Unwritten Chapter in Massachusetts Georgraphy. Al Chamberlain.
The Scotch-Irish and the Bay State Border. G. J. Varney.
The Armour Institute of Technology. C. L. Snowdon.
Forest Culture of To-Day. George E. Walsh.

Scribner's Magazine.—New York. May.

Undergraduate Life at Harvard. Edward S. Martin.
Harvard College in the Seventies. Robert Grant.
Golf. H. J. Whigham.
The Working of a Bank. Charles D. Lanier.
London, as Seen by C. D. Gibson.—IV.

THE OTHER AMERICAN AND ENGLISH PERIODICALS.

(From the latest numbers received.)

American Amateur Photographer.—New York. April.

Dodges in Printing.
Lantern Calculations.
Influence of Mass and Line in Photography. S. H. Beale.

American Historical Register.—Boston. March.

The Last Survivor of the Boston Tea Party. Gen. J. G. Wilson.
The Duelling Custom in New York. Charles B. Todd.
John Randolph of Roanoke. D. F. Randolph.

American Historical Review.—New York. (Quarterly.) April.

Political Science and History. John W. Burgess.
Marsiglio of Padua and William of Ockam.—I. James Sullivan.
Diplomatic Missions to the Court of China.—I. W. W. Rockhill.

The Authorship of the Federalist. Edward G. Bourne.
Representation in Congress from the Seceding States.—II. F. W. Moore.
Emigration from Yorkshire to West Jersey, 1677.
Carondelet on the Defense of Louisiana.

Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.—New York. April.

How Can the Federal Government Best Raise its Revenues? David A. Wells.
The Stability of Truth. D. S. Jordan.
The Racial Geography of Europe.—III. W. Z. Ripley.
Reversions in Modern Industrial Life.—I. Franklin Smith.
The Physiology of Alcohol. C. F. Hodge.
Life on the Planets. M. Jules Janssen.
Spencer and Darwin. Grant Allen.
Ants as the Guests of Plants. M. Heim.
The Language of Crime. A. F. B. Crofton.

The Arena.—Boston. April.

The Problem of Municipal Reform. H. S. Pingree.
The Doorway of Reform. Eltweed Pomeroy.
Italian Immigrants in Boston. Frederick A. Bushee.
The Priesthood of Art. Stinson Jarvis.
The Catholic Question in Canada. F. C. Brown, G. Stewart.
Lincoln and the Matson Negroes. Jesse W. Weik.
Coeducation in Secondary Schools and Colleges. May W. Sewall.
The Scripture-Errancy Conflict. Benjamin F. Burnham.
Past and Future of the American Negro. C. W. Culp.
Claims of Spiritualism upon Christianity. T. E. Allen.
Development of Naturalization Laws. Clifford S. Walton.
The Man in History. John Clark Ridpath.
The Urgent Need of our Pacific Coast States. E. Berwick.

Art Amateur.—New York. April.

Hints to Young Illustrators. Katharine Pyle.
Expression in Animals: The Dog. Roger Riordan.
Figure Painting. C. E. Brady.

Art Interchange.—New York. April.

Berne-Bellecour. Caro Lloyd.
Mural Decorations in the Congressional Library.—VI.
Notes on Pastel Painting. E. M. Heller.

Atalanta.—London. April.

Scrivelsby Court and Francis Dymoke. Laura A. Smith.
The Month of April; the Bull. Gertrude Oliver-Williams.
Hampstead Heath; a Cockney Paradise. E. Taunton Williams.

The Bachelor of Arts.—New York. April.

Hobart and Rutgers Colleges. George C. Ingling.
Christine de Pisan. Emily B. Stone.
A Day in the Dardanelles. Eleanor Hodgens.
The Trials of English Moralists. Henry G. Chapman.
Etiquette and Ethics of English Life at Yale. A. C. Harrison.
A Recent Critique on Howells. J. S. Wood.

Badminton Magazine.—London. April.

Cycling with Hounds. Fanny J Erskine.
Cruising in Small Craft. Surgeon-Major C. M. Douglas.
About Rooks. Clive H. Meares.
Cricket in the Year of the Queen's Accession. A. C. Coxhead.
Training Setters. E. F. T. Bennett.
Chasing the Roe. Hon. A. E. Gathorne-Hardy.
Rambling Angling Reminiscences. Alex. I. Shand.

Bankers' Magazine.—New York. April.

Were the Greenbacks a War Necessity?
The Bank of France. Charles A. Conant.

Bankers' Magazine.—London. April.

Unclaimed Bank Deposits.
The Bank of England.
The Post Office Savings Bank.
The Sickness and Mortality Experience of Friendly Societies.

The Biblical World.—Chicago. April.

Text Book Literature of the Babylonians. Morris Jastrow.
The Christian's Manual of Arms, Rev. 2-3. G. H. Gilbert.
Expositor Preaching and the Epistle of James. R. DeW. Mallary.
The Foreshadowings of the Christ.—V. G. S. Goodspeed.

Bibliotheca Sacra.—Oberlin, Ohio. (Quarterly.) April.

The Paradoxes of Science. G. Frederick Wright.
Spencer's Philosophy of Religion. Edwin S. Carr.
Tennyson's "In Memoriam." Theodore W. Hunt.
The Cosmogony of Genesis and its Reconcilers. Henry Morton.
No National Stability without Morality. C. W. Super.
Is the Recognition of the Church Year by all Christians Desirable? R. DeWitt Mallary.
The Ideal of Church Music. Edward Dickinson.
The Tell-el-Amarna Letters. J. M. P. Metcalfe.
Christianity and Social Problems. Z. Swift Holbrook.
The Housing Question and Scientific Reform. W. Caldwell.

Blackwood's Magazine.—London. April.

Recent Books: French and English.
Winchester; a City of Many Waters. Sir Herbert Maxwell.
The Prisons of Siberia; On the March. J. Y. Simpson.
How the Famine Came to Burma. H. Fielding.
Concerning Billiards. Major W. Broadfoot.
Evolution and the Amateur Naturalist. Dr. Louis Robinson.
The Navy Estimates. Recollections of an Irish Home.
Lord Cromer's Report on Egypt.

Board of Trade Journal.—London. March 15.

Commercial Education and Commercial Museums in Russia.
The American National Association of Manufacturers.

The Bookman.—New York. April.

Living Continental Critics.—II. Georg Brandes, W. M Payne.
President Cleveland. Harry T. Peck.
The Reporter and Literature. Norman Hapgood.
The Subjects of Two Famous Farewell Songs. Esther Singleton.
American Bookmen.—III.: William Cullen Bryant. M. A. DeW. Howe.

Canadian Magazine.—Toronto. April.

Social Amelioration and the University Settlement. S. J. McLean.
My Contemporaries in Fiction.—V. David Christie Murray.
Nansen. Fritz Hope.
Easter in Paris. Emily Crawford.
A Mountain Picnic in British Columbia. H. H. Gowen.
The Indian Plague. John Ferguson.

Cassell's Family Magazine.—London. April.

Some Escapes of My Life. Archibald Forbes.
The New Railway to London. B. Fletcher Robinson.
The Court of Belgium. Mary S. Warren.
The 'Varsity Race; Blues, Old and New. Theodore A. Cook.
American Belles of London Seasons.

Cassier's Magazine.—New York. April.

Electric Traction in City Streets. Nelson W. Perry.
Shipbuilding in Great Britain. Robert MacIntyre.
The Metric System from a Mechanical Point of View. Samuel Webber.
An Artificial Ice Skating Rink. George Hill.
George Wallace Melville. William L. Cathcart.
Steam Engines for Modern Power Houses. Richard McCulloch.
A Ten-ton Pneumatic Traveling Crane. W. G. Starkweather.
Commerce on the Great American Lakes. John Birkinbine.
The Ideal Engine Lathe. W. D. Forbes.
Modern Methods of Electric Energy Transmission. L. Duncan.

Catholic World.—New York. April.

The Catholic Charities of England. Alice W. Winthrop.
Reminiscence of a Tramp in the Austrian Tyrol. Mary E. Blake.
A Forgotten Literature. Leopold Katscher.
Happiness in Purgatory.
Light on La Salle's Connection with the Jesuits. J. Wilstach.
A Protestant Defense of Manning. B. L. Conway.
The Puritan Catholicized. P. J. O'Callaghan.
Juvenile Offenders. Francis H. Howard.

Chambers' Journal.—Edinburgh. April.

Some Hints Toward the Formation of a Library.
Cuba and the Cubans.
Journalistic Remuneration. E. Phillips.
How Russia Amuses Itself. F. Whishaw.
Some Birds and Their Ways.
More Light on the '45.
The Literary Associations of the Temple.

Charities Review.—New York. March.

The Signs of the Times and the Churches. Josiah Strong.
The Modern Charity Worker. Francis G. Peabody.
Pauper Children in New Hampshire. Edward J. Burnham.
Convict Labor and the Southwick Bill. Isaac J. Wistar.
Lunacy Commissions. F. B. Sanborn.
The City Charities of Boston. Frederick H. Wines.
Criminology and the University Curriculum. Frederick H. Wines.

Contemporary Review.—London. April.

A Common Citizenship for the English Race. Prof. Dicey.
Cretan Struggles for Liberty. J. Gennadius.

The Cretan Imbroglio. Sir M. E. Grant Duff.
Henry Drummond. Dr. W. Robertson Nicoll.
Reform the House of Lords ! Goldwin Smith.
Henryk Sienkiewicz. Edmund Gosse.
The Law of Liberty. Emma Marie Caillard.
After the Famine in My Garden. Phil Robinson.
Joannes Scotus Erigeua. William Larminie.
The Religious Orders in the Roman Communion. Rev. Philip Limerick.
The German Emperor ; the Lord Chief Justice of Europe. W. T. Stead.

Cornhill Magazine.—London. April.

April 23, A Day of Celebration ; An Anniversary Appeal. Walter Besant.
The Story of Sir Walter Scott's Ruin. Leslie Stephen.
German Duels and their Punishments. James P. Grund.
The Cost of Country Houses. C. J. Cornish.

Cosmopolis.—London. April.

Unpublished Letters to Gustav d'Eichthal. John Stuart Mill.
Pompey's Pillar. J. P. Mahaffy.
A Poll of the People. J. St. Loe Strachey.
Sardou's *Spiritisme*. Napoléon Ney. (In French.)
Unpublished Letters. (Continued.) Ivan Tourguéneff. (In French.)
Correspondence of the Duc de Richelieu. (Concluded.)
Education of Turkish Women. H. Vambéry. (In German.)
"Fool's Paradise." Erich Schmidt. (In German.)

Demorest's Family Magazine.—New York. April.

New York's Newest Art-School. Maibelle Justice.
Homes in Western Mining Camps. John R. Spears.
Memorials of General Grant.
The Children of the Five Points Mission. Mary A. Fanton.

The Dial.—Chicago. March 16.

A Word for Minor Poetry.
A Competitive Examination of Poets. Charles L. Moore.

April 1.

The Proposed Tax on Civilization.
Results and Prospects of University Extension. C. Zueblin.

Education.—Boston. April.

Spiritual Education. Robert P. St. John.
Education Among the Ancient Hebrews. Clifton H. Levy.
The Schools of the Keystone State. William A. Mowry.
Mary Lyon, a Factor in Our National Life. Mrs. Moses Smith.
Greek in Modern Education. J. H. T. Main.
The Museum as an Educational Institution. O. C. Farrington.

Educational Review.—New York. April.

State Universities of the Middle West. Andrew S. Draper.
Art and Literature in the Schools. W. T. Harris.
Correlation of Educational Forces in the Community. S. T. Dutton.
Arithmetic in Rural and Village Schools. D. E. Smith.
Psychological Aspect of the School Curriculum. John Dewey.
College Honors. Lucy M. Salmon.
The New French Universities. Gabriel Compayré.

The Engineering Magazine.—New York. April.

Significance of our Expanding Export Trade. T. A. Eddy.
Successful Shop Management.—VI. Henry Roland.
Foundations for Tall Buildings. Charles Sooysmith.
American and British Blast Furnace Practice. J. S. Jeans.
Epoch-Making Events in Electricity. G. H. Stockbridge.
Mistakes and Improvements in Railroad Construction. G. H. Paine.
Modern Logging in the Northwestern States. E. K. Bishop.
Corrosion and Scale from Feed-Waters.—II. A. A. Cary.
Growing Inefficiency of Modern Mining Machinery. C. Robinson.
Street-Cleaning in Paris and Berlin. Robert Grimshaw.

English Illustrated Magazine.—London. April.

The Shah at Home. John F. Fraser.
Pictures from the Life of Nelson. Continued. Clark Russell.
Mrs. Patrick Campbell ; Interview. I. A.
The Gypsies of Granada. Charles S. Pelham-Clinton.
The Wandering Albatross. James Buckland.
The Poacher ; How the Other Half Lives. S. L. Bensusan.
Why Not Annex Hawaii ? Douglas Archibald.

Fortnightly Review.—London. April.

Russia and the Re-Discovery of Europe. Olga Novikoff.
Arno Holz ; a German Poet of Revolt. Laurie Magnus.
Our Learned Philhellenes ; an Imaginary Discussion by Greek Philosophers. H. D. Traill.
After Khartoum. Major A. Griffiths.
Feminism in France. Virginia M. Crawford.
Crete ; An Object-Lesson. Canon Malcolm MacColl.
Market Wrecking. William E. Bear.
1497-1897 : East and West. Edward Salmon.
Dangers to British Sea-Power under the Present Rules of Naval Warfare. Nicholas Synnott.
The Financial Relations Between Great Britain and Ireland. Judge O'Connor Morris.
The Free Church in England. Rev. R. F. Horton.
"Candia Redivivа." Sir George Baden-Powell.
Federalism in South Africa. Rev. W. Greswell.
Cecil Rhodes. C. D. Baynes.

The Forum.—New York. April.

Has the Senate Degenerated ? George F. Hoar.
Retrenchment,—or Ruin ? J. Sterling Morton.
The United States and Cuba. Henri Rochefort.
Success of Woman's Enfranchisement in New Zealand. H. H. Lusk.
Some Opened Tombs and their Occupants. F. W. Farrar.
The Fur Seal as an Animal. D. S. Jordan, G. A. Clark.
Arbitration the Only Solution of the Financial Problem. A. R. Foote.
Emerson and Thoreau. F. B. Sanborn.
Shall Nevada be Deprived of Her Statehood ? W. E. Smythe.
The Dramatic Critic : His Work and Influence. E. A. Dithmar.
The Imperialization of Germany. Thomas Davidson.

Gentleman's Magazine.—London. April.

Ceramic Art at Derby. James Cassidy.
Notes From the South of Europe. Clare S. Strong.
Goethe and Weimar. H. Schütz Wilson.
Historical Monuments of Calcutta. Kathleen Blechynden.

Godey's Magazine.—New York. April.

Common-Sense in Rose Culture. Eben E. Rexford.
The Daly Stock Company. Beaumont Fletcher.
The Development of the Reed Organ. Rupert Hughes.
The Bicycle of the Year Ninety-Seven. M. Humphrey.
Women's Work in Prison Reform. Emily E. Williamson

Good Words.—London. April.

Sir Walter Scott and His Country.
My Night With the Conger. Edward Step.
Microbes and Mineral Waters. Mrs. Percy Frankland.
Napoleon I., the Great Emperor. William Canton.
The Kepplestone Picture Collection. Concluded. I. M. W.
Fairfield Shipbuilding Yard. William Thomson.
The Patriot Songs of Greece. Mrs. I. F. Mayo.

Green Bag.—Boston. April.

Daniel Dougherty and the Philadelphia Bar. A. Oakey Hall.
Why Thomas Bram was Found Guilty. Charles E. Grinnell.
The Supreme Court of Wisconsin.—IV. Edwin E. Bryant.
The Legal Aspect of the Maybrick Case. Clark Bell.

Gunton's Magazine.—New York. April.

President McKinley's Inaugural.
Need of Integrity in Tariff Discussion.
Protective Navigation Laws.
Conditions of Labor in Japan. Fusutaro Takano.
Perpetuation of the Turks in Europe. E. P. Telford.
The Lexow Anti-Trust Report.
Views of an Anti-Monopolist on Trusts.
A Defense of Organized Charities.

Home and Country.—New York. April.

Ultima Thule. Hugh H. Lusk.
Whist and Its Masters.—IX. R. F. Foster.
Easter Week in Three Holy Cities. Rufus R. Wilson.
Flash Lights of Foreign Travel. Bianca Adams Miller.
The Era of Irrigation. Joel Shomaker.

The Home Magazine.—Binghamton, N. Y. April.

The Sixth Peary Expedition.
The History of Playing Cards.
The Potato Patch Again. J. Southworth.
Reminiscences of Cooper. W. T. Bailey.
Why Cuba Should Be Free. A. M. Hardy.
Modern Trick Bicycle Riders. Harry Kenmore.
The President's Cabinet. A. Merriman.

Homiletic Review.—New York. April.

Rationalism's Claim to Exclusive Scholarship. H. Osgood.
Things Most Essential in Preparation for Preaching.
How Shall the Preacher Study Classical Literature ?
Relative Value of Topical and Expository Preaching.
Dissolution of the Assyrian Empire. J. F. McCurdy.

The Irrigation Age.—Chicago. February.

New Movement for Homes. G. E. Girling.
The Art of Irrigation.—XX. T. S. Van Dyke.

International Journal of Ethics —Philadelphia. (Quarterly.)
April.

The Psychology of Social Progress. Helen Bosanquet.
The Moral Life of the Early Romans. Frank Granger.
Social Life and Morality in India. Muhammad A. Ghani.
The Religious Training of Children. Abraham Flexner.
Law and Nature in Greek Ethics. John Burnet.
Duty. Henry Sturt.

Journal of the Association of Engineering Societies.—Philadelphia. January.

Sewer Assessments. F. Herbert Snow.
Professional Spirit. Donald W. Campbell.
A New Testing Machine. F. F. Harrington.

February.

Engineering Compensation. M. S. Parker.
Deep Water Navigation from the Mississippi to the Gulf.
Resistance of Ships at Deep and Shallow Drafts of Water.
Water Supplies in Southern California. J. L. Van Ornum.

Kindergarten Magazine.—Chicago. April.

A Step Forward in Education. Evangeline Harvey.
Silent Influences of Art. Bonnie Snow.
First National Congress of Mothers.

Knowledge.—London. April.

Bird-Songs in Spring. C. A. Witchell.
English Medals. G. F. Hill.
Progress of Chemistry and the Chemical Arts During the Queen's Reign.
The Maple Mould. Rev. Alex. S. Wilson.
The Age of Mountains. Continued. With Diagrams. J. Logan Lobley.
Photograph of the Great Nebula in Orion. Isaac Roberts.

Leisure Hour.—London. April

The Last of the Klephts; a Glimpse of the Greek War of Independence.
Dr. Nansen's "Farthest North." Edward Whymper.
Kidderminster. W. J. Gordon.

London Quarterly Review.—London. April.

Timbuctoo.
Archbishop Magee.
The Brontë Letters.
Jews in English Fiction.
Coventry Patmore.
Henri Rochefort's Adventures.
Imperial Commerce and Free Trade.
Christian Philosophy of Religion.

Longman's Magazine.—London. April.

Early Spring in Savernake Forest. W. H. Hudson.
Mrs. Bovey; a Perverse Widow. S. M. Crawley Boevey.
The Living Earth. Grant Allen.

The Looker-On.—New York. April.

Carl Goldmark. Rubin Goldmark.
Johan Strauss. Henry T. Finck.
Thomas Hardy's Novels. Joakim Reinhard.

Lucifer.—London. March 15.

The Phaedo of Plato. Continued. W. C. Ward.
On Some Remarkable Passages in the New Testament.
Among the Gnostics of the First Two Centuries. Continued.
Cataclysms and Earthquakes. A. P. Sinnett.
Theosophy and Science. Concluded. Prof. John Mackenzie.
Our Relation to Children. C. W. Leadbeater.
The Sânkhya Philosophy. Continued. Bertram Keightley.

Ludgate.—London. March.

Emral Hall, Cheshire; an Ancient House.
Boiler Explosions. Walter Wood.
Old Ranelagh Gardens. A. W. Jarvis.
The Mercury Training Ship. James F. Fasham.

April.

Duelling in Germany. A. Beresford Ryley.
The House of Norfolk. Continued.
Ani, Armenia. E. T. Slater.
The Child of the Stage.
Memories of Old Bow Street Police Court.
Non-Collegiate Students at Oxford University.

Lutheran Quarterly.—Gettysburg, Pa. April.

Early History of the Lutheran Church in Georgia. D. M. Gilbert.
The Doctrine of the Ministry. G. U. Wenner.
Evolution as Taught in Scripture. A. E. Dietz.
Inspiration of the Scriptures. J. C. Jacoby.
The Lutheran Doctrine of the Lord's Supper. T. A. Himes.
Melanchthon as Theologian. G. F. Behringer.
Divine Healing, or Faith Cure. W. E. Hull.
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Macmillan's Magazine.—London. April.

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The Famine in India. Colonel Trevor.

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Kinsale, Ireland. John Walker.
The Art of Poetry. "Cornelius H. Flaccus."
Tragedy in the Greek Drama. Rev. A. W. Fox.
Velasquez in Madrid. C. E. Tryer.
The Dramatic Dissensions of Ben Jonson, John Marston and Thomas Dekker.

Menorah Monthly.—New York. April.

Moses and Washington. M. Ellinger.
Confirmation. G. Taubenhaus.
Facts and Figures. Minnie Green.

The Missionary Herald.—Boston. April.

The First Convert in Peking. W. S. Ament.
The Outlook in China? Henry Blodgett.

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The Spiritual Movements of the Century. A. T Pierson.
Hinduism As it Is. Jacob Chamberlain.
How the Gospel Spreads in Burma. David Gilmore.
Progress in Ceylon. Mary and Margaret W. Leitch.
"Caste" in India. W. J. Wanless.
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Hegel To-day. Rudolf Eucken.
The Genesis of Social "Interests." J. Mark Baldwin.
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Two Centuries of Converts. Rev. H. Thurston.
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Prominent American Families.—X. The McKinleys. F. C. Crawford.
My Favorite Novelist and His Best Book. W. D. Howells.
Our Oldest Military Company. John A. Torrington.

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The Story of an Armenian Refugee.
Christ and His Time. Dallas L. Sharp.
Some Recollections of the Century. Edward Everett Hale.

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Trade and Training in Germany. Sir Philip Magnus.
Helpless Europe. Spenser Wilkinson.
Arthur Hugh Clough. F. Reginald Statham.
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The Imperial Pawn Offices of Austria. Miss Edith Sellers.

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Charles Joseph, Prince de Ligne; a Friend of Kings. Charles Whibley.
Spenser: A Causerie. Rev. T. E. Brown.
The Foreigner in the Farm Yard. Continued. Ernest E. Williams.
England and Her Colonies. C. de Thierry.

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The Boer Indictments of British Policy. Henry M. Stanley.
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Mr. Laurier and Manitoba. J. G. Snead Cox.
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North American Review.—New York. April.

How India Fights the Famine. Marquis of Dufferin and Ava.
What Shall be Done with Dependent Children? H. S. Williams.
The "New" in the Old. Andrew Lang.
What Will Bring Prosperity? C. S. Smith, F. B. Thurber.
Antarctic Exploration. A. H. Markham.
The Black Plague. Walter Wyman.
The Uprising of Greece. C. W. Dilke, Demetrius N. Botassi.
A Spanish View of the Nicaragua Canal. José G. Sobral.
The Need of Copyright Reform. W. Morris Coles.
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Chicago and Its Administration. Lyman J. Gage.
Schiller as a Prophet. Paul Carus.
Is the Church Responsible for the Inquisition? Paul Carus.
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Western Yachts and Designers Arthur J. Pegler.
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The Outlook.—New York. April.

Grant's Historic Utterances. Gen. James Grant Wilson.
The Story of Gladstone's Life. Justin McCarthy.
The Peasant's Ireland. Clifton Johnson.
The Higher Life of London. Sir Walter Besant.
Some Literary Worthies: Plutarch. Hamilton W. Mabie.
History of the Kindergarten in the United States. Susan E. Blow.

Overland Monthly.—San Francisco. April.

An Arctic Winter. Sophie E. Porter.
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The Major Tactics of Chess. With Diagrams. Franklin K. Young.

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With Camera and Wheel. Burt H. Vernet.
The Selection of Dry Plates and Developers. S. W. Nourse.
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Details of the Martyrdom of St. Peter of Verona.
Our Lady of Boulogne.—III. Lillian A. B. Taylor.
Alexander Pope. Richard M. Johnston.
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An Improved Method of Filtration. Frank H. Mason.
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Philip Skelton; an Ulster Divine of Last Century. Stephen Gwynn.
Among the Finches. Rev. R. C. Nightingale.
Norwich Cathedral. Concluded. Dean William Lefroy.

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The United Service.—Philadelphia. March.

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The Financial Relations Between Great Britain and Ireland.
Dr. Baxter; Professor Wellhausen's Latest Critic. Samuel Holmes.
The Civil Government of Gibralter Leonard Williams.
The Drink Evil and Its Cure. A. G. Herzfeld.
Crime in Current Literature. A. C.
Plant-Feeding; a Corner in Nature's Laboratory. A. E. Sibson.
Plastic Art in Education. M. L. H. Unwin.

Wilson's Photographic Magazine.—New York. April.

Carbon Pictures and Platinotypes. Thomas Aquinas.
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Daheim.—Leipzig.

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Albania. St. Bernard Scolare.
Hieronymous Freiherr von Münchhausen.

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Carolina Friederica Neuber. H. Hart.
The Marcus Aurelius Column in Rome. G. Rosmarin.

March 20.

The Emperor William I. in Poetry. Prof. Kinzel.
The National Memorial for the Emperor William I. at Berlin.

March 27.

Prince Bismarck as a Nature Lover. W. Horn.
The Grave of a Great Japanese Hero. H. Dalton.
The Nightingale. E. Muellenbach.

Deutscher Hausschatz.—Regensburg. Heft 8.

The Emperor William I. With Portrait.
Mine Explosions. W. Böcker.

Deutsche Revue.—Stuttgart. March.

Before the Paris Congress; Unpublished Notes by Thouvenel.
Is the Skin Sensitive to Music? John G. McKendrick.
Franz von Lembach's Reminiscences. W. Wyl.
The South German States and the Proceedings at Versailles.
Georg Ebers; Interview. Louise von Kobell.
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Reminiscences of Stosch. Concluded. Vice-Adm. Balsch.

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The Emperor William I. L. Lorenz.
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Vom Fels zum Meer.—Stuttgart.

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With the Marines. H. N. von Brawe.
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Rubinstein's Literary Remains. Continued.
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Portraits of the Emperor William I.

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Bibliothèque Universelle.—Paris. March.

The Italian Government. Vilfredo Pareto
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Popular Negro Literature. Maurice Muret.
A Solution of the Eastern Problem. Ed. Tallichet.

Nouvelle Revue.—Paris.

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The Algerian Colonists and Native Schools. N. de Ring.
The Japan of Hokzai. M. Revon.
The German Army. General de Villenoisy.
Karl Snoilsky. Count Prozor.
Shakespeare Without Scenery. L. Poë.
Letters on Foreign Politics. Mde. Juliette Adam.

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The Sailor's Life. Prince A. de Monaco.
An Historic Lie. P. de Coubertin.
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The Japan of Hoksai. M. Revon.
The Rosnys. G. Rodenbach.
War and Commune.—I. L. Gallet.
The Portraits of Louis XV. and of Louis XVI., at Versailles.

Revue Bleue.—Paris.

March 6.

The Crisis at the University. A. Chalamet.
Vadier. Gustave Isambert.

March 13.

Liberty of Conscience in Madagascar. R. Allier.
War. G. Tarde.
The Crisis at the University. Jean Jaurès.

March 20.

Colonel Fabvier and the Chio Expedition, 1827-28. A. Debidour.
The Crisis at the University. D. Parodi.

March 27.

The Battle of Navarin. H. Houssaye.
Decentralization. F. Dreyfus.
Henry Bordeaux. E Faguet.

Revue des Deux Mondes.—Paris.

March 1.

Leo XIII. and Prince Bismarck. Count L. de Behaine.
Unhealthy Industries; Match Making. E. Magitot.
The Religion of Beauty; John Ruskin and His Ideas on Art.
A Swiss Tourist and His Journey Round the World. G. Valbert.

March 15.

The Mechanism of Modern Life; the Parisian House. Vicomte G. d'Avnel.
Washington and the Mother Country. Sir E. Monson.
Science and Agriculture; Sugar Beetroot. P. P. de Herain.
Impressions of Russia; Officers and Soldiers. A. Roë.

Revue de Paris.—Paris.

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The Art of Frederick II. Commandant Rousset.
Michele Amari. D. Halévy.
Three Dramatic Successes. G. Larroumet.
Messidor. J. Tiersot.

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Macedonia.—I. V. Berard.
Thebes. A. Chevillon.
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A Few Words on the "Livre Jaune." E. Lavisse.

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The Revision of the French Senate. R. Goblet.
M. Challemel-Lacour. Joseph Reinach.
The Paris Money Market and Its Reorganization. L. Lacombe.
The Austro-Hungarian Compromise and Its Renewal in 1897. R. Chélard.
The Financial Situation in Belgium. L. Strauss.

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The Fight for Crete.
The Aesthetics of Spiritism and Symbolism. J. Bois.
Aërial Navigation. G. Besançon.
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March 15.

An International Language. G. Moca.
The Progress of Fiction in France. H. Berenger.
The Lapses of Authors. P. d'Amfreville.
Unpublished Letters of William I. to the Empress Augusta.
The Photographic Atlas of the Moon. C. Flammarion.

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Acetylene. Julien Lefèvre.
The Functions of Surrenal Capsules. P. Langlois.

March 13.

The Scientific Work of A. Daubrée. S. Meunier.
Antarctic Regions. A. Heilprin.

March 20.

Indigenous Education. P. Vidal de la Blache.
The Fisheries of the Volga. H. de Varigny.

March 27.

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A Theory of Economy. P. de Kérongal.
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German Socialism in 1896. H. Thurow.

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Have we a Right to our Colonies? P. Cantalupi.

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The New Criticism of Petrarch. G. A. Cesareo.
The Historical Antecedents of Christianity. R. Mariano.

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March 1.

The Plural Vote. E. Corniani.
The General Election and Electoral Reform. Regolus.
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The Last Princes of the House of Medici. L. Grottanelli.

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Vine Cultivation in South America. A. Sanesi.
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The Elections and the Logic of the Clericalists. Eleutro.

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The Feminist Movement. Prof. Adolfo Posada.
International Politics. Emilio Castelar.

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The Emancipation of the Spanish Woman. Maria de Belmonte.
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The Family Life of Animals, viewed from a Sociological Standpoint.
Emil Du Bois-Reymond. With Portrait. P. Engelbrethsen.

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Co-operative Housekeeping. H. Tambs Lyche.

De Gids.—Amsterdam. March.

The Dutch Military Estimates. A. Seyffardt.
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AP.	American Amateur Photographer.
AHReg.	American Historical Register.
AHR.	American Historical Review.
AMC.	American Magazine of Civics.
AAPS.	Annals of the Am. Academy of Political Science.
AJS.	American Journal of Sociology.
AMon.	American Monthly.
APS.	Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.
ARec.	Architectual Record.
A.	Arena.
AA.	Art Amateur.
AI.	Art Interchange.
Ata.	Atalanta.
AM.	Atlantic Monthly.
BA.	Bachelor of Arts.
BankL.	Bankers' Magazine. (London.)
BankNY.	Bankers' Magazine. (New York.)
BW.	Biblical World.
BSac.	Bibliotheca Sacra.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.
BTJ.	Board of Trade Journal.
BRec.	Bond Record.
Bkman.	Bookman. (New York.)
CanM.	Canadian Magazine.
CFM.	Cassell's Family Magazine.
CasM.	Cassier's Magazine.
CW.	Catholic World.
CM.	Century Magazine.
CJ.	Chambers's Journal.
CRev.	Charities Review.
Chaut.	Chautauquan.
CR.	Contemporary Review.
C.	Cornhill.
Cosmop.	Cosmopolis.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan.
Dem.	Demorest's Family Magazine
D.	Dial.
DR.	Dublin Review.
ER.	Edinburgh Review.
Ed.	Education.
EdRL.	Educational Review. (London)
EdRNY.	Educational Review. (New York.)
EngM.	Engineering Magazine.
EI.	English Illustrated Magazine.
Exp.	Expositor.
FR.	Fortnightly Review.
F.	Forum.
FreeR.	Free Review.
FrL.	Frank Leslie's Monthly.
GM.	Gentleman's Magazine.
G.	Godey's.
GBag.	Green Bag.
GMag.	Gunton's Magazine.
Harp.	Harper's Magazine.
HomR.	Homiletic Review.
IJE.	Internat'l Journal of Ethics.
IA.	Irrigation Age.
JAES.	Journal of the Ass'n of Engineering Societies.
JMSI.	Journal of the Military Service Institution.
JPEcon.	Journal of Political Economy.
K.	Knowledge.
LHJ.	Ladies' Home Journal.
LAH.	Lend a Hand.
LH.	Leisure Hour.
Lipp.	Lippincott's Magazine.
Long.	Longman's Magazine.
LQ.	London Quarterly Review.
LuthQ.	Lutheran Quarterly.
McCl.	McClure's Magazine.
Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine.
Men.	Menorah Monthly.
MetM.	Metaphysical Magazine.
MR.	Methodist Review.
MidM.	Midland Monthly.
MisH.	Missionary Herald.
MisR.	Missionary Review of World.
Mon.	Monist.
M.	Month.
ML.	Monthly Illustrator.
MM.	Munsey's Magazine.
Mus.	Music.
NatM.	National Magazine.
NatR.	National Review.
NEM.	New England Magazine.
NewR.	New Review.
NW.	New World.
NC.	Nineteenth Century.
NAR.	North American Review.
OD.	Our Day.
O.	Outing.
Out.	Outlook.
OM.	Overland Monthly.
PMM.	Pall Mall Magazine.
PRev.	Philosophical Review.
PSQ.	Political Science Quarterly.
PA.	Photo-American.
PB.	Photo-Beacon.
PT.	Photographic Times.
PL.	Poet-Lore.
PRR.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review.
PQ.	Presbyterian Quarterly.
QJEcon.	Quarterly Journal of Economics.
QR.	Quarterly Review.
RR.	Review of Reviews.
R.	Rosary.
San.	Sanitarian.
SRev.	School Review.
Scots.	Scots Magazine.
Scrib.	Scribner's Magazine.
Sten.	Stenographer.
Str.	Strand Magazine.
SJ.	Students' Journal.
SunH.	Sunday at Home.
SunM.	Sunday Magazine.
TB.	Temple Bar.
US.	United Service.
USM.	United Service Magazine.
WR.	Westminster Review.
WPM.	Wilson's Photographic Magazine.
YR.	Yale Review.

[It has been found necessary to restrict this Index to periodicals published in the English language. All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]

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U. S.: "AND IS THIS WAR?"
From a drawing by C. G. Bush for the *Herald* (New York).

PRESIDENT McKINLEY'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

Official information from our Consuls in Cuba establishes the fact that a large number of American citizens in the island are in a state of destitution, suffering for want of food and medicines. This applies particularly to the rural districts of the central and eastern parts.

The agricultural classes have been forced from their farms into the nearest towns, where they are without work or money. The local authorities of the several towns, however kindly disposed, are unable to relieve the needs of their own people and are altogether powerless to help our citizens.

The latest report of Consul-General Lee estimates that six to eight hundred Americans are without means of support. I have assured him that provision would be made at once to relieve them. To that end I recommend that Congress make an appropriation of not less than $50,000, to be immediately available for use under the direction of the Secretary of State.

It is desirable that a part of the sum which may be appropriated by Congress should, in the discretion of the Secretary of State, also be used for the transportation of American citizens who, desiring to return to the United States, are without means to do so.

(*Signed*) *WILLIAM McKINLEY.*

Executive Mansion, May 17, 1897.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

VOL. XV. NEW YORK, JUNE, 1897. No. 6.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

A Step Toward the Relief of Cuba.

Public opinion has been visibly affected by the elaborate article published in this magazine last month, in which Mr. Stephen Bonsal, on his return from a three months' study of the Cuban situation, gave a graphic account of the starving condition of the "pacificos." These non-combatant agricultural folk have been driven from the fields to the towns controlled by Spanish garrisons. Mr. Bonsal's recital of the effects of this policy has enlightened America upon a phase of the Cuban question which had not been sufficiently discussed before. The policy of General Weyler would seem to have taken the form of a deliberate programme of race extermination. The annals of modern warfare have little to show of barbarism and horror that can rival the story told by Mr. Bonsal last month. Although no single American consul has had anything like so good an opportunity as Mr. Bonsal to study the situation, the combined testimony of them all, each speaking for the town or region where he is stationed, must be regarded as having much value; and these consuls have in reply to inquiries from the State Department at Washington fully corroborated the assertions of the correspondents and travelers. Furthermore, the consuls have shown that among the people helpless and in distress there are some hundreds of American citizens. On Monday, May 17, President McKinley sent a brief message to Congress asking for the immediate appropriation of $50,000, to be used under the direction of the Secretary of State for the relief of such American citizens in Cuba. The Senate took action the same day, and voted the desired amount unanimously. In the House the question was complicated by the desire of the Democrats to couple with the grant of this money the recognition of Cuban belligerency. Final action, therefore, was postponed under the rules; but on the 20th a vote was taken and the money was duly granted. Meanwhile the general condition of Cuba as set forth in Mr. Bonsal's article had been thought to justify renewed efforts to secure some kind of official support for Cuba from this country. The Democrats, both in the Senate and in the House, were eager to force the recognition of Cuban belligerency; but the Republicans were disposed to await the development of President McKinley's policy, taking the ground that the new administration had been only a short time in office, and ought not to be driven to the hasty adoption of a programme that had in it the possibility of a war with Spain. The precise course that this country ought to pursue is not easy to lay down. Broad grounds of humanity would seem to call for intervention on the part of our government, to alleviate the condition of the Cuban population. It does not become us to permit such barbarities to exist in our immediate vicinity. We have criticised the great powers for tolerating the Turkish atrocities in Armenia, while in the opinion of many European observers we are morally responsible for a situation in Cuba that is more indefensible than anything in the Turkish Empire. Europe has long considered that the island bears a peculiarly intimate relation to the United States, and is destined ultimately to pass from Spanish to American control.

Other Steps Must Follow.

This little message of Mr. McKinley's was altogether inoffensive on its face. There was not a word in it of bluster, nor did it so much as allude to the state of war that exists in Cuba. But the world may find that there is a strong will and a far-reaching purpose behind this request for a granting of money to aid indigent Americans in the ravaged and famine stricken island. The President must by this time see clearly that the cause of Spain is absolutely doomed in Cuba. He sees that a prolongation of the strife is an affront to humanity. Also, what is less important, he notes the needless and outrageous destruction of what was once a great American commerce. In the middle of May an impressive list of great banking houses, transportation companies, manufacturers and merchants, who have been identified with the Cuban trade, made an appeal to the government at Washington to exert its influence to secure peace in Cuba. But peace in Cuba means only one thing, namely, the complete withdrawal of Spain. The insurgents can carry on the rebellion for an unlimited time, while Spain has already made her supreme effort and has failed. It is merely a question whether Spanish evacuation is to await the further desolation of the island, or whether it can be quickened somewhat. It would be a true

kindness to Spain to accelerate the scuttling process; for her further efforts in Cuba involve only a waste of resources, including the lives of thousands of her sons. The Spaniards cannot object to the expenditure by the United States of a sum of money for the relief of American sufferers in Cuba. But an attempt to relieve these Americans must only serve to give the wider publicity to the horrible enforcement of the order which masses the agricultural laborers in the overcrowded towns, where they are without work, are practically shelterless, and are dying by the thousands as victims of starvation and pestilence. Precisely how one step may succeed another it is not easy to forecast. But this message of President McKinley will, in our opinion, of necessity lead by a gradual process,—possibly by rapid stages,—to some kind of peaceable but firm and effective intervention by the United States government.

SENATOR FORAKER OF OHIO.

The Demand for Intervention.

The debate on Senator Morgan's proposal to recognize the belligerent status of the Cuban patriots, assumed a stage of seriousness and importance on the 19th of May. Senators Morgan and Foraker of the Foreign Relations Committee had been allowed by the State Department to read all the correspondence in the archives, comprising the letters received from our consuls in Cuba, and also the letters which had passed between Secretary Olney and the Spanish government. While not at liberty to make full disclosures, they were permitted to use certain information and cite certain quotations which added greatly to the weight of their arguments for the cause of Cuba. The great speech of the day was made by Senator Foraker of Ohio, who would not rest content with a recognition of Cuban belligerency, but deliberately advocated the early intervention of the United States. Senator Lindsay, whose great ability and general conservatism are well understood in all political circles, surprised the country by the fervor with which he announced his complete repudiation of the policy of inaction hitherto pursued by this country, supposedly with Senator Lindsay's own approval. The debate was ended on the 20th, when Senator Thurston of Nebraska made a strong speech for the resolution, and it was carried by a vote of 41 to 14. It will not do, any longer, to sneer at the American sentiment that demands intervention in Cuba as irresponsible and ill-informed. Nor will it do to denounce the brilliant and able correspondents who have told us the truth about the Cuban situation, as a parcel of common liars. In certain circles which have arrogated to themselves something like a monopoly of virtue and intelligence, it has been the custom to treat the Cuban patriotic cause with contempt, and to denounce every American at Washington who favors the cause as a "blatherskite." Yet in these same circles it is also the fashion to bestow unlimited sympathy on the insurgents in Crete and the victims of bad administration in Armenia.

Crete and Cuba Compared.

The plain truth is that Turkish administration in Crete has been admirable, when compared with Spanish administration in Cuba. Further than that, the programme of home-rule and reform for Crete that the great powers agreed upon last fall,—and that they still intend to put into effect,—goes in thoroughness and genuineness as far beyond the Spanish reforms proposed for Cuba as could well be imagined. The Christians in Crete to-day are in Paradise when compared with the Cubans in Cuba. Extermination is not nearly so imminent for the Armenians under the policy of the Turkish pashas, as it is for the Cubans under the methods of Weyler. There is dignity and strength of personal character in Osman, Edhem, and other of the Turkish military leaders. Their bravery entitles them to respect. For example, few incidents of the present season have been better worth recording than the manner in which Hafiz Pasha met his death. This brave old Turkish general was eighty years of age when he led his men in the hard fighting that lasted for four or five days in the Malouna pass. He absolutely refused when twice wounded to dismount from his horse, or to retire from the range of fire, but fought on until instantly killed by a

THE LATE HAFIZ PASHA.

bullet through the head. One must apologize for mentioning the name of the low-bred scoundrel who leads the Spanish forces in Cuba in the same sentence with such manly Mohammedan fighters as Hafiz. Weyler and his clique in Cuba are trying to conquer the island by ruining all its resources and destroying its non-combatant inhabitants, including the women and children. It is believed that they are amassing immense private fortunes by robbing the Spanish treasury. The Spanish officers in Cuba are carrying thousands of false names on the rolls of their regiments, in order themselves to pocket the pay. They are starving the horses, while they sell in the open market for their own private benefit the provender that the Spanish treasury supplies. The methods in vogue among the Turks for the suppression of insurrection are not amiable, certainly; and we are entitled to view them with distress and indignation, quite as all honest and decent people view them in England and France. And perhaps even our government has some small degree of responsibility in that far away part of the world. But the prime responsibility lies at the door of Europe. The situation in Cuba, however, appeals directly to us. England has no responsibility there; and enlightened Europeans, whether or not they express themselves publicly, will have scant respect for us if we allow the year 1897 to pass away without calling a complete halt, and undertaking the rescue of what remains of Cuban population and resources.

Sugar as Affecting Cuba's Fate.

The fact is that the Cuban question is complicated with many other issues; and the attitude of men toward it is shaped by a surprising variety of motives. Few persons are aware how vast is the influence of the American Sugar Refining Company, commonly known as the Sugar Trust, in the world of finance, of business affairs, and of practical politics. But Cuba heretofore has been looked upon by commercial America chiefly in the light of a great sugar-cane plantation, for the supply of raw sugar to the Atlantic seaboard refineries. It is evident that the combination of capitalists interested in the supply and control of the American market for sugar has its eye closely upon the successive movements in the Cuban drama. Furthermore, as everybody knows, the great public question before the government and people of the United States just now is the completion and adoption of a new tariff and revenue bill; and since sugar is to be a great corner-stone of the tariff structure that Mr. Dingley and the Republicans at Washington are proposing to erect, poor Cuba's fate is undoubtedly involved in some fashion in the intricacies of revenue legislation. Instinctively, the farmers of the United States are friends of Cuban liberty. Being believers in a policy of American expansion, they are naturally friendly to the idea of Cuban annexation. But of late the farmers have become enamoured of the idea that it is unnecessary to import sugar, when the sugar beet might be produced just as advantageously here as in Germany or France. Farmers like above all things to diversify their crops. In large areas of the West, it is believed that it would be profitable both directly and indirectly if the local supply of sugar could be produced from beets grown at home. The farmers therefore are demanding that the sugar schedule of the new

PROTECTION NEEDED—FROM THE TRUST.
From the *Herald* (New York).

tariff should be so framed as to promote the production of sugar on the American mainland. The great sugar refining interest naturally desires a low tariff on raw sugar, with a good deal of protection on the refined article. This would enrich the Sugar Trust, which controls prices throughout America; but it would not aid in the rapid development of sugar-beet growing in the United States, nor would it restore the prosperity of the cane-growing and sugar-making industries of Louisiana and our Southern coast. A tariff on sugar that would discriminate only to a small extent in favor of refined sugar would be, in the opinion of the farmers, amply sufficient to keep the American refining industry alive, while protecting the public against arbitrary increase of the monopoly prices fixed by the Trust. So great is the production of sugar in Europe, and so keen is the European desire to supply a large part of the American market, that the domination of the Trust can always be met by a tariff so adjusted as to allow foreign competition to act as a wholesome price regulator.

The Question of Sugar-Beet Growing.

The views of the American farmer are well presented by Mr. Herbert Myrick, editor of the *American Agriculturist*, who contributes an article on the sugar situation to the present number of the REVIEW.

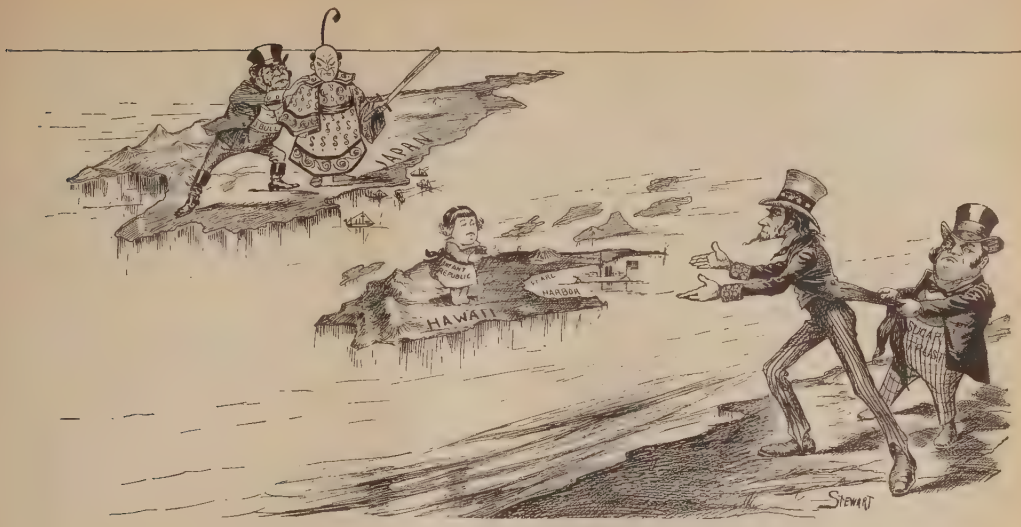
The war in Cuba has almost annihilated the sugar export, and has diverted our sources of supply. Mr. Myrick and those whom he represents believe that it would be wise for us at this juncture to so shape our governmental policy as to stimulate the development of a sugar crop on our own soil, rather than to offer a free market to the West Indies for the sake of nursing the Cuban sugar industry back to its old-time proportions. Certainly so long as Spain controls Cuba it would not be good policy for us to promote the prosperity of Cuban sugar planters at the expense of American farmers, for the simple reason—if for no other—that conditions beyond our control might at any time, as in the past two years, shut off a principal source of supply of one of our prime necessities. It happens that other parts of the world have been able to expand their sugar production enormously on short notice, to fill that part of the American demand which Cuba has been unable to supply But it would be a more natural and stable arrangement if sugar production were domesticated in this country. Then we should not have to draw our supplies from distant countries, subject to the vicissitudes of war. The American farmer has come to the conclusion that, as respects sugar, he wants neither the so-called "free breakfast-table" nor any scheme of West Indian reciprocity; but rather a protective tariff, so arranged that while for a time giving the government a large revenue on the great quantities of sugar we would still have to import, we should gradually, in the course of a few years, add the beet sugar industry as one of our greatest agricultural and manufacturing interests. This view naturally has the sympathy of the Gulf States, for there is still a large amount of land available for the extension of cane sugar growing; and a stiff tariff would benefit them beyond a peradventure, whether or not the sugar-beet experiment should prove as successful as the Northern and Western farmers expect. One of the great controversies at Washington in the past month has turned upon the relative merits of the sugar schedule of the Dingley bill as passed by the House, and the sugar schedule as amended and transformed by the Senate committee. Our readers will find the points at issue set forth in Mr. Myrick's article.

Hawaii's Relation to the Sugar Question.

The Cuban question is not the only difficult diplomatic issue that is involved in the demand for American-grown beet sugar. As of necessity related to the new tariff scheme, Congress must decide whether to abrogate or to continue the reciprocity treaty with Hawaii. Under that treaty, for twenty years the Hawaiian Islands have sent their sugar crop to the United States without paying duty. This has been greatly to the advantage of the Hawaiian sugar planters. There was a time, also, when it seemed to be to the advantage of the people of the Pacific coast; but a good while ago the sugar trade of that coast became a close monopoly under the control of Mr. Claus Spreckels. From that time on, the people of the Pacific coast have not been conspicuously benefited by their privilege of importing sugar free from the Sandwich Islands, inasmuch as the monopoly has pocketed the entire margin of the duty. Several years ago Mr. Spreckels and his province were annexed to the empire of the Havemeyers. The sharp decline of sugar production in Cuba has been advantageous to Hawaii, where the output has rapidly increased. The opportunity afforded for the sale of a doubled sugar crop at good prices in the United States, naturally stimulated the demand for plantation labor. Chinese and Japanese coolies were imported in such numbers that they now constitute more than half the population of the Sandwich Islands; and this fact has added a new feature to the political and diplomatic situation at Honolulu. The Japanese, having formed the habit of migrating to the Sandwich Islands, have apparently conceived of the idea of turning a humble industrial movement into one which shall have future political significance. The Japanese government has begun to assume a tone of concern regarding the status of the Japanese colonists in Hawaii, and resents,—with a bitterness loudly expressed in the Japanese newspapers,—the action taken by the alarmed Hawaiian government in checking the further reception of Asiatic laborers. Those interests at Washington which are supporting the demand for a tariff that will promote home grown beet sugar, are improving every chance to denounce the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty. They show by statistical tables that it has deprived the United States treasury of a large amount of revenue, without bringing to the American people any corresponding benefit. Mr. Dingley and his *confrères* in the House oppose the abrogation of the Hawaiian treaty, while the Senate committee seems to take the opposite view. Apparently the sugar question is operating at this moment to lessen the ardor of some of the men heretofore known as enthusiastic believers in the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands.

Do We Own Pearl Harbor?

The question of the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty has another complication. When that treaty was adopted, one of the determining considerations was the cession to the United States of Pearl Harbor near Honolulu for a naval rendezvous and coaling station. We have never purchased the necessary land or carried out the harbor improvements to make this post valuable for our war ships. We have looked upon it, however, as belonging to us beyond a peradventure. But, it is now claimed that our title to Pearl Harbor is contingent upon our maintenance of the reciprocity treaty. Such a view would not seem to be reasonable upon its face. A great many members of Congress the other day voted in favor of a proposition that we should appropriate a limited sum of money with which to begin dredging work in Pearl Harbor, thus making it evident



HAWAII'S CRY FOR HELP!—From the *Times* (Washington).
John Bull urges on the Japanese, and Uncle Sam is held back by the Sugar Trust.

to the world that we consider ourselves in possession. Mr. Hitt advocated this policy in a strong and persuasive speech. Mr. Cannon, however, took the ground that no such steps were necessary to assert our rights, and the proposal was voted down. It is fair to remember that the Republican party stands before the country committed to the policy of the annexation of Hawaii. That question must in its turn be faced and dealt with, during Mr. McKinley's term. Until our relations with Hawaii are adjusted upon some plan that can be accepted as permanent, whether by annexation or otherwise, it would seem reasonable and just that the existing treaty should be continued in force. Without its hard and fast renewal for a term of years, it might be extended subject to abrogation on short notice by either party.

A Revived Tariff Scandal.

The country will be greatly relieved when the pending tariff revision can be brought to an end, and it will be extremely thankful, moreover, if scandals can be avoided. The people want to believe that whatever has been done,—whether moderate and wise, or extreme and rash,—has at least been done with a good conscience and with the country's honor and prosperity as the sole determining motive. It affords just uneasiness to feel that in the making of a part of the tariff, such as this sugar schedule, enormous private interests working behind the scenes may be giving the decisive shape to legislation. The country cannot forget the scandals that surrounded the making of the sugar schedule in the Wilson tariff, followed by the Senate investigation which showed that members of that body had been engaged in speculating in the stocks of the Sugar Trust, and which also disclosed the fact that the Sugar Trust had sought political influence by contributing to the campaign funds of both parties. A New York broker, Mr. Chapman, who was summoned before the committee, refused to give the names of senators who had dealt in sugar stocks through his firm. He was prosecuted for this contempt of the Senate's authority, and after a long delay his conviction and sentence have taken effect. He went to Washington quite in the spirit of a popular hero on May 17, to serve a term of thirty days amid surroundings of ostentatious luxury, boasting meanwhile of his faithfulness in keeping the secrets of his senatorial clients. Among

"Stone walls do not a prison make, nor U. S. Bars a cage."
From the *Telegram* (New York).

MR BUSH'S COMMENT ON MR. CHAPMAN'S PUNISHMENT.

many New York business men, Mr. Chapman's "punishment" has been looked upon as a fine stroke of advertising that will surely bring much business to a firm of brokers that protects its customers so scrupulously. But in our opinion this view of Mr. Chapman's offense betrays a serious lack of moral perception among business men. It was determined by the United States Supreme Court that the Senate investigating committee had the authority to demand an answer to its question. It is against public morals that senators who are shaping tariff schedules and are creating a condition of fluctuating markets while they delay their decision, should make use of their inside knowledge as legislators for purposes of private speculation. Mr. Chapman's punishment in that ideal society where "the punishment fits the crime," would be confinement at hard labor for a term to end on any day when he might answer the question that the Senate's investigating committee had the right and authority to ask,—and never to end until then. His thirty days of comfortable and widely advertised detention in the custody of the jailer at Washington, only gives new emphasis to that contempt of public authority of which he was guilty.

Corporations and Money in Politics.

Mr. Chapman was not the only recalcitrant witness before that senatorial committee. Mr. Havemeyer and Mr. Searles, as the great men of the Sugar Trust, were asked to state the amounts of contributions made by the Trust for political purposes. They absolutely refused to answer the question. Their trial for this refusal has been postponed, but will probably begin in June. It may very likely be found, as their lawyers claim, that they cannot be punished, inasmuch as the question they refused to answer does not of necessity involve the dignity and privileges of the United States Senate. Nevertheless, we have reached an extremely unfortunate stage in our political life when great corporations can with impunity make secret gifts to the political funds of the opposing parties, and can defiantly refuse, when on oath before a committee of the United States Senate, to give the facts. It cannot be a right thing in public ethics, nor ought it to be possible under the law, for a corporation to contribute to the campaign funds of any political party. It is worse rather than better for a great corporation to contribute at the same time to the funds of opposing parties. Such conduct would seem to indicate a purpose to poison all political and public life at the very sources. When great corporations like the Sugar Trust stand ready to pour out vast sums of money for purposes of political influence, a premium is at once placed upon the control of politics and legislation by bosses and machines. The existence of these secret funds supplied by corporations that can afford to pay fabulous amounts for favorable legislation, causes great uneasiness among honest men. Hardly another situation so fraught with danger has arisen since the foundation of the Republic. It cannot be that rich men who will thus promote their selfish interests at the expense of the dignity and honor of the state, are entitled to be considered good citizens.

Money as the Root of Political Evil.

We have fallen into vicious ruts in these latter days. The expression of honest and manly sentiments as regards a question like that of Cuba is sneered at. The redemption of the country must lie in the public opinion of the West and South. The East has fallen under the bad spell of money; and even the pulpit takes its tone largely from those elders and vestrymen and pillars of religion and philanthropy who do business in Wall street. It is a hard truth and one shocking to the sensibilities; but true it is nevertheless, that there is often a more genuine ring of patriotism and a higher sentiment for national honor in Tammany Hall itself than in Wall street. There may be little choice between the men who contribute the funds that keep our politics rotten at the core, and the men who receive the money. But the practical politician of the machine variety is, after all, a better figure in politics than the franchise-grabber, bribe-giver, and deliberate corruptionist, whose whole study is to break down every vestige of that personal integrity that availed in the past to protect public rights and the general good against private greed. The head of the Sugar Trust, while admitting that his company had been accustomed to make gifts to influence politics in various states, testified that this was merely what all other corporations in this country were constantly in the habit of doing. Doubtless he is in a position to know whereof he affirms. It is not cheering or agreeable to remember that the sources whence flows this steady stream of corruption to poison our politics, are also sources whence emanate influences for the control of public opinion. Nor is it pleasant to observe that the pulpit and the university are at times susceptible to those influences, and join only too readily in expressions of distrust or contempt for what are really virile and genuine sentiments touching questions of public policy. It is well to value aright the tides of opinion that sweep eastward from the great Mississippi valley, reinforced by the warm currents of chivalrous sentiment that set in from the South.

The Senate Tariff Bill.

The tariff bill as reported by the Senate Finance Committee left Mr. Dingley's handiwork scarcely recognizable. So extensive and fundamental were the changes made that the Senate committee may be said to have suppressed the House bill and substituted a measure of their own. The Senate's bill was prepared in secret conference by the Republican members of the Finance Committee, with Mr. Aldrich of Rhode Island and Mr. Allison of Iowa as the conspicuous draftsmen. These Senators found that they could not accept Mr. Dingley's estimates as to the revenue-producing qualities of the House bill. They decided that it was not at all feasible

THE TAX IS ON TEA.

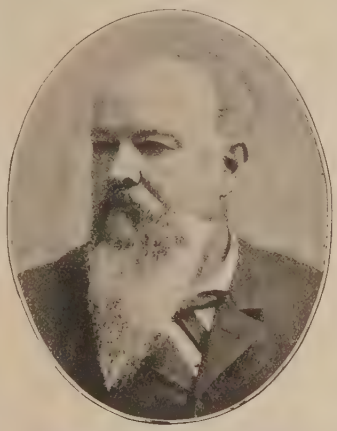
For $1.00 the giver of tea parties will be compelled to put up with less of the beverage after the Dingley bill becomes law.—From the *Journal* (New York).

to retain the *ex post facto* clause ; and the enormous anticipatory importations had to be kept in mind as very largely lessening the amount of income to be expected during the first year or two of the new tariff. The senatorial committee decided, therefore, to increase the internal revenue tax on beer from $1 to $1.44 per barrel, and to levy an import duty of ten cents a pound on tea, both these taxes to be for a limited period. It was estimated that the additional tax on beer would produce about seventeen million dollars and the duty on tea about eight millions,—altogether twenty-five millions. Both these items ought to commend themselves to the country. The tea tax will operate beneficially in excluding the enormous quantity of refuse and sweepings, unfit for use, that has been dumped upon our market because shut out from all other countries by the operation of their duties on tea. The tax will greatly improve the average quality of the tea sent to this country, without correspondingly affecting the retail price of the article.

SENATOR MORRILL'S COMMITTEE PROVIDES A REVENUE LADDER TO LIFT MR. DINGLEY OUT OF THE HOLE.
From the *Journal* (New York).

Mr. Jones Exactions.

The Senate committee is so evenly divided between the parties that a bill could not have been reported to the House without the aid of one man not ordinarily classed as a Republican. The particular gentleman who was thus enabled to hold the balance of power was Senator Jones of Nevada. Mr. Jones did not scruple to exact the full price of his acquiescence in the Republican bill. In the interest of the cattle-growing and grazing regions of the far West he demanded the imposition of a protective duty upon hides, and gained his point against the protests of the New England leather and shoe manufacturers who have for more than twenty-five years enjoyed the benefits of the free import of hides from South America. Mr. Jones also demanded a change in the Dingley wool schedule, with a view to the increased protection of the low-grade, coarse, carpet wools which are produced on our sheep ranches of the far West and Southwest. The Senate committee acceded to Mr. Jones' demands in this respect, and at the same time made concessions to the Eastern clothing manufacturers by diminishing the Dingley rate on high-priced wools. In the Senate's sugar schedule the farmers fare even better than in the Dingley bill, while the sugar refiners are benefited enormously by the change. It will be a good many weeks before the Senate will complete its tariff debate, and we shall doubtless have only too many occasions in future numbers of the REVIEW to revert to the subject.



SENATOR JOHN P. JONES OF NEVADA.

The Gas Question In New York.

Our readers were apprised, two or three months ago, of the bill pending in the New York legislature for the reduction of the price of gas in New York city from a dollar and a quarter to a dollar per thousand feet. It may be well therefore to recall the fact, now that the legislature has passed into history, that a reduction bill was actually passed and has within a few days been signed by the Governor. It is a bill which the gas companies finally permitted to be made a law. It provides for gradual reduction, at the rate of a five-cent drop every year, until the price of one dollar is reached five years hence. The inventors of this palliative are entitled to credit for their ingenuity. It was argued by nobody that the cost of producing gas would be less five years hence than at present. Therefore this bill tacitly confesses the conclusiveness of the arguments for the immediate reduction of the price of gas to one dollar. But by the plan of a gradual reduction a great many millions of dollars of surplus profits will be saved by the gas combination ; and it is believed by the psychologists who study the phenomena of public opinion in the interests of trusts and monopolies, that the spectacle of a gradually declining

gas rate will so mollify the people who have gas bills to pay that they will not be disposed to make trouble again for a long time. Meanwhile the margin above one dollar will help to pay the contributions that the political machines of both parties will now of course demand from year to year, for insurance against bills to upset the gradual reduction plan in favor of an abrupt drop to a dollar. Such is legislation as bought and sold in the Empire State in the closing years of this nineteenth century.

The Civil Service Law.

This same legislature enacted an enormous number of laws under circumstances which gave the public no opportunity to judge of their merit. Except for a small handful of men at Albany, nobody in the state was aware of one-half of the important legislation which had been accomplished, the bills being rushed through at a lightning rate in the closing days of the session. The truth compels us to say that some of this legislation was highly meritorious, while a great deal of it was extremely objectionable. In the opinion of men who stand pre eminently for the purification of our political life, the worst piece of law-making of the entire year was the passage of the bill to which we referred last month that radically alters the nature of the examinations for places in the civil service, state and municipal, of New York. The reformers had succeeded in embodying in the state constitution a clause requiring the use of the merit system,—that is, of competitive examination for office,—wherever practicable. The new law allows the civil service commissioners to perform half of the examination, and leaves the other half to the appointing officer. It is easy to see that he may in all cases so exercise his fifty per cent. of discretion as to give the places to his own favorites or to the party's henchmen, as against the best men secured under the Civil Service Commission's examinations for merit. The Civil Service Reform Association asked for a hearing, before Governor Black signed the bill. An impressive deputation was headed by the Hon. Carl Schurz, who made a noteworthy argument against the bill. Inasmuch, however, as the bill had been originally promoted by the Governor himself, it was of course promptly signed. Its constitutionality ought to be stoutly contested in due time before the courts. The purpose of this law is evasion of the well-understood meaning of the constitution. The courts, however, may refuse to annul it upon broad considerations.

The Enlarged Metropolis.

The Governor's signature to the Greater New York charter was a matter of course. The new scheme of government will take effect with the beginning of next year, and the elections for the first municipal government of the Greater New York will occur in November. The form of this new charter makes the mayoralty the one office of supreme importance. The Citizens' Union has announced its intention to proceed at an early day to select an independent ticket. President Seth Low of Columbia College has been more generally spoken of than any one else as the citizens' candidate. Mr. Roosevelt, whose acceptance of a position in the McKinley administration at Washington left vacant the presidency of the New York Police Board, has been succeeded by Mr. Frank Moss, a well known New York lawyer, who was associated with Mr. Goff in the investigation of the police department before the Lexow Committee, and who has been especially identified with the work of Dr. Parkhurst's reform movements. Mr. Moss, as the new president of the board, has shown himself tactful and conciliatory, and has already become remarkably popular with the men in uniform. The small vignette portrait of Mr. Moss on the opposite page is reproduced from a drawing made by a *Journal* artist. Almost the first of Mr. Moss' official duties was to try (for petty offenses) a large number of patrolmen against whom charges had been brought. The left-hand border of the artist's design represents these culprits approaching Mr. Moss with great anxiety upon their countenances. The right-hand border shows them withdrawing in delight over Mr. Moss' good-natured readiness to grant general amnesty. A number of the administrative departments in New York City have declined to avail themselves of their privileges under the new civil service act, and have voluntarily surrendered to the Civil Service Commission the exercise of all their newly acquired power to exercise favoritism under pretext of "practical fitness."

Municipal Questions Elsewhere.

The great municipal issue in the West has been the contest before the Illinois legislature over the future of the Chicago street railway franchises. Those exceedingly profitable grants have only a few years longer to run. The Chicago Board of Aldermen is now, for the first time in many years, controlled by a majority of upright men, approved by the Municipal Voters' League and headed by the intrepid Mr. Harlan. Realizing the difficulty of obtaining the desired franchise extensions from the Board of Aldermen, the Chicago street-railway monopolists

MR YERKES THANKS THE OBLIGING STATE SENATORS FOR PASSING THE HUMPHREY BILLS.

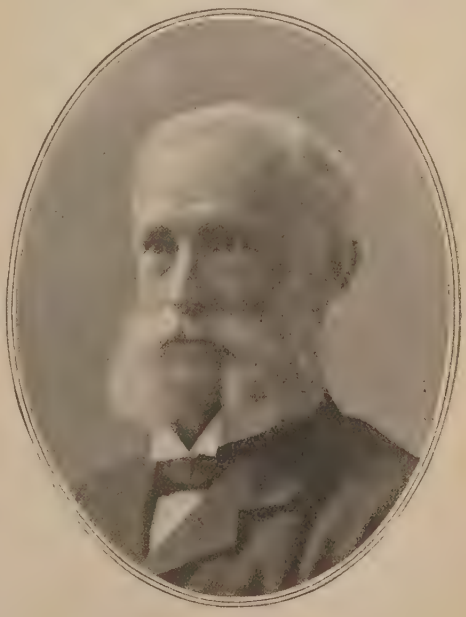
From the *Record* (Chicago).

PRESIDENT MOSS PRESIDING AT TRIAL OF POLICEMEN.

undertook to carry their point in the state legislature. They promoted certain measures known as the Humphrey bills, which proposed to put street railways on somewhat the same plane as the stand ard steam railway lines, bringing them under the control of a central state commission. Moreover, all street railways were to be granted fifty-year extensions of their privileges. In short, it was intended to confiscate the streets of Chicago, and present them to Mr. Yerkes' syndicate. The measures were "railroaded" through the Senate with ease. But the people of Chicago insisted upon making themselves heard; and after a furious and protracted struggle in the lower House, the rights of the public have prevailed against the machinations of an infamous monopoly. The National Municipal League, early in May, held its yearly conference for good city government at Louisville. This organization is of great value and importance. Its permanent secretary, Mr. Woodruff of Philadelphia, made an exceedingly instructive report upon the progress of municipal reform throughout the country, and the three days' programme included many papers from representative men of many cities. The League is doing sound, practical work.

Some Recent Appointments.

The Hon. John W. Foster, who was made a special ambassador some weeks ago to deal with the question of the fur seals, has been instructed to proceed to Russia. There is reason to believe that the government at St. Petersburg is entirely ready to enter into arrangements with the United States for a greatly improved arrangement to protect the seals of the Behring Sea. A very notable appointment is that of Mr. Harold M. Sewall of Maine to be United States minister at Honolulu. Mr. Sewall was formerly a Democrat, and is the son of the gentleman whose name was associated with Mr. Bryan's on the Democratic ticket last fall. But instead of supporting the Byran and Sewall ticket, Mr. Harold Sewall stumped Maine for McKinley. He was once consul in Samoa, has spent much time in Hawaii, is a champion of the annexation policy, and is in the highest sense *persona grata* with the present Hawaiian government. Mr. Stanford Newell of Minnesota, a gentleman of excellent qualifications, has been sent to the Netherlands as our minister. Hon. Bellamy Storer of Cincinnati becomes our representative at Brussels. Judge Albion W. Tourgee, the well-known journalist and author, has been given the post of consul at Bordeaux, France. Last month we mentioned the appointment of Judge William R. Day of Ohio, an intimate friend of President McKinley, as a special commissioner to make certain investigations in Cuba. Later, however, Mr. Day was appointed First Assistant Secretary of State and retained at Washington. Mr. William Calhoun of Illinois was subsequently named to proceed to Cuba in Judge Day's stead. The postmastership at New York City, a position of importance to the whole country, has been con-



HON. JOHN W. FOSTER.

HON. THOMAS RYAN,
Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

HON. W. B. HOWELL,
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

HON. FRANK VANDERLIP,
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

ferred upon Mr. Cornelius Van Cott, who held the same position under President Harrison, and is therefore well acquainted with the duties of the office. We mentioned last month the promotion of Mr. Howell to be an assistant secretary of the treasury, after many years of service in the department. The remaining assistant secretaryship in that department has now been conferred upon Mr. Frank Vanderlip of Chicago, whose fitness is pre-eminent. Mr. Vanderlip was formerly the editor of the *Economist* of Chicago, and came to Washington with Secretary Gage as his personal assistant and secretary. Mr. Gage is to be congratulated on the excellence of the organization now under his control. President McKinley has now made nearly all his more prominent nominations to office, and the high average excellence of his selections is admitted by every one. His remarkably wide acquaintance has given him a knowledge of the character of the applicants such as none of his predecessors ever had.

The Fate of the Arbitration Treaty.

The men of the West and South have in the past month had to face a good deal of opprobrium for the final defeat of the general arbitration treaty with Great Britain. All the amendments intended to meet the objections originally raised in the Senate, were unavailing. The necessary two-thirds majority could not be secured for ratification. The question came to a vote on May 5. Forty-three Senators voted for the treaty, and twenty-six against it. Those favorable to the treaty were for the most part Republicans. Those opposing it were chiefly Southern and Western Democrats and free silver men. The silver question had something to do with the rejection of the treaty. The public opinion represented by the vote for Mr. Bryan last fall is not very cordial toward Great Britain. But if the truth were laid bare and naked, it would be found that very few members of the United States Senate, whether silver men or gold men, really at heart cared much for the treaty. In private conversation these Senators say that whenever an occasion for arbitration arises, it will be entirely easy to provide a special tribunal. They do not see any urgent practical necessity for the treaty, and they have regarded much of the talk in favor of it as mere gush. Viewed as a mark of special intimacy between England and the United States, or of the beginnings of something like an alliance between the two English-speaking powers, the treaty was rather distasteful than otherwise at Washington; for the plain fact is that the political representatives of the American people do not cherish any sentiments of enthusiasm or affection for the Tory government of the British Empire. In Russia there is a universal detestation of Lord Salisbury, the present head of the British government, that amounts to something like an article in the

HON. ALBION W. TOURGEE,
U. S. Consul at Bordeaux.

religious creed of the nation; and if the real feeling of the American people could be clearly expressed on that single point, it is probable that the Americans and Russians would find themselves in striking harmony. The noble Marquis is not appreciated here.

How Ireland Helped to Defeat the Treaty.

The English oppression of Ireland,—which has driven considerably more than half of the people of Irish blood from the beautiful isle of Erin to the United States,—must account for a large part of this anti-English feeling. American sympathy for Ireland has always been intense and sincere. England has made the mistake of supposing that the American professions of regard for the Irish cause were merely an election device, to catch the Irish-American vote. But about some matters the English perceptive faculties are not keen; and the English have never understood American public opinion. The feeling for Ireland remains, as heretofore, clear and strong. In spite of all witticisms and criticisms directed against the Irish as a race, the Hibernian element in our American citizenship has contributed splendidly to the development and progress of the United States. Much interest has been attracted this year by the large contingent of new arrivals from the Emerald Isle, these being in great part the daughters of Irish farmers who have come in response to the demand for domestic servants. The New York newspapers have given these Irish girls,—many thousands of whom have landed within the past few weeks,—an amusing but highly complimentary welcome. These girls have the sense to see how much better off they are as domestic helpers in good families than as factory workers. All the duchesses and high-born women of the haughty sister island of England could scarcely surpass, in bright eyes, rosy complexions, high spirits, and quick minds, a considerable proportion of the humble Irish lassies who have landed on Ellis Island this season. They have found a great Irish Fair in progress at New York, and such a kindly welcome awaiting them as perhaps no other large contingent of emigrants ever received in America before. They will do well in this country, and make themselves respected for their honesty and their scrupulous regard for the teachings of their parents and their church. They will put money in the savings bank, besides the regular sums they will send back to the old folks in Ireland, and their weekly offerings toward supporting and building the churches of their faith. For many years past, the money that such industrious and good-tempered Irish girls send back to the old island from America, has paid a large proportion of the rent exacted by the absentee landlords in England. The morality, industry, and personal qualities of the Irish people will certainly suffer nothing in comparison with those of their English rulers. It happens that we in the United States have always been able to appreciate the Irish, while England has not. And it is undoubtedly true that until England learns to do justice to Ireland there will be something lacking in that cordiality toward Great Britain that Englishmen would like to find in the United States.

HON. MICHAEL DAVITT,
(Who was in Washington and congratulated Senators on the defeat of the arbitration treaty).

Effect of Imperial Policies upon the Fate of the Treaty.

Possibly the real ground of the defeat is to be discovered in that distrust of England which is now felt in all parts of the world, by reason of the total change that has come about in the theory of the British Empire. Nothing so novel or so formidable has made its appearance in the large arena of world politics since Napoleon undertook to realize his dream of universal empire, as the new, aggressive, insatiate, imperial spirit that has taken possession of the English like some magic spell. In his corre-

FROM A NEWSPAPER DRAWING OF IRISH GIRLS WHO LANDED AT NEW YORK IN MAY.

spondence with Mr. Olney regarding the Venezuela question, Lord Salisbury assumed, as all Englishmen now do, that this country is in a static condition,—that its boundaries are finished, and that it has no right to concern itself greatly with anything beyond its frontiers. It was tacitly assumed on the other hand that Great Britain's condition was dynamic rather than static,—that it had a right, for the protection and development of its present interests, to assume new positions anywhere and everywhere. Scarcely a month goes by in which the map of the so-called British Empire is not altered to comprise some new extension. Private companies are being used in various directions to procure concessions and establish claims which may gradually, at the opportune moment, give color for a new British conquest. The people of the United States see no prospect of differences with Great Britain except such as may grow out of acts for which Great Britain is responsible. This is in no sense the fault of the average English citizen ; who is very much the same sort of a man as the average American citizen. But it all grows out of the theory and policy of the so-called "Empire ;" and this "Empire" is the product of a governing system totally different from that of the United States.

Royalty as the Essential Factor.

The aggressive imperial policy is bound up with those cherished institutions—the Throne, the House of Lords, the privileged condition of landed estates, and the maintenance of a vast navy. Mr. Stead, who is himself, of all British journalists, perhaps the most ardent and unrestrained supporter of the aggressive imperial policy, is entitled to the credit of having shown in recent writings that the tremendous expansion of the British Empire during the present reign is due to the influence of royalty more than to any other element or factor. Here lies the fundamental difference between the British government and our own that would render absolutely impossible any such thing as an alliance, and that makes hopelessly unattainable any such scheme of inter-citizenship between England and the United States as Mr. Dicey proposed a month or two ago in one of the great English reviews. It has been the fashion with a certain school of political writers in recent years to minimize the influence and position of the Queen and the institution of royalty in Great Britain, and to assert that England is even more democratic in her government than the United States. As respects strictly domestic affairs, and the working of local government, the British democracy is to a considerable extent a ruling fact. But the policy of aggrandizement that has taken and held India, that has seized and now retains Egypt, and that, under the device of Cecil Rhodes' Chartered Company, is conquering South Africa and deliberately plotting to destroy the independent Boer republics, does not in any true sense belong to the plain people of England. It is the outgrowth of the institution of royalty and the existence of an aristocracy and a ruling caste. It was this policy, persevered in for fifty years,—the plain people of England being totally unaware of it,—that endeavored to use the possession of three little trading points on the Guiana coast as an opportunity by gradual encroachment to develop a South American empire. It was this same policy which, with the starting point of a transient right to obtain firewood and water on the Nicaragua coast, grew into a pretended protectorate over the Mosquito country and its native tribes, and assumed to dispute with the United States the right of political control over the future inter-oceanic waterway. The people of the United States do not believe that the present policy of the British Empire makes for the well being of the world. Even those Senators who did not express themselves with blunt frankness in discussing the arbitration treaty, do not approve either of the methods or the spirit of the British imperial policy. It is the belief in the United States that the Armenians in Turkey have been sacrificed ruthlessly to this British policy. It is also the belief here, as among the Gladstonians in England, that Crete and Greece are also the victims of this insatiate policy for the aggrandizement of the British Empire,—a policy that has no scruples, and looks upon all weak states as possible acquisitions.

British Policy and the Eastern Question.

The British government could not afford to make any honest exertion in behalf of the true solution of the questions between Greece and Turkey, because there was "nothing in it for England." Nothing was involved for England, indeed, except honor and international morality and good faith. But the imperial policy which has made Victoria Empress of India, and has made those Asiatic dominions the brightest star in her imperial crown, has also, as they say frankly in England, made the Queen and the Sultan the "two great Mohammedan

A CASE OF TIT FOR TAT.—From the *Times-Herald* (Chicago).
UNCLE SAM: "Here goes that arbitration treaty."
JOHN BULL: "All right. Here goes that Monroe doctrine."

JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN AS THE ANGEL OF PEACE.
"I Want Peace."—From the Westminster *Budget* (London).

rulers." *England* forsooth calls itself a Christian country. But the *British Empire* is not Christian, in its policies or its spirit. The metallic idols that Her Majesty's heathen subjects in Asia are encouraged to worship are, under the fostering policies of the imperial government, made in Sheffield and Birmingham. It might have injured the susceptibilities of the great Mohammedan population of India—who are this month expected to join in the celebration of Her Majesty's long reign of sixty years,—if England had used any disagreeable pressure against the Sultan to protect the Armenian Christians from Mohammedan rapacity, or had done anything to deliver the Cretan Christians from massacre at the hands of Mohammedan soldiery. Further than that, England does not intend to get out of Egypt; and the great majority of the Egyptians are of the Mohammedan faith. The British imperial policy has always been to support Turkey as against the Russians, and to aid in the dismemberment of Turkey only where positive acquisitions from the Turkish Empire,—such as Egypt, the Suez canal, and Cyprus,—can be made by England itself. The people of the United States have looked on at the recent exhibitions of British policy, and have not found their hearts drawn any nearer to a government that conducts itself on such lines. It is well known in this country that Russia, after the war of 1877, would have made adequate provision at least for the protection of the lives and property of the Armenians, if England in the Berlin Congress had not defeated Russia's plans. It is also well known that England's dishonorable grab of Cyprus at that time was accompanied by the assumption of a responsibility for the protection of the Christian subject races in Asiatic Turkey.

British Policy and the Transvaal.

But we have seen the British government cynically disregard those obligations. What is more than that, we have seen clearly the determination of the British imperialists to take advantage of the present absorption of the Continental powers in the Turkish question, to expedite the schemes in South Africa by which the Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Colonial Secretary, proposes to make sure what he calls the "paramountcy" of Great Britain. "Paramountcy" can mean nothing, in the imperial jargon, but the intention of Great Britain, sooner or later, to take possession of everything that it desires. The position of the Boer republics is heroic and pathetic in the extreme. The Boers were the original European settlers of South Africa. The British have driven them from one place to another. When they set up the Orange Free State and the Transvaal republic, they withdrew far from British settlements, and believed they had a right to their own independent existence. But England has acquired an insane thirst for African dominion; and the Transvaal is the Naboth's vineyard that the imperial Ahab has set his heart upon possessing. The Matabeles have been massacred and driven back; but the gold that the British hoped to find in what they now call "Rhodesia" is not as yet revealed. In Naboth's vineyard, however, it happens that there is much gold. The adventurers have rushed to the Johannesburg diggings from all parts of the world. British speculators are in control of the gold-mining interests, and they seek, for their own ends,—in conjunction with the British colonial and imperial authorities and Mr. Rhodes' Chartered South African Company,—to get full possession of the Transvaal. They have clamored much about their hardships at Pretoria. We must beg to reiterate our deliberate opinion that the so-called Uitlander grievances will not bear honest inspection for a moment. One of their principal complaints has concerned itself with the Transvaal naturalization laws. The impudence of this particular claim against the Boer government lies in the fact that not a single Englishman at Pretoria has the slightest intention of renouncing his proud position as a British subject.

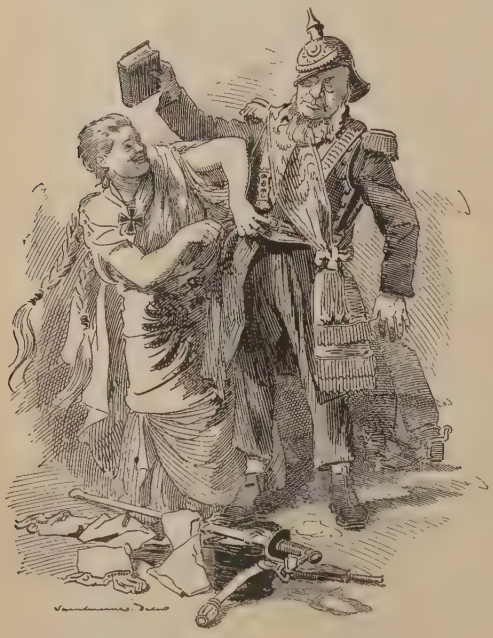
Can Germany Save the Transvaal?

In view of all that has happened, President Krüger's government would be amply justified in announcing the abrogation of the peculiar treaty relations which give England the color of a right to interfere in whatever affects the international position of the South African Republic. The feeling in Germany on this question has lost none of its bitterness or intensity. That feeling would seem to supply the key to Germany's otherwise unreasonable attitude against the Greeks and in favor of the Turks. Russia discountenanced the aggressive action of Greece, because such action might have led to the premature partition of Turkey. Russia prefers to let matters drift, with the idea that the Turkish Empire in its integrity will gradually come under a Russian pro-

tectorate, by means of which all population elements can be protected, and Russia's peaceful access to the Mediterranean secured beyond a peradventure. Germany has been eager to cement good relations with Russia, and thus secure the Czar's moral support for the German anti-British policy in Africa. It would appear, also, that Germany has been trying to arrive at a better understanding with France. It has been rumored, though upon no official authority, that the great Continental powers will support Germany in proposing an international conference on South African affairs, and that the real object of this conference will be to emancipate the two Boer republics altogether from England's claims of over-lordship, and to secure their absolute independence under European guarantee, in order to check the rapid growth of the British rule on the African continent.

New European Alliances.

Whatever may be the unpublished motives, there are numerous evidences of an understanding among the Continental powers. The antagonism between Vienna and St. Petersburg, in other days, was sharp and undisguised. This was due to a supposed conflict of interest in the future of the Balkan regions. But it is now officially announced, both at Vienna and Budapest, by prominent cabinet members, that there is complete harmony of view and purpose between Russia and Austria-Hungary, respecting all the Danubian and Balkan countries. It would seem, furthermore, that this understanding has been promoted, if not altogether brought about, by the diplomacy of the Emperor William of Germany. France, presumably, is in general acquiescence. It has been said that the basis of the understanding between Russia and Austria is the *status quo*, with something like an assignment of the respective spheres of influence of the two great powers. Thus Austria-Hungary would concede to Russia the superior influence in Bulgaria, with a prospective claim upon what remains of Turkey in Europe to the eastward of Salonica, while Austria-Hungary would be free to exercise as much influence as she could gain in Servia, while also using her present footing in Bosnia and her control of the railway line to Salonica for the purpose of gradually extending her authority in Albania and western Macedonia. The Emperor Francis Joseph visited the Czar in St. Petersburg a few weeks ago, and all signs point to a revival of the "Kaiserbund,"—the alliance for certain specified purposes of the three European Emperors. If one of its purposes is not the isolation of Great Britain, and the checking of its present policies, all outward signs are misleading.



GERMANIA ARMING KRUGER.—From *Punch* (London).

"The *Vossische Zeituna* chronicles with satisfaction the recent arrival at Lorenzo Marquez, on board the German East African liner *Kaiser*, of 1,650 cases of war material for the Transvaal, including a whole battery of heavy guns, and states its conviction that the Transvaal and the Orange Free State are 'determined to maintain their independence.'"—*Globe*, London.

The Powers and the Late War.

Irrespective of the precise nature of the new agreements among the great Continental powers, it is at least evident enough that they have, all through the brief and disastrous war between Greece and Turkey, determined to preserve the nominal integrity of the Turkish Empire and to make the Greek campaign unavailing. The military disasters that overtook the Greeks fell thick and fast upon the unfortunate army that had assembled with so much of eagerness at Larissa. The true history of this war has yet to be written. The Greeks obviously were face to face with immensely superior forces. The Turks had been well trained by German officers, and were especially well supplied with the most approved patterns of Krupp's field artillery. It must be remembered that Turkey has always relied upon the maintenance of military prowess, either to repel outside enemies or to keep down the subject races that form the great majority of the population of the Turkish Empire. The Turks, however, went into this war with scant enthusiasm, while the Greeks were possessed of an immense ardor. The Greek disasters were therefore not altogether due to Turkish superiority in numbers and equipment. Nor was the trouble wholly with the better science and strategy of the military leaders of the Turkish forces. The routs, panics, and successive disgraces of the Greek armies are not to be laid primarily at the door either of the soldiers or of their officers.

The Deceitfulness of Kings.

The chief trouble lay in the vacillating conduct of the royal family. At the outset of the war, the whole conduct of the campaign was transferred from the executive offices of the Greek government to the royal palace. The general command of the army in Thessaly was assumed by the Crown Prince Constantine. The King was at one moment impelled by the force of Greek national sentiment, and at the next moment dominated by secret instructions that came to him from other personages of royal rank at the great courts of Europe. King George has always been in close communication with his numerous royal relations. The reigning family of Greece is part and parcel of the handful of people who intermarry among themselves and have a monopoly of the reigning business throughout Europe. Thus the King of Greece is the son of the King and Queen of Denmark; he is the uncle of the Czar of Russia and his sister is the Russian dowager Empress; he is the brother of the Princess of Wales; his wife is the daughter of a Russian grand duke, and a scion of the imperial Russian family; his son and heir Constantine, named for the Queen's father, is married to the sister of the wife of the Emperor William of Germany. These are merely a few of the points at which the royal family of little Greece is bound by ties of blood or marriage to the royal families of the great nations of Europe. Furthermore the King of Greece desires to be on the best of terms with his more powerful relatives, because if, for any reason,—by his own will or by that of the Greek people,—he should step down from the throne, he has secured an arrangement under which he will be comfortably pensioned by the great powers whose influence secured him his throne at the outset.

What Might Have Been.

At the opening of the campaign in the north, the Greeks might have won at least many temporary victories. There was a moment also when their fleet could readily have captured Salonica, and they could have cut off the base of the Turkish supplies. With due energy they could have been completely successful beyond Arta in the Epirus region. But every move that their army or fleet should have taken in those first days was prevented, not by the action of the Turks, but by orders to retreat rather than to advance, which came to the Crown Prince Constantine from the palace at Athens. It is said that secret threats

CROWN PRINCE CONSTANTINE.

from England prevented an attack upon the Turkish ports of Salonica and Smyrna, and that in like manner the campaign by land as well as by sea was made a complete farce through the timidity with which the palace at Athens was open to secret advice, instructions, and threats from England, Russia, Germany, and elsewhere. At length the people of Athens rose in wild indignation against the King and the palace, led by a prominent member of the parliamentary opposition named Ralli. He had personally inspected the situation at the front, and came back to Athens to denounce the mismanagement of the Crown Prince, and to demand a total change of leadership, both political and military.

M. RALLI, GREEK PREMIER.

GEN. SMOLENSKI, GREEK COMMANDER.

The Thessalian Campaign.

The result was that M. Delyannis, the old prime minister, all his life a blunderer in emergencies, who had improperly allowed the King and the palace

clique to usurp authority, was obliged to resign. And King George, in fear of a rude dismissal from Greece, called upon Ralli to assume the reins of authority as prime minister. Changes were made in the command of the army, and a new spirit was put into the campaign. But the vacillation and misconduct of the previous weeks had made victory impossible. Edhem Pasha, after his scaling of the Milouna passes, had readily enough advanced to Larissa. Reinforcements and supplies were forwarded with energy by the Turks, and the Greeks could only fall back from one position to another, fighting bravely enough, but completely overpowered. In due course the Turks had gained possession of Valestino and Volo, which points commanded the Greek base of supplies by sea. At Pharsala the Greek army made another stand, only to be routed again by the victorious Edhem Pasha. Next the Greeks fell back upon Domokos, and were ready enough to ask for peace. M. Ralli's government appealed to the powers to intervene and asked for an armistice. The powers agreed to use their influence with Turkey to bring the war to an end, on condition that the Greeks would withdraw from Crete and accept such terms as the powers might be able and willing to arrange. To these conditions the Greek government gave its prompt assent. The brave Colonel Vassos gathered his troops together thereupon, and withdrew from Crete. This ought to have been the end of bloodshed.

Turkey's Peace Conditions.

But the Turkish government,—somewhat intoxicated by its victories, and urged on by the fanatical "Old Turk" party, which for the time being had the ear of the Sultan,—kept Edhem hammering away, and evidently proposed to march straight to Athens. Turkey allowed it to be known that she would grant peace to the Greeks on condition that the great northern province of Thessaly should be ceded to Turkey, that a war indemnity amounting to forty or fifty millions of dollars should be paid, that the Greek fleet should be turned over to Turkey to hold while the indemnity remained owing, and that among other concessions the Greeks should no longer have in the Turkish Empire that status under the so-called "capitulations" which the citizens of all other nations enjoy,—such privileges, for instance, as those that entitle Europeans to the benefit of their own consular courts. These demands were obviously preposterous. Nevertheless, the European powers went about their task of arguing with Turkey in the most leisurely fashion, while the Turks kept up the fighting with great loss of life and destruction of resources on both sides.

An Armistice at Last.

At length on the 17th of May a great and destructive battle was fought at Domokos, in which about fifty thousand Turks, at the cost of great slaughter, stormed and took the well-fortified positions of an army of perhaps thirty thousand Greeks, driving the Hellenic forces back toward Lamia and the pass of Thermopylæ. Whereupon Russia concluded that the war had gone far enough, and called upon the Turks to halt. The Sultan was informed that, under the influence and advice of Russia, the Bugarian army would be immediately mobilized against Turkey. Then it was that the government of the Sultan saw a new light and telegraphed to Edhem Pasha to cease hostilities; and thus the war seems to have come to an end. The Turkish government had presumed too much upon the seeming friendliness and encouragement of the great powers. Their apparent hostility to the Greeks was due, in no sense, to a preference for the Turks. It was merely to give emphasis to their disapproval of the campaign, and their determination to prevent any shifting of relative advantages among the Balkan states. It was not the purpose of the great powers that Turkey should gain any Grecian territory, nor was it the will of Europe that the Turks should exact an impossible indemnity. Nevertheless, this war will have had the effect of putting a new spirit of hope and fervor into the whole Mohammedan world, and will probably retard considerably the process of disintegration in the Turkish Empire that must some day in any case work out its logical results.

Greece and its Future.

On the other hand, the war has made a military people out of the Greeks. As a nation they have conducted themselves with heroism, and they are entitled to high credit. Their modern career, far from being ended, is only beginning. The New York *Tribune* of the 20th of May accurately stated the facts concerning the Greek population in the following sentences:

> There are five million or six million Greeks in the Ottoman Empire. They form nearly one-third of the population of Constantinople itself. They form a majority of the population of Chalcis, of the Ægean coast of Thrace, of the European coast of the Sea of Marmora, of the Black sea coast from the Bosphorus to Varna, and of Smyrna and the whole western coast of Asia Minor, while they form nearly all the population of the islands from Samothrace to Rhodes.

The Greeks are anything but a declining race. They are the rich and prosperous men of Alexandria, Smyrna and many another great town of the Orient. They send their sons to the University of Athens to be educated, and their power and position as an ethnic factor in the life of the Levant make constant gains. This little war is embarrassing for the treasury of the Greek kingdom, and it has cost the Greeks the lives of some thousands of brave young men; but as for the Greek race, as a whole, the effect of the war will not have been disheartening. The present seems to be with the Turks; but the future is inevitably against them. The Greek race will find its expression some time in a government really representing the wealth, power, intellectual force and rapidly developing population of the Greek nationality. That government ought by all means to be a republic.

The Queen's Jubilee.

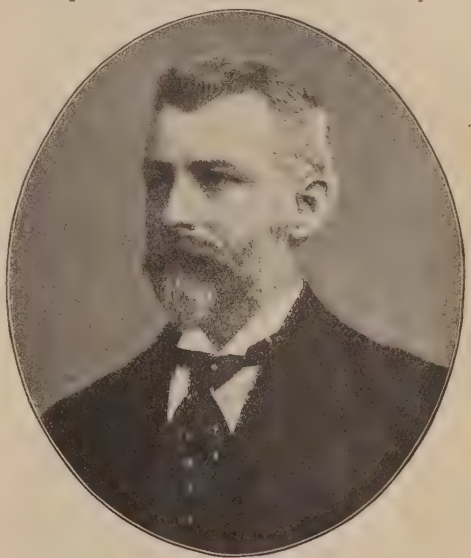
Abroad, the great event of the present month of June will be the celebration on the 22d of the completion of the sixtieth year of Queen Victoria's reign. The occasion is an extremely interesting one, and the congratulations of the whole civilized world will be offered without grudge or mental reservation. Americans may be pardoned if they do not grow very enthusiastic over the institution of royalty, as such; but they honor Queen Victoria for the greatness of her character, for the beneficial personal influence she has exerted over two generations of English men and women, and for the dignity, wisdom, and skill that have characterized her official conduct as head of the most extensive and most widely dominant of modern empires. The occasion is to be celebrated in London by a royal procession. For weeks in advance preparations have been making all along the chosen route, and fabulous prices have been asked and paid for the use of windows which will command a view of the parade. The governing authorities of the widely scattered British colonies have been particularly invited to attend the celebration, and from Canada, Australia, South Africa, and divers other lands, and the islands of the sea, the representatives of British colonial government will come together this month at the center of the empire of whose greatness they are naturally so proud.

A DECIDED PREFERENCE.—From *Punch* (London).

JOHN BULL (to Miss Canada): "Thank you, my dear! Your favor is as welcome as the flowers in May!"

("The immediate point is that Canada has decided to shift her main market from the United States to the United Kingdom."—*Times*, London).

The Australian premiers set out for London leaving their task of federation incomplete and postponed for a further consideration next fall. Canadians will be received with almost overpowering attentions and compliments by way of reward for the new Canadian tariff, the first colonial tariff in the history of the British Empire that can be said to extend preferential rates to the mother country.



HON. W. S. FIELDING,
Canadian Finance Minister.

Canada's Jubilee Tariff.

The outburst of enthusiasm in England because the Canadian tariff was said to give marked advantages to British trade as against the United States, was of itself a most interesting manifestation of the new imperial spirit with which almost everybody in England has become infected. The cold facts about the new Canadian tariff would perhaps scarcely warrant the almost hysterical delight expressed by the London newspapers. Mr. Kipling, who is not living in Vermont at present, but in England, immediately justified his title as "Laureate of Greater Britain" by sending a poem to the London *Times* entitled "Our Lady of the Snows." His lines praise the loyalty of Canada, as expressed in the new tariff, with a warmth that ought to give "Our Lady of the Snows" a tropical summer. It is good poetry, of course, and good sentiment too, and this is the way it runs:

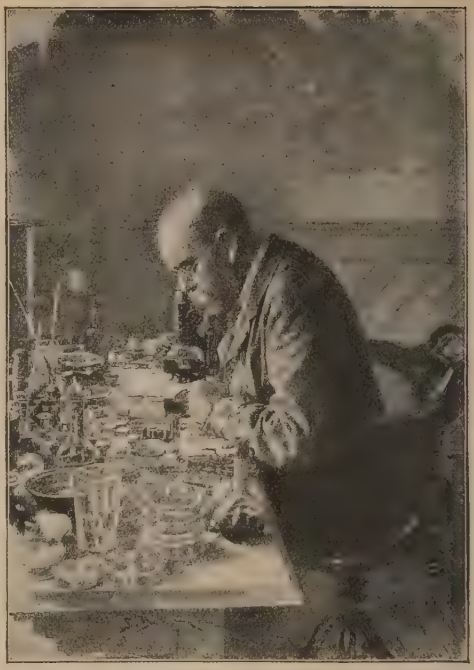
A nation spoke to a nation,
A Queen sent word to a Throne,
"Daughter am I in my mother's house,
But mistress in my own.
The gates are mine to open,
As the gates are mine to close,
And I abide by my mother's house"
Said our Lady of the Snows.

Mr. Fielding, the Liberal finance minister in Mr.

Laurier's cabinet, is quite the hero of the day in the British press. But the new tariff must be judged by its practical workings; and careful experts in Canada have informed the American newspapers that in spite of the maximum and minimum arrangement,—which on the face of the schedules would benefit England as a free trade country,—the rates have in the main been so adjusted as to make it probable that the relative growth of American trade in Canada will be more rapid than ever. The analyses that we have seen of the new tariff would seem to indicate that if the Fielding measure is pro-British in sentiment, it is pro-American in substance.

Science versus the Rinderpest in Africa.

While the German politicians have been so intent upon their schemes to diminish the growth of British power and influence in South Africa, the great German scientist, Dr. Koch, has been in the employ of the British authorities in Cape Colony, earnestly endeavoring to find a way to overcome the ravages of the rinderpest, the most fatal disease that has ever been known among cattle. It is reported that he has not yet succeeded in isolating the distinctive bacillus of the rinderpest; but he has accomplished something of far greater importance, for he has discovered a way to render cattle immune from the pest. He has experimented with inoculation on the principles of Jenner and Pasteur, and has been completely successful in finding a vaccinating substance that is warranted to meet the plague successfully.



DR. KOCH STUDYING RINDERPEST AT CAPE TOWN.

Science versus the Rabbits in Australia.

While Dr. Koch has been endeavoring to isolate the microbe which has destroyed the cattle of a continent, it is interesting to observe the fact that the people of Australia have gone seriously into the business of cultivating a deadly bacillus with the view of saving their continent from the devastations wrought by millions upon millions of rabbits. The war against the rabbits has been going on for a number of years The government of New South Wales has within the past seven years expended considerably more than $4,000,000 in attempts to exterminate the rabbit pest. This sum of course makes no account of the amount expended by private citizens and land owners; and it is a trifling sum as compared with the losses that the rabbits have inflicted. The Minister of Public Lands for New South Wales says that since 1890 the government has spent a quarter of a million dollars in building a little less than one thousand miles of rabbit-proof fencing, a sort of "trocha," as our Spanish friends would say, against the insurgent rabbits. But the rabbits increase and multiply, and the problem is far from solved. A conference of delegates from all parts of New South Wales has lately been held in Sydney, for further consideration of this obstacle to the colony's prosperity. It is in the colony of Queensland that the experiment of enlisting the microbe has been entered upon. It is the bacillus of chicken cholera, as isolated by Pasteur, that they are cultivating in Queensland and scattering over the country where the rabbits prevail, "concealed in pellets of pollard." It would not appear as yet that any great measure of success has attended this scheme. Dr. Koch, fresh from his scientific triumphs in Africa, should now be sent by the British government to aid in the extermination of the Australian rabbits.

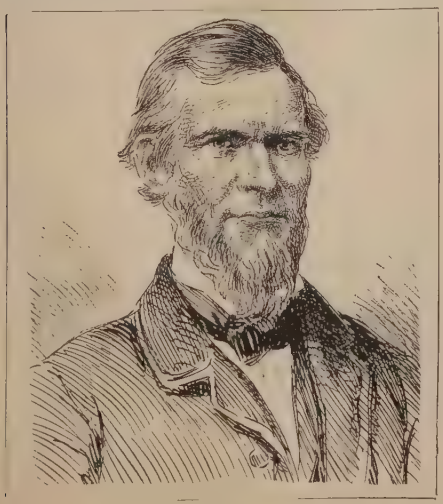
Science and Diplomacy versus the Seal Poachers.

It is not rinderpest or rabbits, but the threatened extermination of the fur seal that concerns the people of the United States. It would be a great relief if the sealing fleet of British Columbia could only be induced for two or three seasons to give the herd a chance to recuperate. These enterprising hunters might meanwhile go to Australia for rabbit skins. We shall probably hear some news before long touching international arrangements for the protection of the seal life of the Behring Sea and its coasts and islands. Mr. John W. Foster, Ex-Secretary of State, has proceeded to Russia with the rank and credentials of a special ambassador, and with full authority to enter into treaty arrangements for improved sealing regulations. Meanwhile President Jordan and his associates have been instructed by the United States government to continue their scientific studies and experiments in the Pribyloff Islands, and we have by no means heard the last of the plan of branding the young female seals.

The Disaster at Paris.

Few disasters in recent times, apart from war, have caused the sudden death of so many persons highly connected and well known, as the fire last month in Paris. A fashionable bazaar was in progress for the benefit of certain religious charities; and its promoters were numbered among the most aristocratic ladies of France. The bazaar was housed in a flimsy wooden structure, built eight years ago as an annex to the great Exposition, its design being to reproduce a bit of the old Paris of mediæval times. The fire of May 4 originated in the explosion of a lamp, and spread almost instantaneously throughout the place, which was full of inflammable materials. The building was crowded with people at the time, ladies predominating. More than a hundred persons were burned to death, and many others have since died from their injuries. The list of those whose lives were sacrified contains the names of a great number of women belonging to the families of the old nobility. The most distinguished was the Duchess D'Alençon, the sister of the Empress of Austria. Several men of the same social circles, and of illustrious lineage, also perished.

THE LATE DUCHESS D'ALENÇON.



THE LATE HON. W. S. HOLMAN.

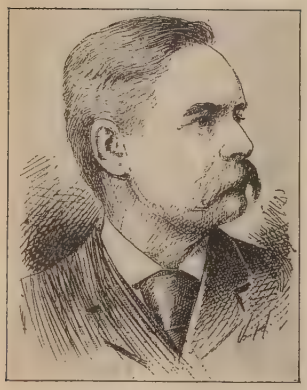
The Month's Death Roll.

The shock of this great disaster and the death of his sister, the Duchess D'Alençon, proved fatal to the most distinguished of the sons of Louis Philippe, namely, the Duc D'Aumale, who died of paralysis at the age of 75, on May 7. He was eminent as a soldier, a statesman, and a historian, was one of the wealthiest men of France, and was the most highly esteemed, perhaps, of all the scions of former French reigning families. Among American public men there is to be noted the death of the Hon. William S. Holman and the Hon. S. M. Milliken, both distinguished Congressmen. Admiral Meade, who retired a year or two ago from the navy, died on May 4. He was a mighty man of valor and a sturdy patriot, and his name will live in the annals of the American navy. On the 20th of May the Hon. Horatio King died at Washington, having lived to the great age of 86. He was for a time Postmaster-General in Buchanan's administration. Among other names in our obituary list are to be found those of Ex-Governor Porter of Indiana, Mr. Samuel Colgate, the wealthy benefactor of education, and Mr. Theodore Havemeyer, the retired sugar refiner, whose brother is at the head of the sugar interests of this country. Mr. Max Maretzek, who died in May at the age of 75, came to New York from Austria about fifty years ago, and opened the Astor Place Opera House, so long the home of music in New York, on the spot where now stands the building in which are the offices of this magazine. For twenty-five consecutive years Max Maretzek gave Italian opera in the United States. He brought to this country many eminent singers, and gave the first production in America of at least thirty operas. He married a famous prima donna, and his widow and their children still survive him.

THE LATE MAX MARETZEK.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

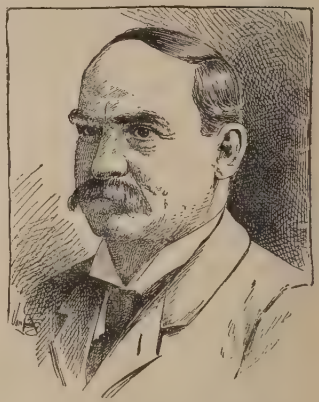
(From April 19 to May 20, 1897.)



HON. WILLIAM CALHOUN,
Special Commissioner to Cuba.

Photo by Bell.

HON. STEPHEN R. MALLORY,
New U. S. Senator from Florida.



HON. WILLIAM J. DEBOE,
New U. S. Senator from Kentucky.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

April 19.—The Senate passes the Indian appropriation bill.

April 20.—The Senate passes the agricultural appropriation bill.

April 21.—The closure resolution introduced in the Senate by Mr. Mason (Rep., Ill.) is referred to the Committee on Rules by a vote of 32 to 24.

April 22.—The Senate passes the Nelson bankruptcy bill by a vote of 49 to 8.

April 23.—The House disagrees to the Senate amendments to the Indian appropriation bill, and the bill is sent to conference.

May 3.—The Senate resumes consideration of the Anglo-American arbitration treaty....The House, by a vote of 124 to 52, sustains Speaker Reed's course in declining to appoint committees at the present session.

May 4.—The Senate passes the free homestead bill. The tariff bill is reported, with important amendments, from the Finance Committee.

May 5.—The Senate votes on the Anglo-American arbitration treaty, 43 votes being cast for confirmation, and 26 against; failing to receive the necessary two-thirds vote, the measure is rejected. Mr. W. J. Deboe (Rep., Ky.) takes his seat.

May 6.—The Senate passes the sundry civil appropriation bill with an amendment suspending President Cleveland's forest reservation order....The House, by a vote of 101 to 83, adopts a resolution providing for sessions only on Mondays and Fridays.

May 10.—The Senate discusses Mr. Morgan's Cuban belligerency resolution....The House considers the Senate's forest reservation amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill.

May 11.—The Senate debates the Morgan resolution for Cuban belligerency....The House refuses to concur in the Senate amendments to the sundry civil appropriation bill concerning President Cleveland's forest reservation order and making an appropriation for the improvement of Pearl Harbor.

May 12.—In the Senate Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.) introduces a resolution requiring E. R. Chapman to appear at the bar of the Senate and purge himself of contempt in refusing to answer questions relating to the sugar trust.

May 13.—Mr. Allen's resolution relative to the case of E. R. Chapman is referred to the Judiciary Committee of the Senate....The House adopts the conference report on the Indian appropriation bill.

May 17.—A message from President McKinley asking an appropriation for the aid of suffering American citizens in Cuba is read in both branches; the Senate unanimously passes a resolution appropriating $50,000 for the purpose named....The House sends the Indian appropriation bill back to conference committee.

May 18, 19.—The Senate debates the Morgan resolution for the recognition of Cuban belligerency....The House is not in session.

May 20.—Senate passes Morgan resolution by 41 to 14, and House unanimously votes the $50,000 for aid in Cuba.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN.

April 20.—Governor Black of New York signs the bill amending the Raines liquor-tax law.

April 21.—The New York Senate adopts a resolution ordering investigation of the office of Public Buildings.

April 22.—Mayor Strong of New York City appoints Frank Moss to succeed Theodore Roosevelt as Police Commissioner.

April 23.—Judge Showalter of the U. S. Circuit Court

enjoins the enforcing of the three-cent street car fare law in Indianapolis.

April 24.—The New York Legislature adjourns....A United States Senate committee begins an investigation of the federal civil service law....At the annual dinner of the Reform Club in New York City speeches are made by ex-President Cleveland, ex-Secretary Carlisle and others.

April 28.—Mayor Harrison of Chicago removes from office the heads of all but one of the city departments. ....The Kentucky Legislature elects William J. Deboe (Rep.) United States Senator on the 112th ballot.... Charges against the Dawes Indian Commission are preferred in the Indian Territorial Court before Judge Springer.

April 30.—Governor Black of New York begins a personal examination of the accounts of the Public Buildings Department.

May 5.—Governor Black signs the charter of the Greater New York.

May 7.—Governor Black of New York signs the anti-trust bills passed by the last legislature....The Hon. Wilkinson Call withdraws from the race for United States Senator in Florida.

May 10.—The New York State Superintendent of Public Works, in taking charge of the completion of the capitol building at Albany, dismisses clerks whose salaries amount to about $80,000 a year.

May 11.—The progressive inheritance tax law of Illinois is declared constitutional by the Supreme Court.... The Liberals win a sweeping victory in the Quebec elections.

May 12.—The Humphrey street railway bills are overwhelmingly defeated in the Illinois Legislature.

May 13.—The Delaware Constitutional Convention decides to prohibit gambling by constitutional provision.

May 14.—Stephen R. Mallory (Dem.) is elected to the United States Senate by the Florida Legislature.

May 17.—Elverton R. Chapman, convicted of contempt in the Senate sugar trust investigation, is incarcerated in the District of Columbia jail.

May 18.—Governor Black of New York signs the anti-ticket "scalpers" bill.

"COME, GENTLEMEN, LET US TAKE A NAP UNTIL ONE OF THEM ASKS US TO INTERFERE."

(Count Muravieff in the Russian note to the powers asks that there shall be no intervention until one of the belligerents shall petition for it).—From the *Westminster Budget* (London).

NOMINATIONS AND APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

April 19.—John W. Foster, special Ambassador of the United States to Great Britain to negotiate an agreement to prevent the destruction of the Behring Sea seal herds.

April 20.—Cornelius Van Cott, Postmaster of New York City.

April 22.—Harold M. Sewall of Maine, Minister to Hawaii.

April 26.—William R. Day of Ohio, First Assistant Secretary of State; Bellamy Storer of Ohio, Minister to Belgium.

April 29.—William J. Calhoun of Illinois, Special Commissioner to Cuba to investigate the Ruiz case.

May 3.—Robert F. Patterson of Tennessee, Consul-General at Calcutta; Stanton Sickles of New York, Secretary of Legation at Madrid.

May 5.—Stanford Newell of Minnesota, Minister to the Netherlands; Henry A. Castle of Minnesota, Auditor for the Post Office Department.

May 11.—Albion W. Tourgee, Consul at Bordeaux.

May 12.—Brig.-Gen. James W. Forsyth, U. S. A., a major-general.

May 17.—Frank A. Vanderlip of Illinois, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Brigadier-General Zenas R. Bliss, to be a major-general.

May 18.—Judge William M. Morrow of California for the U. S. Circuit Judgeship made vacant by the appointment of Judge McKenna as Attorney-General.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN.

April 20.—A convention of prominent Parnellites at Dublin declares for a co ordinate Irish Parliament, and for many other political reforms....Proposal favoring land nationalization is defeated in the Australian Federal convention by a vote of 21 to 13.

April 21.—The special tax on Polish property is abolished in nine provinces by Russian imperial order.

April 22.—The Irish Financial Reform League is formed in Dublin.

April 24.—Dr. Peters, the African explorer, is tried in Berlin and dismissed from the German colonial service.

April 28.—Herr Bebel, in the German Reichstag, demands the criminal prosecution of Dr. Peters.

April 29.—King George of Greece demands the resignation of Premier Delyannis, and a new ministry is formed, with Demetrius Ralli, the opposition leader, as Premier... The budget statement made in the British House of Commons gives rise to sharp debate on the government's policy in South Africa.

May 1.—Twenty-six anarchists are sentenced to death in Barcelona for committing a bomb outrage in June, 1896.

May 3.—The Volksraad of the South African Republic is opened by President Krüger....The German Reichstag discusses the effect of the Dingley bill in the United States on German interests.

May 6.—The Transvaal Volksraad repeals the immigration law.

May 8.—The lower house of the Austrian Reichsrath, by a vote of 203 to 163, rejects the motion to impeach the ministry for authorizing the official use of the Czech language in Bohemia....The Queen Regent of

FIELD MARSHAL EDHEM PASHA (with two of the Sultan's aides de camp).

Spain issues a decree authorizing the raising of about $40,000,000, to be secured by customs duties, to pay military expenses in Cuba and the Philippines....President Zelaya of Nicaragua signs the law abolishing capital punishment.

May 10.—The Italian Chamber of Deputies discusses Italy's interest in the American Dingley bill.

May 11.—The Danish Cabinet resigns; ex-Premier Estrup is summoned by the King....The revolution in Honduras is ended.

May 12.—The German Reichstag rejects Herr Bebel's motion for the repeal of the *lèse majesté* clauses in the penal code.

May 18.—The German Reichstag adopts a bill allowing associations to combine.

May 19.—The German Reichstag passes the emigration and oleomargarine bills....Ex-Premier Sagasta, Spanish Liberal leader, attacks the Cuban policy of the Canovas government.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

April 19.—M. Skouzes, Foreign Minister of Greece, denies that his government is responsible for the outbreak of war with Turkey.

April 22.—The Mexican Senate ratifies the treaty with Great Britain providing for the settlement of the dispute concerning the Honduras boundary....The Cape Colony Assembly discusses the best means of maintaining peace with the Transvaal Republic.

April 27.—The Cape Colony Assembly passes a "peace motion" by a vote of 41 to 32.

April 28.—A commercial treaty between Germany and the Orange Free State is signed at Berlin.

April 30.—In the Cape Colony Parliament a resolution of want of confidence in the ministry relative to its attitude toward the Transvaal Republic is rejected only by the casting vote of the Speaker of the House.

May 3.—Ambassador Hay, representing the United States, presents his credentials to Queen Victoria at Windsor Castle.

May 4.—The Spanish government orders the trial of the *Competitor* cases to proceed at once.

May 5.—The Universal Postal Congress is organized at Washington, delegates from 55 countries being present.

May 6.—The pact of the powers constituting the Triple Alliance is renewed for a period of six years.

May 12.—The reply of the Transvaal Republic to Great Britain's ultimatum suggests arbitration.

THE GRECO-TURKISH WAR.

April 19.—The Greeks are generally successful along the frontier; at Nezeros the Greeks repulse Turkish assaults on positions already taken; at Reveni a division of Greeks 14,000 strong, under General Smolenitz, repulses the Turks, who are concentrated in strong force; the whole of the Melouna Pass falls into the hands of the Turks; the Greek forces cross the river Arachthos near Arta, and march through Epirus in the direction of Janina.

April 20.—The Turks are in possession of all the heights commanding the route to Larissa, and begin the attack on Tyrnavos; the Greek troops continue their advance in Epirus, and take several villages in the vicinity of the Gulf of Arta; the Turkish fleet leaves the Dardanelles, and a Greek squadron sails from the Piræus with sealed orders; Greece invites Ricciotti

MAIN POSITIONS IN THE CAMPAIGN. (Crescents show lines of Turkish advance to armistice of May 19; crosses show main Greek positions May 20.)

Garibaldi to come to Athens at once with Italian volunteers.

April 21.—The Turks occupy the posts of Ligaria and Karatsali, north of Tyrnavos, and the Greeks take the hill of Slati; the Turks try to take Mount Kritire, on the road to Tyrnavos, but are unsuccessful, and in the attempt of the Greek forces to storm the Turkish position Major-General Djelai Pasha is killed; the Greek Eastern squadron bombards Platamona, in the Gulf of Salonica, and Leftokarya, an inland town; the Turks

HAMLET AT ATHENS.—From *Punch* (London).

KING GEORGE (Prince of Denmark):

"The time is out of joint; O cursed spite!
That ever I was born to set it right!"

abandon Fillipiada in Epirus, after setting fire to it, and the Greeks take possession of the town; 3,000 more troops leave Athens for the frontier.

April 22.—Rapsani, on the Peneios River, is taken from the Greeks; in the fighting at Mati, a charge of Turkish cavalry is repulsed by Colonel Mastropas' brigade, with considerable loss; the Greeks continue to advance in Epirus; the Greek fleet bombards Fort Karabournon, at the entrance of the Gulf of Salonica.

April 23.—The Turks retire from both Nezeros and Rapsani; Kritiri is still held by the Greeks; the Turks attack Mati, and after a fight lasting six hours the Greeks fall back on Tyrnavos; the Greeks destroy Marshal Edhem Pasha's stores, ammunition and provisions at Katerina and Litochorion, in the Gulf of Salonica, and at Hagii Saranda, opposite Corfu; the Turkish fleet returns to the Dardanelles.

April 24.—All the Greek positions on the Thessalian frontier are either in the hands of the Turks or abandoned.

April 25.—Larissa is occupied by Turkish cavalry; Greek successes on the west coast continue.

April 27.—There is fighting near Pentepigalia in Epirus, where the Greeks occupy strong positions; the Louros valley is abandoned by the Turks.

April 28.—The first division of the Turkish army occupies Trikkala; the Greeks fall back on Pharsala.

April 29.—Volo is almost completely evacuated by the Greeks; the Turks occupy Zarkos, an important position to the southwest of Tyrnavos.

April 30.—At Velestina, between Volo and Pharsala, the Turks are repulsed by 15,000 Greeks, of whom about 100 are killed and wounded; Turkish losses estimated at 800.

May 1.—The Turks make another rush toward Velestina, and are again repulsed by the Greeks.

May 5.—The Greeks win another victory over the Turks at Velestina.....The Turks finally succeed in taking Pharsala, after severe fighting.

May 8.—The Greek fleet withdraws from the harbor of Volo, and Turkish forces occupy the town.

May 12.—A Turkish steamer with troops and supplies is captured by Greek war vessels off the coast of Asia Minor.

May 14.—The opposing armies are engaged in severe fighting at Griboro and Nicopolis.

May 15.—Turkish cavalry threaten the Greek position at Domokos.

May 17.—The Turks are victorious in an attack on Domokos, driving out the Greeks and occupying the position.

May 19.—An armistice goes into effect as a result of a request made by the Czar of Russia.

INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL DOINGS.

April 22.—The largest window-glass manufacturers of the United States agree on an advance of 5 per cent in prices throughout the country....The American Federation of Labor memorializes President McKinley for legislation to relieve distress among workingmen....The Western railroads sign a new passenger agreement.

April 26.—The new Western passenger traffic agreement goes into effect on eighteen railroads.

April 28.—A new passenger traffic association is formed by representatives of leading Southern railroads, to be known as the Southeastern Passenger Association.

May 1.—Six thousand coal miners in Kentucky and Tennessee strike because of a reduction of 18 per cent. in their wages.

May 3.—Employment is given to about 3,000 men by the starting of the Maryland Steel Company's plant ... About 1,200 plumbers at work on Chicago buildings go on strike.....The J. B. Wheeler Banking Company of Manitou and Aspen, Col., makes an assignment, and the banks operated by the company are closed.

May 10.—The United States Supreme Court decides the Berliner telephone patent valid.....Electric power is successfully used on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad between Hartford and New Britain.

May 11.—The Northern Trust Company of Chicago buys the plant of the Calumet Iron and Steel Company under a decree of foreclosure for $374,088.

May 13.—The steel beam pool is dissolved.

May 14.—The Attorney-General of New York begins proceedings against the so-called coal trust under the new state law.

May 15.—The wreckers of the National Bank of Illinois are indicted in Chicago.

May 17.—About 20,000 tailors in New York City and vicinity go on strike.

Photo by Bell.

THE LATE CONGRESSMAN S. M. MILLIKEN OF MAINE.

IMPORTANT MEETINGS AND COMMEMORATIONS.

April 27.—President McKinley, his cabinet and many other distinguished persons attend the imposing ceremonies connected with the dedication of the tomb of General Grant at Riverside, New York City; the militia of many states take part in the parade.

May 1.—The Tennessee Centennial Exposition at Nashville is successfully opened.

May 2.—A seven days' celebration of the bi-centennial anniversary of Trinity Parish, New York City, is begun.

May 5.—The National Municipal League meets at Louisville.

May 7.—Princeton wins the Yale Princeton debate at New Haven....Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, begins the celebration of its semi-centennial jubilee.

May 10.—The Brussels Exposition is opened.

May 15.—The Washington monument erected in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, by the Society of the Cincinnati, is unveiled, President McKinley making an address and reviewing the parade.

CASUALTIES.

April 19.—Floods do great damage in the Napier district of New Zealand....There is another break in the Mississippi levees below Natchez.

April 23.—A series of severe earthquakes begins on the Leeward Islands, W. I.

April 26.—An explosion wrecks a car of the London underground railway and injures many passengers.

April 27.—Fire at Newport News, Va., destroys property to the value of $2,000,000.

April 28.—A terrible flood, probably caused by a cloudburst, sweeps away a large part of West Guthrie, Oklahoma, and destroys many lives.

April 29.—An earthquake shock lasting forty seconds, on the island of Montserrat, W. I., demolishes many houses, burying the inmates in the ruins.

May 3.—Fire in Pittsburgh, Pa., causes a loss of $3,000,000.

May 4.—At a fire in a Parisian charity bazaar more than 150 people perish.

May 9.—Rosse Hall, Kenyon College, Ohio, is burned. ....The ship *Frances* burns to the water's edge off Little Egg Harbor, N. J.

May 12.—A break in a Louisiana levee causes valuable sugar lands to be submerged.

OBITUARY.

April 19.—Andrew F. Bunner, a well-known American landscape and marine painter, 56.

April 21.—Gen. R. W. Johnson, U. S. A., retired, 70.

April 22.—Hon. William Steele Holman of Indiana, 74.

April 23.—Samuel Colgate, manufacturer and philanthropist, 75 ...Louis Pascal Casella, F. R. A. S., 86.

April 24.—Antonio Maximo Mora, successful claimant against the Spanish government.

April 25.—Prof. Cyrus Morris Todd of Williams College, 70....Sir Edward Newton, 64.

April 26.—Theodore A. Havemeyer, 58....Dean John Raymond French of Syracuse University, 72.

April 27.—Prince Louis William August of Baden, 68.

April 28.—Col. Jesse E. Peyton, known as "the father of centennials," 81.

April 29.—Dr. Traell Green of Lafayette College, 84 ....Geo. W. Biddle, prominent Philadelphia lawyer, 79.

May 1.—Charles E. Butler, a leading lawyer of New York City for more than fifty years, 79.

May 2.—Ex-Judge Ormond Hammond of Baltimore, 71....Sir William C. F. Robinson, former Governor of West Australia, 62.

THE LATE ADMIRAL R. W. MEADE, U. S. N.

May 3.—Ex-Gov. Albert G. Porter of Indiana, 73.... Ex-Congressman John J. Perry of Maine, 86....Rev. Dr. Edward Fairfax Berkeley of Missouri, 84.

May 4.—The Duchess D'Alencon and many other members of the French aristocracy, victims of the Charity

Bazaar fire....Rear-Admiral Richard W. Meade, U. S. N.,retired, 59.

May 5.—Ex-Congressman Elbridge Gerry Spaulding, known as "the father of the greenback," 88... Mrs. George Linnaeus Banks, English poet and novelist, 76.

May 6.—James Theodore Bent, English traveler and author, 45.

May 7.—Henri Eugene Philippe d'Orleans, Duc d'Aumale, 75.

May 10.—William T. Best, English organist and composer, 70.

May 12.—C. C. Baldwin, Naval Officer of the Port of New York, 63.

May 14.—Ex-United States Senator Richard Coke of Texas, 68....Judge John Lowell of Boston, 72....Alfred P. Edgerton, formerly United States Civil Service Commissioner, 82....Max Maretzek, musician and operatic manager, New York City, 76.

May 16.—Rt. Hon. Charles Robert Barry, Lord Justice of Appeal of Ireland, 72.

May 20.—U. S. Senator Joseph H. Earle of South Carolina....Ex-Postmaster-General Horatio King, 86.

COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS.

The dates of some of the important university and college commencements of 1897 are given below :

May 26.—Leland Stanford Junior University.

June 1.—Lincoln University.

June 2.—Rollins College, Boston University and the University of North Carolina.

June 3.—Bryn Mawr, Evelyn and Teachers' Colleges, Blackburn and Howard Universities, the Universities of Colorado and Minnesota and the Case School of Applied Science.

June 4.—The United States Naval Academy and the University of Missouri.

June 8.—Swarthmore College and the Massachusets Institute of Technology.

June 9.—Barnard, Dickinson, Earlham, Tabor and Vassar Colleges, Columbia, De Pauw, Lake Forest Purdue and West Virginia Universities, the Universities of Georgia, Illinois, Kansas, Mississippi, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee and Utah and the Catholic University of America.

June 10.—Carleton, Elmira, Franklin and Marshall, Hampden-Sidney, Illinois, Knox, Monmouth, Pennsylvania State and Racine Colleges, New York and Syracuse Universities and the Universities of Iowa, Nebraska and Wooster.

June 11.—Haverford, and Johns Hopkins University.

June 12.—United States Military Academy.

June 15.—Rutgers College.

June 16.—Colorado, Delaware, Hanover, Iowa, Kalamazoo, Norwegian Lutheran, Roanoke, Tufts, Wabash, Washburn and Whitman Colleges, Brown, Colgate, Indiana, Lehigh, Ohio Wesleyan, Princeton, Vanderbilt, and Washington and Lee Universities, the Universities of Rochester and Texas, and the Rensselaer Polytechnic.

June 17.—Drury, Marietta, Olivet, and Randolph-Macon Colleges, Cornell, Denison, Miami and Northwestern Universities, the University of Virginia and the Stevens Institute of Technology.

June 18.—Tulane University and the University of North Dakota.

June 22.—Smith College, Georgetown and Western Reserve Universities.

June 23.—Antioch, Berea, Hobart, Lafayette, Mt. Holyoke, Niagara, Oberlin, Ripon, Williams and Yankton Colleges, Lawrence, St. Lawrence and Washington and Jefferson Universities.

June 24.—Allegheny, Beloit, Bowdoin, Dartmouth, Hamilton, Hiram, Kenyon, Trinity, and William and Mary Colleges, the College of the City of New York, Alfred University and the University of Wisconsin.

June 29.—Union College.

June 30.—Amherst, Middlebury, Pomona and South Carolina Colleges, Harvard, Wesleyan and Yale Universities.

July 1.—Bates College and University of Michigan.

August 5.—The University of the South.

OTHER FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

THE NEW YORK UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

The annual convocation of the University of the State of New York will be held at Albany on the last Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of June. The principal topics for discussion will have reference to college and university interests.

In a session devoted to the subject of teaching of science, Prof. William Morris Davis of Harvard will open a discussion on "The Present Trend of Geography."

MANUAL TRAINING.

The next meeting of the American Manual Training Association, an organization now in its fourth year and rapidly growing in importance, is to be held at the Boardman Manual Training High School, New Haven, Conn., July 1 and 2. Principal Mather of the Boardman School will preside.

In connection with the meeting there will be probably the most extensive exhibit of the work of manual training schools ever held in this or any other country. It will comprise work of grammar and high schools in all departments, for both boys and girls, contributed by many schools from Texas to Maine.

The Summer School of Manual Training will be conducted this year, as last, at Morningside Heights, New York City, under the auspices of the Teachers' College.

ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

In our announcement last month of the British Association meeting at Toronto in August we may not have stated as distinctly as we should that the American body of like name and purpose will hold its regular annual meeting at Detroit, beginning August 7 and continuing through the week following, thus permitting members to attend all the sessions and still have ample time to reach Toronto before the 18th, when the meeting of the British Association begins. Many American scientists will avail themselves of this very rare opportunity to be present at both gatherings the same year.

TRANS-MISSISSIPPI COMMERCIAL CONGRESS.

The ninth convention of the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress is to meet at Salt Lake City, July 14. The objects of the Congress are "to secure such national legislation as is calculated to promote the business interests and development of the resources of the states and territories lying west of the Mississippi River; to increase reciprocal trade among them; to discuss such questions as are naturally suggested by its objects; to cultivate acquaintance, fraternal feeling and hearty co-operation among the various commercial bodies be represented." The president of the Congress is the Hon. William Jennings Bryan.

CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.

MR. BUSH AND HIS CARTOONS.

OUR cartoons are this month selected in great part from the latest drawings of Mr. Charles Green Bush. His effective work is very familiar to the regular readers of this periodical, for it has been requisitioned by us to a greater or less extent every month for a number of years. Mr. Bush's work appears every afternoon in the New York *Telegram*, and almost every morning in the New York *Herald*,—the *Telegram* being in fact the evening edition of the *Herald*. No cartoonist of the present day in America would for a moment think of claiming a higher place than Mr. Bush, who is by unanimous consent the leader of them all. Nor has he in our judgment an equal in England or on the European Continent. Mr. Bush takes his profession very seriously. He is a profound student of American political conditions, and his daily drawings, as a rule, carry the clearest and timeliest editorial lesson that can be found in the New York papers. It is his intention to make his drawings lay bare the very heart of a situation, so that the man on the street may understand. His felicity in applying the pictorial method to the explanation of a principle, the enforcement of a doctrine, or the exposure of a wrong, is in large part a natural gift. He is a cartoonist born rather than made. But, on the other hand, a large part of his success is due to careful training in the principles and technique of his art.

UNCLE SAM'S CURE FOR AVARICIOUS SENATORS.
From the *Herald* (New York).

Mr. Bush was born in Boston in 1842. His father being United States consul at Hong Kong, a portion of his boyhood was passed in China. Subsequently he studied in the Naval Academy at Annapolis, but gave up the idea of a career in the navy to follow his strong bent for art. He was for a time an acceptable illustrator for the house of the Harpers. Afterward he went to Europe to continue his art studies, and was for some time at Paris under the instruction of Bonnat. For the past seven or eight years he has been working steadily on the staff of Mr. James Gordon Bennett's papers, the *Herald* and the *Telegram* of New York.

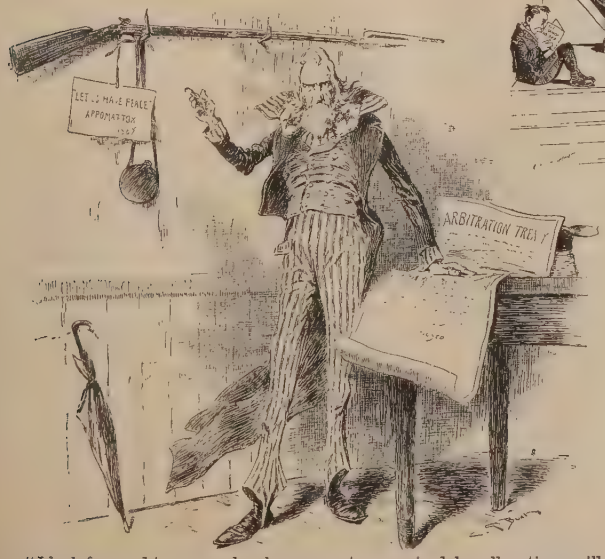
Mr. Bush's technical skill as a draughtsman is amazing. No other living artist, so far as we are aware, can produce such drawings as his so rapidly. They are drawn upon large sheets about two and a half feet long by two feet wide. Our photo-engraved reproductions are not made from the newspaper prints, but from the large original drawings. The average of Mr. Bush's work is decidedly superior to that of the two famous cartoonists who draw regularly for *Punch* of London; and it must be remembered that he conceives and executes from ten to fifteen of these remarkable drawings —dealing with the greatest variety of subjects—every week. Sometimes, indeed, he makes them at the rate of three in a single day. Tenniel of *Punch*, the spirit of whose work, in its serious bearing upon essential public questions, is quite the same as that of Mr. Bush, is expected to furnish only one drawing a week for *Punch*, Mr. Sambourne also having to do only his regular weekly picture. Mr. Bush deplores the haste under which he is obliged to draw; for he believes that, with such leisure as the men enjoy who are drawing for weekly publications, he might conceive his designs more carefully and execute them with better effect. But, as matters stand, he is doing magnificent work.

To spread out a pile of his drawings, covering, let us say, his work for any given fortnight, is to feel a fresh surprise and admiration in view of the remarkable range

A "TALE" OF A KITE,—MR. DINGLEY'S TARIFF IN THE SENATE.
From the *Telegram* (New York).

SPEAKER REED'S BUSY DAY IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

From the *Record* (Chicago).

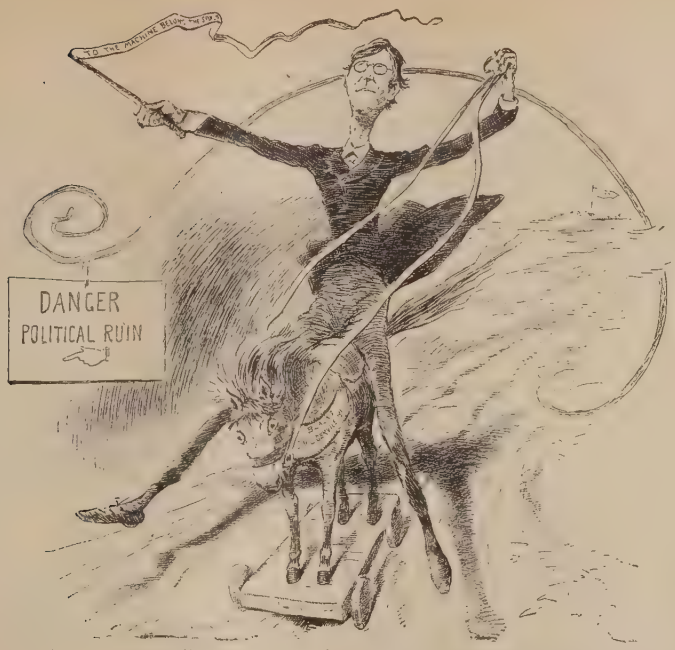


"I look forward to an epoch when a court recognized by all nations will settle international differences, instead of keeping large standing armies as they do in Europe."—*General Grant.*—From the *Herald* (New York).

MR. PLATT GETS THE PEN WITH WHICH GOV. BLACK SIGNED THE GREATER NEW YORK CHARTER; BUT TAMMANY CLAIMS A MORE SUBSTANTIAL TROPHY.
From the *Telegram* (New York).

of the topics covered, the simple directness of the composition, and the firmness, strength and technical excellence of the workmanship. Mr. Bush is aware that he is drawing from day to day for a constituency made up chiefly of the people of New York and vicinity. A great many of his themes, therefore, are strictly local. When dealing with such matters, his work is quite as brilliant and powerful as when directed toward the elucidation of national or international subjects. Mr. Platt and the machine politicians are favorite figures with him, and his Uncle Sam has attained a just celebrity. It is unnecessary to comment specifically upon those pictures of Mr. Bush's which we have selected for the present month. Our frontispiece, on the Cuban situation, is one of them, and two or three will be found in the "Progress of the World" department, besides the seven that accompany these remarks.

AS PLATT WOULD LIKE IT.—From the *Journal* (New York).
(If the municipal election can be fought on national party issues, Mr. Platt's machine has hopes of success.)



GOV. BLACK, RIDING HIS "CIVIL SERVICE" HOBBY TO DESTRUCTION.—From the *Telegram*.

CHAPTER THE FIRST, GREATER NEW YORK CHARTER.—From the *Telegram*.

THIS PAGE IS DEVOTED TO THE TURK AS HE APPEARED IN MAY.

From the *Times-Herald* (Chicago).

TURKEY: "I am certainly unwell, but I shall by no means permit myself to be dissected."—From *Der Floh* (Berlin).

DEGENERATION.

Twelve hundred years ago Europia repelled the Moslems and protected the Christians. 1897 Europia attacks the Christians and protects the Moslems.—From *Judge* (New York).

GREEK VASE PAINTING, A.D., 1897.

From *Life* (New York).

THE CONCERT OF EUROPE.

THE TURK: "My dear admirals, please let me get at my enemy. I wish to settle with him myself."—From *Der Floh* (Berlin).

SUGAR—THE AMERICAN QUESTION OF THE DAY.

BY HERBERT MYRICK, EDITOR OF THE "AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST."

AN EAST NEBRASKA BEET FIELD IN JUNE.*

"TO sugar or not to sugar" seems to be the present issue in the United States Senate. The vastness of the agricultural and industrial interests involved has been obscured of late by the complicated way in which the Senate Finance Committee's tariff bill seeks to specially favor the sugar refiners' trust. The case is really a simple one, and has only to be made plain to win support irrespective of party.

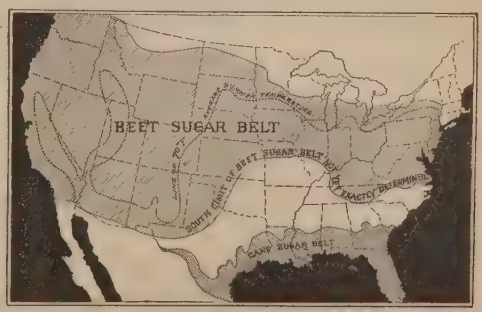
The war tariff of four to five cents per pound was a revenue measure that had comparatively little influence in stimulating the cane sugar industry of Louisiana. Nearly twenty years and the rebuilding of levees at a cost of over $20,000,000 were required to reclaim the plantations after the ravages of war. By that time the act of 1883, reducing duties nearly one-half, and an era of low prices, brought about a condition of affairs that would have ruined an industry of but ordinary vitality. But Louisiana planters revolutionized their methods, at great cost introduced the central factory system and established at their own expense a sugar experimental plantation, laboratory and school. By 1878 Louisiana had got back to her product in the forties—115,000 tons of sugar; and by 1891 the product was doubled. Then came the McKinley bounty of 2 cents per pound on domestic sugar, under the influence of which the production jumped from 165,000 tons in 1892 to 324,000 tons in 1895-6, and plans were perfected for a still more rapid development, when brought to a standstill by the Wilson bill, which led to the failure of numerous Louisiana plantations and a falling off of one third in the sugar product in one year.

* All illustrations in this article are made from photographs copyrighted in 1897 by the Orange Judd Company.

ARREST OF THE BEET SUGAR INDUSTRY.

Sporadic efforts to establish the manufacture of sugar from beets were made in New England, New York, New Jersey, Wisconsin, Illinois and California during the twenty-five years following one of the earliest attempts in 1863. But other crops were more profitable; farmers did not know how to raise beets; no preliminary experiments had been made to test adaptability of soil and climate to this crop; the early factories were improperly located and poorly managed, and the enterprise was practically a failure. Then came the sorghum craze, during which federal and state governments co-operated at large expense to enthuse farmers with the idea that sorghum (which is worked by machinery like corn instead of requiring the intensive culture of beet farming) could be utilized as a sugar crop over a large part of the country. This, too, was a fizzle.

But a few farmers and scientists, conversant with the wonderful development of the industry in Europe, stuck to sugar beets. The pioneer factory at Alvarado (California) finally proving successful, Claus Spreckels established a beet sugar factory at Watsonville, Cal., in 1888. The Oxnards became prominent in the industry at the same time and built their first factory at Grand Island, Neb., in 1889 90. Declining prices of other produce forced the sugar beet to the front. The industry was persistently advocated by one or two leading agricultural journals. Many farmers and Experiment Stations, also the United States Department of Agriculture, tested the crop, and the result was the McKinley bounty law of 1890. Factories were at once built at Norfolk, Neb.; Lehi, Utah; Chino, Cal., and great enterprises for further and vast development of the industry were under way when Democratic victory in the national elections of 1892 stopped all enterprise by insuring an overturn of government policy toward sugar.



MAP SHOWING POSSIBLE BEET SUGAR AND CANE SUGAR AREAS IN THE UNITED STATES.

SHOVELING BEETS INTO SLUICEWAYS TO BE CARRIED BY WATER TO FACTORY, ALVARADO, CALIFORNIA.

Existing factories employed the best machinery and encouraged the best methods in culture, so that the production of beet sugar in the United States rose from 5,000 tons in 1891 to 20,000 tons in 1894, and 40,000 tons in 1896. These practical results, and the outcome of a remarkable amount of work done by the State Agricultural Experiment Stations and by the United States Department of Agriculture, created a public sentiment favorable to the development of our domestic sugar industry, to which in no small measure was due the election of President McKinley.

EFFECT OF THE M'KINLEY AND WILSON TARIFFS.

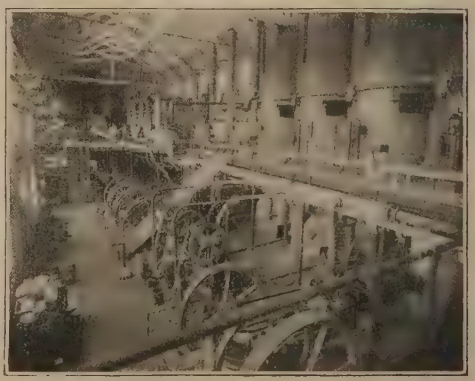
It will be seen that the bounty act started what would have been a decided "boom" in America's sugar industry but for the Wilson tariff of 40 per cent. ad valorem, which was foreshadowed by the elections of 1892, yet the free admission of foreign sugar under the McKinley tariff was an economic error second only to the utter folly of free admission of sugar from Hawaii since 1876. Before favoring free sugar seven years ago, the Washington administration was assured by the German government that such a policy on the part of the United States would be followed by the abolition of state aid to Europe's beet sugar industry, and that Germany would lead off in this reform. The moment this country was opened to free sugar, however, the whole sugar producing world entered upon a mad scramble for this market. Germany, France and other European nations added to their direct subsidies and export bounties, and enormously increased the production of sugar. The Wilson tariff would have been a damper on this policy abroad, but the Cuban war afforded another stimulus, and the decline of about 1,000,000 tons in Cuba's annual sugar export was more than made up by the extraordinary increase in European beet fields and in the cane plantations of Hawaii, the Orient, China and Egypt.

THE DINGLEY BILL TO THE RESCUE.

It was shown during the hearings on the Dingley bill, in December last, that "it required every pound of wheat and flour exported by the United States during the fiscal year 1896 to pay for the sugar imported." That for the past fifteen years the imports of sugar had averaged nearly $100,000,000 annually. That reasonable protection against highly fostered foreign sugar was the one thing needed to enable this country to produce its own sugar. That the agricultural and scientific problems involved had been so far solved that it was only necessary to insure the American market to American sugar in order to induce the speedy development of the industry, especially as American machine shops and engineers were abundantly able to equip and operate the sugar factories needed. The Dingley rates did not give quite as much as was felt to be necessary for the best interests of agriculture, and indorsed a continuance of Hawaii's unfair and unjust competition; but they heavily reduced the trust's special favors and were generally recognized as an attempt in good faith to give farmers a reasonable chance, with due regard to consumers' interests.

THE SENATE'S SUGAR SCHEDULE.

The changes made in the sugar schedule by the Senate Finance Committee bear on their face evidences that should and will cause their rejection. As a concession to agriculture the Senate bill increases the duties on raw sugar, but so slightly as to be of little practical benefit. The bill points to abrogation of Hawaiian reciprocity, but this was admittedly a subterfuge to capture Senator Jones' vote. Free admission of sugar machinery for two years was inserted at Mr. Spreckels' request, as it would save him large sums upon the plant for the biggest beet sugar factory in the world, that he is now building at Salinas, Cal. The vicious feature of the Senate bill lies in the extraordinary favors guaranteed to the sugar trust, and the complication



INTERIOR OF BEET SUGAR FACTORY AT GRAND ISLAND, NEBRASKA.

of phraseology and rates by which it is sought to befog the public upon this point while the bill is pending.

WHAT THE FARMERS WANT.

Our farmers wage no war upon sugar refining as an industry, but they want a policy that will so commend itself to the sober popular judgment as to stand for a period of years. They would be content with the Dingley schedule if the duty of 1 cent per pound began on sugar testing 73 degrees by the polariscope, so as to stand at 1⅛ cents per pound on the product of domestic cane and beet sugar factories which averages 90 degrees test; the

CHINO VALLEY BEET SUGAR FACTORY, LOS ANGELES CO., CALIFORNIA.

Dingley rate on this grade is now 1.45 cents. Let the rest of the Dingley schedule stand, except to strike out continuance of Hawaiian treaty, and the eight-tenths of 1 per cent. discount on "reciprocity" sugar. Then all raw sugar imported would pay a duty of 1½ cents (varying as to test), and refined ⅛ cent additional. This would encourage our domestic industry; it is a simple proposition, the law could not be evaded, and the rights of consumers would be jealously taken care of. This plan is favored by both sugar cane and sugar beet growers, and possesses the further advantage that it would command a majority in the Senate and House. This plan is also close to the basis advocated by the sugar trade for both revenue and protection.

PROBABLE EFFECT OF THIS POLICY.

Numerous large factories would be established in time to work up the 1898 crop of beets and cane; it is too late to affect this year's crop. Farmers are so eager to grow beets at $4 per ton that the agricultural question involved is no longer the uncertainty it was formerly, when factories could not get the beets. Conservative judgment is that with favorable seasons the United States sugar product would jump from less than 300,000 tons last year to 500,000 tons in 1898, and 800,000 tons the next year, while the crop of 1900 should make nearly 1,000,000 tons, or half this nation's consumption. Further development would be governed by prices, but the close of the first decade of the new century should see this nation producing the bulk of the sugar it consumes.

Nor does such development mean enhanced cost to consumers. European sugar will cut prices in the vain attempt to hold this market, and with an increasing domestic supply, competition at home and abroad will prevent any marked increase in prices. It is shown that even with a duty of 2 cents per pound the average selling price of vacuum-pan Louisiana sugar would be fully 1 cent below the price under that duty prior to 1890. The consumers' price, around 5 cents per pound, should not be materially affected. The proposed duty in the United States on raw sugar and approximate retail prices compare with Europe as follows:

Countries.	In cents per pound. Duty on raw sugar, standard grades.	Retail prices, granulated.
United States	1 to 1¾	5
Germany	4 to 4¾	9
France	5 to 7	10
Russia	6 to 8	13
Italy	5 to 8	14

PAST AND FUTURE CHANGES IN THE SUGAR INDUSTRY.

European countries impose a heavy tax on sugar consumed at home in order to raise the $25,000,000

BEET SUGAR FACTORY NEAR LEHI CITY, UTAH (WITH BEET FIELDS IN FOREGROUND).

they pay annually in subsidies to promote their export trade in sugar. This and prohibitive tariffs account for the high prices abroad. But our plan of countervailing duties equal to foreign export bounties neutralizes the advantage heretofore enjoyed in this market by export bounty sugars. By this artificial stimulus, aided by science to a degree that is a wonder and delight, Europe has nearly doubled her beet sugar product since 1880, until it is now about 5,000,000 long tons annually. The world's cane sugar supply, including Cuba in a nor-

mal state, has grown only half as fast of late years, and is now about 3,000,000 tons. It is quite likely that this year's production of sugar from beets will be twice as great as from cane, whereas conditions were just the reverse about twenty-five years ago.

This accounts for United States imports of sugar from Europe increasing from 150,000 tons four years ago to 550,000 tons last year, meanwhile decreasing one-half from "the countries to the south of us" —from 1,300,000 tons in 1892 to 700,000 last year.

RECEIVING BEETS BY RAIL AT THE BEET SUGAR FACTORY, NORFOLK, NEBRASKA.

Indeed, only the yellow races have been able to hold their own against Europe's highly subsidized beet sugar industry. Yet so quietly has this application gone on of degraded labor to the sugar cane that it is astonishing to find United States imports of sugar from Hawaii, the Orient and Egypt jumped from about 250,000 tons in 1892 to 700,000 tons last year. The Sandwich Islands' product has nearly doubled in the four years, during which so enormous has been their importation of coolie or yellow labor that Chinese and Japanese now comprise more than half the male population. This result has been fostered by our treaty of reciprocity with Hawaii, under which that sugar has had free admission to this market since 1876. While we have thus remitted over $61,000,000 in duties on her sugar—practically amounting to a direct bounty of this sum to a few of her planters at the expense of the United States Treasury and the retarding of our domestic sugar industry—we have also paid the islands $140,000,000 for sugar, while they have taken but $56,000,000 worth of our exports. Such an absolutely one-sided and illogical treaty was never before maintained by a government of reputed sanity.

WHAT A SUPPLY OF DOMESTIC SUGAR MEANS TO THE UNITED STATES.

First and most important, it means a new and profitable crop for American farmers, occupying many thousands of acres, and yielding a net profit of $10 to $25 per acre after paying in cash all expenses of the crop. Contrast this with profits of 10 cents to $1 per acre on corn and wheat, though many farmers deny that even this small margin of profit exists on these grain crops. The expense in beet culture is mostly labor. And this labor is largely a class that is now unemployed—children, unskilled help, etc. An immense army of laborers and workers would be required to man the sugar factories, machine shops, foundries, transportation and other industries needed to build and operate the hundreds of big plants that will be required to make this sugar. It will take some $250,000,000 of capital to equip these sugar factories. The $100,000,000 now sent abroad each year for imported sugar will then go into the pockets of the farmers, laborers and capitalists engaged in our domestic sugar industry. The indirect benefits accruing to people in other branches of farming and business will be correspondingly great, while the industry is too widespread to be manipulated by any trust. It would also help to solve the money problem to keep at home the vast sums that now go abroad for sugar. Moreover, America's sugar trade increases about 6 per cent. annually, so that its present enormous proportions will be doubled ere many years.

NO LONGER AN EXPERIMENT.

Results already achieved in field and factory on a commercial scale during the past six years, to say nothing of many thousands of farm and laboratory tests, demonstrate beyond question two things: (1)

CHINO VALLEY BEET SUGAR FACTORY.

That the sugar beet can be grown in profitable quantity and quality over a sufficient area in the United States to furnish the world's supply of sugar, and (2) that the cane sugar industry can also be largely developed. So true is this that it is now recognized, by all well informed about this new industry, that California, Iowa, Nebraska and any one of several other states could alone supply

CAFFERY CENTRAL SUGAR CANE FACTORY, NEAR FRANKLIN, LOUISIANA. CAPACITY, 100,000 TONS OF CANE PER SEASON.

the United States with all the sugar she consumes. Once firmly established, American genius will so improve upon present conditions that in due time the United States will be an exporter of sugar. For experience has shown that, once established, the beet can more than compete with cane.

No reasonable effort is too great to enable the United States to reap the full benefit of a sugar industry, herein but imperfectly sketched. To this end our farmers are justified in asking as much help as Europe has given her beet sugar industry. But, authorized as I am to speak for two millions of them, let me say that our farmers ask hardly one-third as much as Europe has done, and we ask it in a form that means no added burden to any of our people, but which insures untold benefit to the whole nation. And notice is hereby given that the administration which fails to heed this patriotic, reasonable, sensible and businesslike demand is foredoomed to repudiation by an indignant people.

The differential duty on refined, or the amount of special protection to the domestic refiner of imported raw sugar, was half a cent per pound in the McKinley tariff.

The Wilson bill *apparently* reduced this to ⅛ cent, but in practice that law has operated to give an average protection to refiners of $^{3}/_{10}$ of a cent plus ⅛ cent per pound, or $^{425}/_{1000}$ of a cent. In other words, refiners were protected $4.25 per one thousand pounds in the Wilson law against $5 in the tariff of 1899.

The Dingley bill (also what the farmers want) gives a straight and specific ⅛ cent per pound to refiners. That is to say, the Dingley rate of 1.63 cent on 96 degrees test raw sugar is equal to 1.75 cent on unrefined sugar polarizing 100 degrees, or of full saccharine strength, and when refined 1.875 cent. Farmers would concede this ⅛ cent on refined.

The trust bitterly opposes cutting down its present protection of nearly $^{7}/_{16}$ cent per pound to only $^{3}/_{16}$ cent, as the Dingley bill proposes. The Senate bill *apparently* fixes about this ⅛ cent, but the concealed protection in it is such that on declared values of sugar imported last year the Senate rate would average about ⅓ cent, and in some cases might reach ½ cent. The schedule is so complicated that no two sugar experts agree as to its effect, and will criticise this exhibit as they do each other's.

PAST, PRESENT AND PROSPECTIVE DUTIES ON SUGAR.

	Rates of duties in cents per pound and ad valorem.	
	Raw sugar, 96° test.	Refined sugar.
Prior to 1883	3.25	4.00
Tariff of 1883	2.20	3.00
McKinley law, 1890	Free	0.50
Wilson tariff, 1894	40 %	40 % + ⅛c.
On declared import values this averaged for 1896 per pound	0.87	1.26
Dingley bill	1.63	1.875
Senate bill	0.95 + 35 %	1.16 + 35 %
On average import values of 1896 this would equal per pound	1.73	2.05
Farmers want	1.69	1.935

THE LARGEST AMERICAN BEET SUGAR FACTORY (operated by Claus Spreckels at Watsonville, California. Capacity, 1,400 tons of beets in 24 hours).

MR. HERBERT MYRICK, EDITOR OF THE "AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST."

AN AGRICULTURAL EDITOR.

THE farmers of the United States have never been indifferent to the advantages that agriculture may derive from the favoring influences of government. But, if possible, they are at the present time even more keenly alive than ever before to questions of public policy as related to their prosperity. The two great problems of the tariff readjustment, now under discussion at Washington, have to do with wool and sugar, and the interests of the farmers of the interior are likely to prove the determining consideration in the settlement of both those tariff schedules. The farmers have become greatly interested in the question of sugar because they are convinced, by the experience of Europe and by the results attained tentatively in the United States, that this country, instead of importing the greater part of the sugar consumed by Americans, can extract it from beets grown upon our own soil. One of the foremost advocates of the development of this new crop for American farmers is a gentleman who has within a few weeks published a book on the sugar industry as related to the United States, and who has constantly advocated the development of the American production of sugar in the agricultural journals which he conducts.

Mr. Herbert Myrick, to whom we refer, contributes an article on the sugar question, which we have pleasure in publishing elsewhere in this number of the REVIEW. As his portrait would show, he is still a young man, but he has made a place in journalism and has gained influence through the exercise of native energy and a rare talent for organization. His points of view are always thoroughly practical. He has already won some notable victories for his great farmer constituency. One of his successful achievements was the reorganization of the "Five States Milk Producers' Association," made up of the thousands of farmers who send milk to the Greater New York. What he had done for dairy farmers tributary to this great centre, he also helped to accomplish among New England farmers, where improved organization has been decidedly advantageous to a host of people whose income is largely derived from dairy products. The dairymen and milk shippers of Chicago and other Western centres have in like manner been indebted

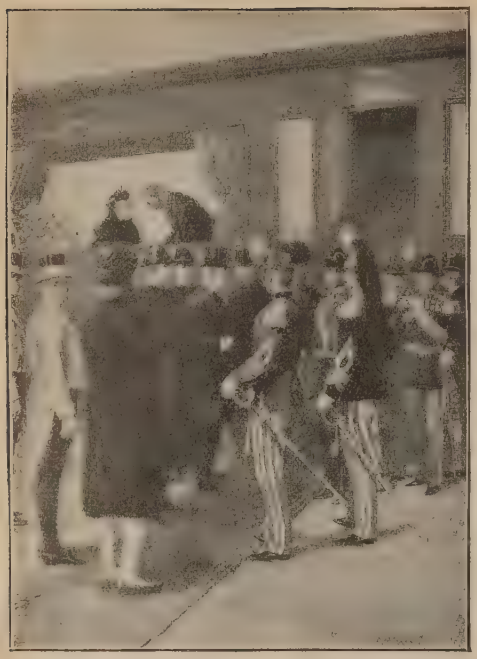
to Mr. Myrick for aid in the work of organization. Four allied agricultural papers are edited or conducted by Mr. Myrick—namely, the *American Agriculturist*, the *Orange Judd Farmer* of Chicago, the *New England Homestead* of Springfield, Mass. (these two last named being respectively the Eastern and Western editions of the *American Agriculturist*), and the *Farm and Home*, a semi monthly periodical. They have all been for a long time ardently devoted to the promotion of the country's agricul tural experiment stations, the scientific work of the state agricultural colleges, the farmers' institutes, the farmers' club movement, the Grange movement, and all kinds of co operative and associative effort for the improvement of agricultural knowledge and methods, and for the consolidation of the farmers' influence for the securing of favorable laws. These movements have in a good many instances turned the scale in state politics. In Massachusetts Mr. Myrick led in the protracted contest for legislation to protect genuine butter against oleomargarine and other imitations. Besides his constant work for the *American Agriculturist*, he has published various books and brochures, chiefly relating to questions that concern the farmers. One of these is on "Co-operation Among Farmers," one on the culture, marketing and manufacture of tobacco leaf, and the latest is his very timely book on the sugar question. Mr. Myrick organized the "American Sugar Growers' Association," of which he is secretary. This organization has done perhaps more than anything else to awaken the existing interest among farmers in the possibility of the home production of a great sugar crop.

The editor of the *American Agriculturist* is the veritable embodiment of those traits that from the European standpoint mark the genuine American. As a child he imbibed the New England spirit of thrift and industry, and a special interest in horticulture. As a lad, he was a Colorado pioneer with a wonderful variety of experiences in the far West, including the mastery of the printers' trade and experience in newspaper work. He then farmed in the East, worked his way through the Massachusetts agricultural college, and since 1879 has been in agricultural journalism. Besides being editor of the journals mentioned, he is president of Orange Judd Co., and also of Phelps Publishing Co., and extensively interested in manufacturing enterprises and civic affairs. He is interested in educational progress, holds advanced views in economics—tempered by good business judgment—is a firm believer in co-operation and optimistic as to the results of the social and domestic evolution that is ushering in the twentieth century. Mr. Myrick has sojourned in almost every state and territory of the United States and traveled much in England and on the Continent.

THE QUEEN'S EMPIRE,—A RETROSPECT OF SIXTY YEARS.

BY W. T. STEAD.

THE Victorian era has been notable chiefly for the development to their full fruition of things that were begun before the Queen came to the throne. The British Empire in India, in Australia and in South Africa was founded by her predecessors. The dominion of the sea was won at Trafalgar. The peace of Europe was established at Waterloo. The manufacturing supremacy of England was the envy of the world when George the Third was king. Even the most distinctive and notable characteristic of the Victorian era had its beginnings before the reign. The first public railway worked by a locomotive—that between Stockton and Darlington—was opened in 1825, a dozen years before Her Majesty's accession. The steamship, like the locomotive, appeared before the Victorian era, and the telegraph just succeeded in anticipating the beginning of the reign. In politics the three great dominating tendencies of the reign had all manifested themselves before 1836. The emancipation of the Catholics and the repeal of the Test and Corporation acts had definitely settled the drift of legislation. The modern state, it was then decided, must be color-blind to sect—as some day it will be color-blind as to sex. The Reform act of 1832 cast the die in favor of democracy. The subsequent Reform bills, which were debated for half a century and more, were but the corollaries of the first Reform act. And the third great feature of the reign, the establishment of representative local governing bodies, was as clearly indicated by the Municipal Corporations act of William the Fourth, which was the direct projenitor of all the measures that followed, from those established by the school boards and county councils down to the Parish Councils act of the other day. Even national education had its first feeble beginning before the present reign. The crusade against slavery was practically triumphant. So we might go on to any extent, if, puffed up by the fanfaronade of the great jubilee, we were to forget the fathers who begat us, and in the joy over our own harvest home we were to ignore those who did the ploughing and the sowing long ago. Having, however, thus paid our tribute to the mighty men of old and those into whose labors we have entered, we are free to dwell



THE QUEEN ON HER RECENT VISIT TO THE RIVIERA (WELCOMED BY PRESIDENT FAURE).

in the complacent satisfaction over the triumphs of the sixty years.

The pessimist of to-day will doubtless sneer that our boasted material progress has been toward a plutocracy protected by police.

But what answer would be made by a Rip Van Winkle, awakened to a survey of our times from a slumber of sixty years. "Progress," answers Rip, "of which the most marvelous symptom is the taxing of the plutocrat to pay for the police of the people. Police! there is a whole world of significance in the word. The old constables who, in their long white overcoats, went their rounds crying the hour and the weather: what were they to these helmetted guardians of the health, the morals, the safety and the comfort of the people? If I wanted one proof more than another of the beneficent transformation wrought since I slept it would be in the evolution of the police. They are the secular clergy of a democratic age. They are the truncheoned knights of patrol, who are maintained at the cost of the state for the defense of the poor. The policeman, whether helmetted on his beat in this great city, or in a red jacket keeping the Queen's peace among the hundreds of millions in India; whether acting as inspector of mines and factories; whether he is enforcing attendance of children at school or preventing the adulteration of food and drink—he is the typical figure of the good Queen's reign. Humanity will not say of her she annexed Burmah and conquered the Punjaub, or even that she colonized Australia and carried the red line of British Empire to the north of the Zambesi. Neither will the great triumph of the reign be the thousand millions spent on railways, the linking of continents by the cable, the uniting of seas by the severing of isthmuses. The supreme tribute which history will render to the reign is that to the Victorian era the world owes the evolution of the policeman as tribune of the people, protector of the poor, the sworn knight-defender of the law, which is the security for the liberties of all, and especially of those who are poor and helpless and have no other champion.

"No, my friend," says Rip, waxing eloquent; "the transformation of the policeman from a mere thief-taker into a peripatetic embodiment of justice and mercy, and helpful protection of the weak against the strong, of the poor against the rich, of the peaceful husbandman against the Arab slave-

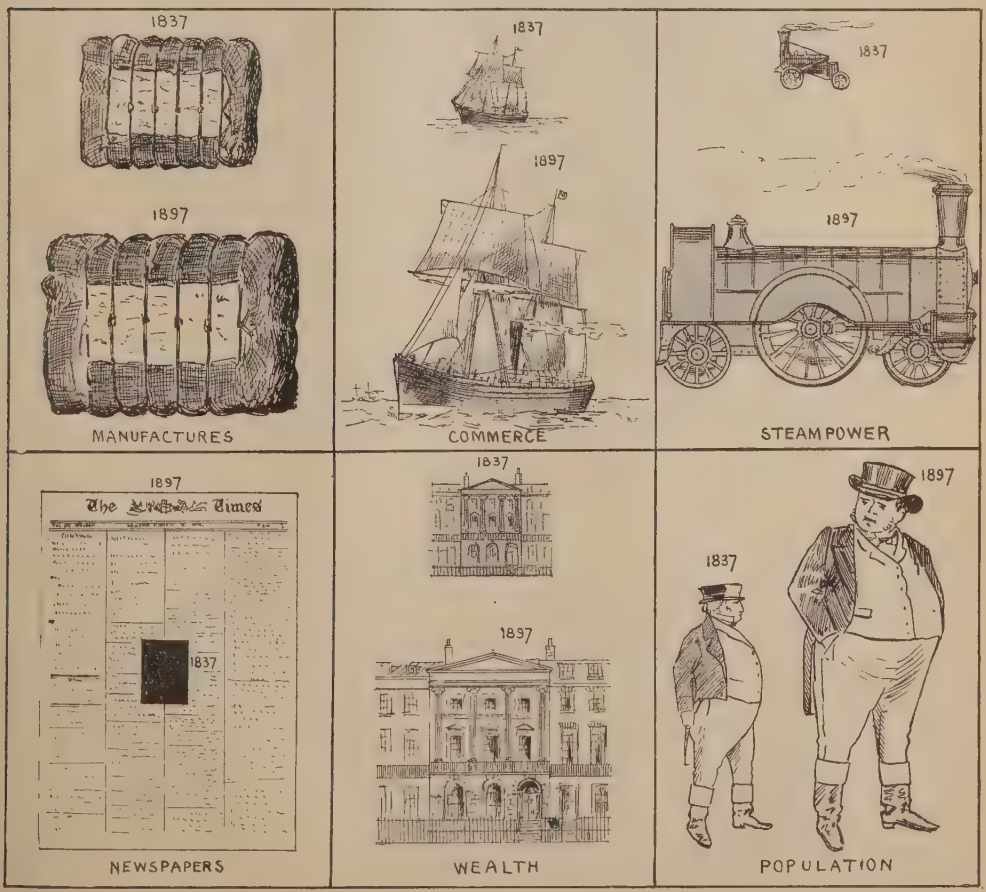
THE QUEEN AT THE AGE OF TEN.

raider, or the robbers of the hills, is an achievement worthy to rank side by side with the creations of the Knight Templars or the foundation of the great religious orders of the middle ages. Some day we shall see women also on the beat, and the evolution of the force will be complete.

"'A little child shall lead them.' And the regard shown for little children is the best gauge of the civilization of the state. When I fell asleep the child was as dirt beneath the feet of brute strength or greedy wealth. They could be worked to death in factories or in mines before they were eight years of age. England, passionate for the liberty of black men abroad, allowed its own infants to be ground to death by an accursed system of slavery at home. No one cared for them, no one educated them. No one shielded them from torture

or avenged them when they were done to death. Now all is changed. They are emancipated from labor until they are twelve; they are protected by stringent regulation and constant inspection ; their schools stand like palaces in the midst of dingy streets, playgrounds are provided, a whole literature has been created for them, and behind all the machinery of the law stands the Avenging Angel of tortured childhood—that good man, Benjamin Waugh, whose acquaintance I have been proud to make, for he is one of those men whose presence makes one's life sweeter and purer. And education ! Ten millions a year for the teaching of the children is a tolerable testimony to the sovereignty of the child.

"And as with the child so with woman. The sixty years has arrived. She is no longer a mere appendage to man. She is an entity who counts. Without losing an iota of her feminine charm, she has acquired a superior stature, and has added to the fascination of the woman the strength and reason of the man. The Queen's example of sixty years has not been thrown away. As she purified her court by the mere magic of her presence, so her female subjects, entering into every department of life, have exercised the same gracious influence. Already enfranchised municipally, and welcomed to sit as equals with men on every administrative board, the justice of their claim to full citizenship has been affirmed by the House of Commons, whose portals early in next century will open to receive their representatives. In the playing-field and the park, on the cycle and the street, on the platform, in business, in hospital and at the university, I now see woman and man where formerly I saw man alone. It marks the achievement in two genera-



SOME DIAGRAMS TO SHOW THE GROWTH OF SIXTY YEARS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

ALBERT, THE PRINCE CONSORT.

tions of greater advance than had been previously made in a millennium.

"When I went to sleep England was seething with revolutionary discontent. The working man had neither liberty nor privilege. He was often out of work. His wages were only half what they are to-day, while everything he used was made artificially dear. He had no vote in the state, no stake in the country. If he combined to defend his slender rights he was prosecuted under the combination laws. If he took the air in St. James' Park in his working clothes, he was prosecuted as a trespasser. The streets, the poor man's only drawing-room, were foul with garbage and feculent with sewage. The water he drank was fed from the drainings of churchyards. He had no books, no newspapers, no libraries, no baths, no parks, no clubs. When driven by misery into crime he was transported or hanged. When broken down by ill-health or disease he was thrust into the workhouse. There were no schools for his children, no Saturday half-holiday for himself.

"To day, the poor man gets more for his penny than sixty years ago the rich man could buy for a shilling. Another strange thing is, that while each penny goes twice as far, he has twice as many pennies. And he has all London—and such a London, a city of glory and of splendor to what it used to be—as his own backyard, with its museums, its libraries, its art galleries, as free as air. There are baths and washhouses in every district, and schools at almost every door. He is free of the parks as if they were his own demesnes. He has his clubs, his trades unions, his benefit societies. To-day the vote is the sceptre of the people, and he votes for everything. He has far more constant work and much higher wages, with cheap bread, cheap sugar and cheap tea. A far better education than the middle

THE QUEEN IN 1851.

class could buy for love or money is provided free by the state. He has shortened hours of labor, bank holidays, and half day on Saturday. The hospitals provide him with free medicine, the workhouses with free shelter in distress. The streets are swept and cleaned, clean water is laid to every house, and the magnificent drainage system carries off all the sewage. All that is new since I fell asleep.

"He has a better house to live in, a cleaner street to walk in and a pleasanter park to play in. A halfpenny post-card will carry his message from Land's End to John o'Groat's, a halfpenny paper will bring the news of the world to the door, and a workman's ticket will carry him to and from his work at less than a halfpenny a mile. For a penny he can buy the best books in the language, and without even a penny the reading room and free library afford him access to all the books and papers of the day. Why, the whole world has become a kind of free university and museum for the common people. For sixpence the lightning will carry his message anywhere in the United Kingdom in the twinkling of an eye, and for another sixpence the sun will take his portrait in a flash of light. None of these things were possible sixty years ago."

"The poor are still with us all the same," says young Rip the pessimist. "I see we have 800,000 paupers on the roll, and vice and crime continue. Why, last year there were no fewer than 13,000 persons committed for trial in England and Wales alone, and I was reading only the other day that there are nearly 5,000 convicts in our prisons."

"How many did you say," asked Rip—"50,000?"

"Good heaven! no!—5,000."

"It was 50,000 in my time, with only half the population. One in 360 was the figure then, and only one in 7,000 to-day. And the committals!

WINDSOR CASTLE, THE CHIEF SEAT OF BRITISH ROYALTY.

One in 780 was our average then; now it is about one in 2,500. And your paupers! You talk of 800,000. Why, in my time there were over a million. The ratio has fallen from one in 16 to one in 36."

But now I must dismiss Rip Van Winkle, and attempt to form a sober, prosaic estimate of the leading features of the Victorian reign.

The one supreme characteristic of the Victorian reign has been the progress which it has made toward admitting all the people, rich and poor, male and female, noble and plebeian, Anglican and Nonconformist, Catholic and Jew, to a full and equal share in all that is going at home or abroad. The people have at last been admitted to enter into its inheritance. And a spacious inheritance it is, and one that has expanded every day since the reign began.

That which at the beginning of the reign was the rare privilege and possession of a few has now been conferred upon the many, and that in no mean measure; but like the loaves and fishes it has multiplied even when in the act of distribution. This is true in many ways, some of which are but seldom realized. Take, for instance, the familiar boast that we are "heirs of all the ages." Contrast the meaning of that hackneyed phrase in 1836 and in 1897. What did all the ages mean to the ordinary man in the street when the Queen came to the throne? They meant a period of 5,840 years, of which 4,004 spanned the interval between the Creation and the coming of Christ. What do they mean to-day? What marvelous shifting of the perspective. What unmeasurable receding of distance, as æons and æons unfurl behind us in the infinity of past time, and we realize that at the 4,004 B.C. date with which our grandfathers begun the chronology of the world, the world was millions of years old, and that man had already behind him scores, perhaps hundreds of thousands, of years of history. We have awakened to a sense of the antiquity of our lineage, and we are beginning to discern somewhat of the massy foundations upon which long æons since was based the evolutionary process, of which the man of to-day represents the most advanced but by no means the complete result. The Elizabethan age owed much of its stimulus and inspiration to the discoverey of another world across the Atlantic. But what were all the discoveries of Columbus or the conquests of Pizarro and Cortez compared with the rapid unfolding of the marvelous records of the eternity of past time with which we have been familiarized by the researches of the biologist, the reading of the book of geology and the patient digging of the archæologist?

There are some who imagine that the Victorian age has been destructive of the belief in miracles. In reality it, more than any other since the world began, has brought home to the average man the stupendous miracle of the world. They call it a materialist age, which has chained the soul of man to inert matter. But almost before the reproach is heard science proclaims that there is no such thing as inert matter, that every atom is alive, and that our mortal bodies are vast composite conglomerations of living organisms, upon whose pitched battles in our veins depend our health or our disease. To take but one instance. Imagine all that we understand by the word microbe, and then recall the fact that the microbe was practically unknown when the Queen came to the throne. In a very special fashion science has revealed to us a new heaven and a new earth, infinitely marvelous, testifying to an understanding so vast that the mind of man cannot by searching find it out. Behind each discovery that advances our knowledge, the infinite unknown indefinitely recedes. We weigh the stars, analyze their composition in the spectro-

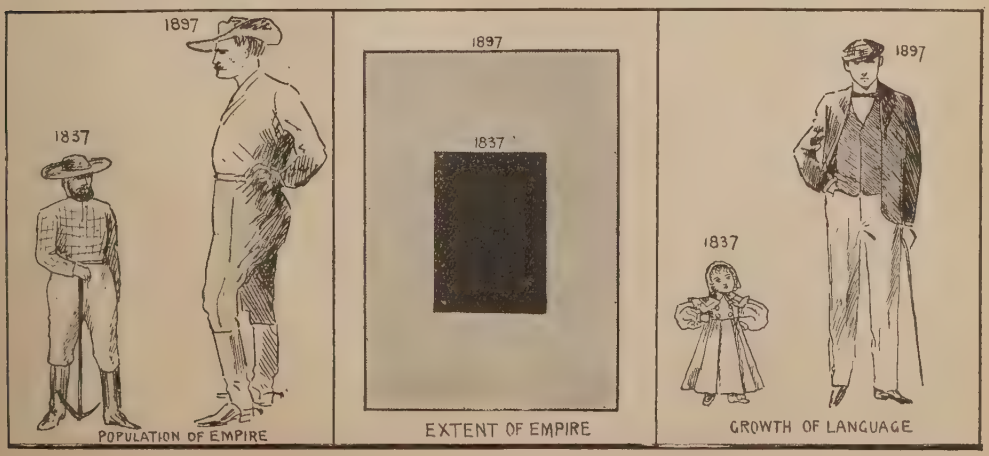
DOWNING STREET, THE GOVERNING CENTRE OF THE EMPIRE.

scope; we photograph the moon, and make maps of the canals of Mars. But far more stupendous are the discoveries that have been made not in the infinitely distant abysses of space, but in the infinitesimally small molecules which are all around. Science has sent its Röntgen ray through the darkened veil, and revealed the Invisible, and summoned all men to enjoy it as their inheritance.

But it is not merely the past and the invisible unknown that have become the inheritance of the nation at large. The one great aim and trend of the life of Britain during the reign has been the struggle to level up, to share round, to admit everybody. We have struggled not unsuccessfully to democratize everything, to throw down all the walls of privilege, to burst open all the locked doors of monopoly. It is to the stoutest conservatives of our time almost inconceivable that rational beings could ever have defended the system which prevailed in Britain sixty years ago. To jealously preserve for the exclusive use of a favored few the inheritance which is now thrown open to all seemed to many excellent and worthy people, sixty years ago, the last word of political wisdom. Wherever we might turn, there was the warning board of privilege warning off the common people. Whenever a right was conceded, it was fenced in with limitations that robbed it of its value. The right to appointments in the army, navy and civil service was practically in the hands of a small and exclusive section of the population. At the universities, barriers of tests devised in the interests of a monopolizing sect deprived Nonconformists of their share in the educational endowments of the nation. The right to be elected was recognized, but it was linked with the demand for a property qualification, deliberately designed to shut poor men out of the work of legislation and administration. The right to vote was reluctantly conceded, but only on condition that the vote should be exercised under conditions which placed the voter at the mercy of his landlord or employer. So it was all round. Trade was crippled by a tariff designed to protect the few at the expense of the many. What with navigation laws, paper duty, taxes on knowledge and taxes on food, the whole national and Imperial machine was run in the interests of a handful to be counted by the thousand while the millions were left out in the cold.

Now the Victorian reign has changed all that. The process is not yet complete. But it has made sufficient progress to enable us to feel that already the people has entered upon its heritage. And not this nation only. To our hospitable shores, to our vast colonies, the whole human race is as free to come, to settle, to buy or to sell as any Englishman of us all. Whereas other nations have fought and still fight for possessions in order that they may monopolize them for their own citizens, the policy of the Victorian reign has been exactly the reverse. Whatever we have we share. Everywhere under our flag all men trade on equal terms, and settle and found homes without questions asked as to their religion or nationality. It is this circumstance which gives us the second vote of every other nation whenever the question of ownership comes up. Each power that finds its own claims inadmissible sooner prefers to see the land occupied by Britain than by any one else. For what Britain holds is held for all the world, whereas France, Germany or Russia hold their markets for themselves alone. Hence to her is fulfilled the promise, "Give, and it shall be given to you, heaped up, pressed down, running over."

This entering of the people into their heritage has been accompanied by many striking features. The first and the most conspicuous has been that they have entered into the world and possessed it.



THE GROWTH OF EMPIRE IN SIXTY YEARS. (See opposite page.)

In the last sixty years there have streamed to the uttermost ends of the world over nine millions who were born in these islands in the Northern Sea. A population twice as great as that even of mighty London, nearly equal to the whole population of Ireland and Scotland, has taken ship from these shores for homes in other lands. More than one half found shelter under the Stars and Stripes. But wherever they wandered they carried with them the kindly English speech, the principles of English liberty, the respect of the English for law if so be it be by themselves made and determined. And while this vast overflow of the surplus of the English cradle has been streaming southward and westward night and day, year in and year out, all these long years, the Empire has been strengthening its stake and strengthening its cords to make room for the new comers. We have added in this reign to the Empire 275,000 square miles—a territory larger than Austria ; in India, 80,000 square miles—a space as vast as Great Britain ; in the rest of Asia, 200,000 square miles—a region as large as Germany ; in South Africa and in West and East Africa, 1,000,000 square miles—or about half the extent of European Russia. To-day our possessions in North America and in Australasia cover one-ninth of the earth's dry land. The population of Canada has sprung from one million to nearly six ; of Australia from 175,000 to four millions and a half. To-day our flag flies as Queen of the Seven Seas, and over all that is best and richest of the non-European continents.

This expansion of England, which has covered the world with our outposts and our colonies, has been followed of late years by a reflex action. In the early years of the reign the sentiment of race was weak, the pride of Empire was slight. We contemplated with complacency the severance of the delicate bonds that united the colonies to the motherland. From the Franco-German war, which unified Germany and reminded the world as by a thunderpeal of the importance of race unity, we may date the rising of the tide of that loyalty of Greater Britain which has not even yet attained high water mark. Hence the Victorian era has witnessed two great movements, one the complement of the other—the dispersion of the race over the surface of the globe, followed after a time by a sudden revival of the sense of race unity, the practical realization of which has been rendered possible by the shrinkage of the world

The master men of the reign have been, not the politicians and statesmen, the soldiers and sailors, the poets and artists—they have been the engineers, the shipbuilders, the electricians, the men who have yoked the thunderbolts of Jupiter to the

THE GROWTH OF EMPIRE IN SIXTY YEARS. (See opposite page.)

hammer of Vulcan, and have usurped the authority of Neptune over the waves at the same time they have outstripped the herald Mercury by the speed of their dispatches. The steam engine, the steamship and the electric wire have, in sixty years, effected a more revolutionary change in the conceptions of distance than all the millenniums that have passed since the stone age. When the Queen ascended the throne the United States were six times further away than they are to-day. India was forty days distant instead of fourteen, Australia six months instead of six weeks. While this shrinkage has been made a practical reality for all manner of brute substances, a much more rapid and total conquest of space and time has been effected in the exchange of thought and knowledge. The cables have enabled us to beat the sun, to deliver messages in London hours by the clock before they started from India. To-day, all news of importance is practically reported simultaneously all over the whole world. Our steamships bridge every sea, our cables link every continent, and commerce, that spider of the planet, despite the temporary hindrance of protective tariffs, is weaving all the nations of the world into one vast web, and the home and nest and central abode of that spider is the country and capital of our Queen.

The age of the engineer coincided with the era of free-trade. The more closely the history of the reign is scrutinized the more vividly will be seen to stand out in immense relief the enormous significance of free trade. Down to 1842 there seemed no reason to believe that the Queen's reign would be prosperous. Things were in a bad way. Business was depressed, there were deficits at the Treasury, and the rate of pauperism was nearly four times as high in proportion to population as it is to-day. The prisons were full, the factories were empty, and the condition-of-England question, as Carlyle called it, was serious indeed. But after free trade the whole scene changed as by magic. Surpluses replaced deficits, business improved by leaps and bounds. England became the emporium of the world. Our annual exports and imports rose from £140,000,000 in 1837 to nearly £700,000,000 in the nineties. The Income Tax penny, which when it was first levied only drew £700,000, now yields £2,250,000. Probate was paid on £50,000,000 in 1838 ; it had mounted up to £164,000,000 in 1894. England has become the creditor of the world.

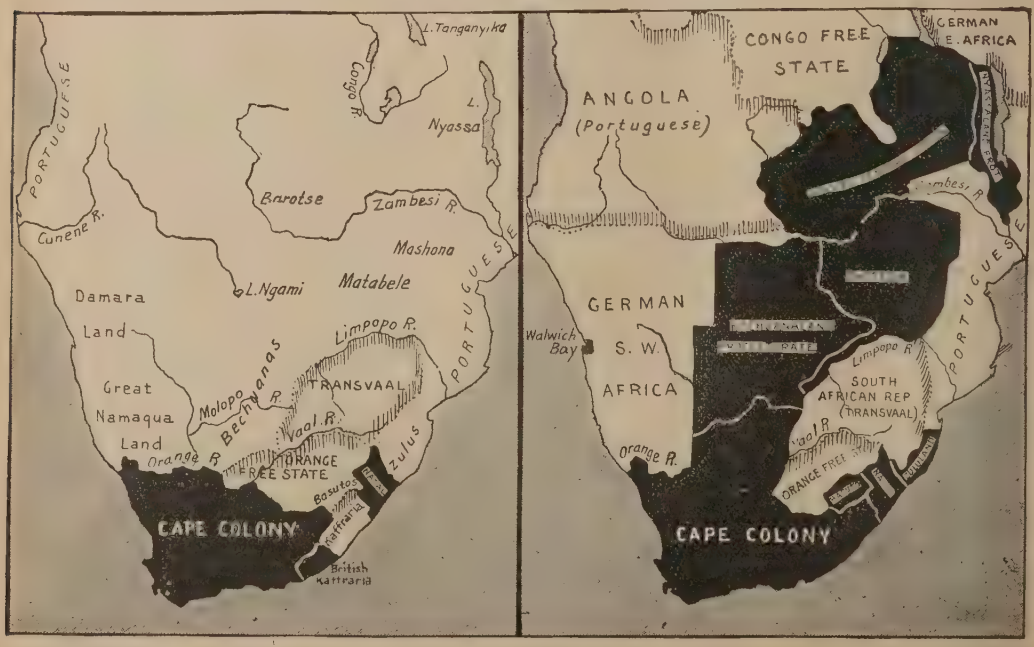
Closely connected with the free trade movement there was the rise, triumph and decay of the Manchester school of *laissez faire*. Cobden in his day did good work, cleared away much rubbish, and secured national recognition for many sound prin-

ciples. The idea that to buy in the cheapest markets and sell in the dearest sums up the whole duty of nations was never preached by Cobden in this naked simplicity of explicit assertion. But it was a deduction which some not unnaturally drew from the excessive zeal which the Manchester men showed in minimizing the action of the state. They were in politics what the voluntaries of the Anti-State-Church agitation were in religion. As the Nonconformist minimized the right of the state to interfere in things religious, so the Manchester school protested against state intervention in affairs secular. They were Administrative Nihilists who would fain have reduced the government to zero, the natural recoil from a system of administration that was clumsy and unjust, and which moreover used the power and influence of the state to increase the wealth and strengthen the position of a privileged minority. From the ultra-negation of the Manchester school, the wheel has come round in full circle, and as Sir William Harcourt declared, "We are all socialists to-day."

Nothing is more notable in the latter half of the Queen's reign than the growing confidence of all classes in the efficiency of local elective bodies. The Liberals created the School Board, but the County Councils were established by the Conservatives. Both have justified the hopes that were entertained as to their success. Hardly as much can be said as yet for the Parish Councils. But the great and conspicuous successes of local administration have been achieved in the large cities. The example of Manchester, Glasgow and Birmingham, and the heroic efforts of the London County Council, have given new hope and confidence to reformers throughout the English-speaking world. Another great success of the reign of which we hear little, but which probably comes home to more lives than many a much more loudly vaunted achievement, has been the creation of the County Courts. For fifty years these courts have gradually won their way upward until now they have succeeded in establishing such a firm hold on public confidence that the natural instinct of every legislator is to impose every fresh judicial burden upon the County Court Judge.

Wisdom is justified of her children, and the result of the measures of reform and of free-trade, carried in face of the vehement opposition of the old Tories who saw in every reform a concession to revolution, has been to confer upon the country a degree of tranquillity and of content to which the world has long been a stranger. The state of things at the beginning of the reign can hardly be imagined to-day. Sir Theodore Martin, writing of the year 1839, says:

"A succession of bad harvests since 1836 had sent up the price of provisions to an alarming extent, while languishing manufactures and a general stagnation of trade had so greatly lowered the scale of wages as to make the pressure of high prices all but intolerable. . . . The attempted



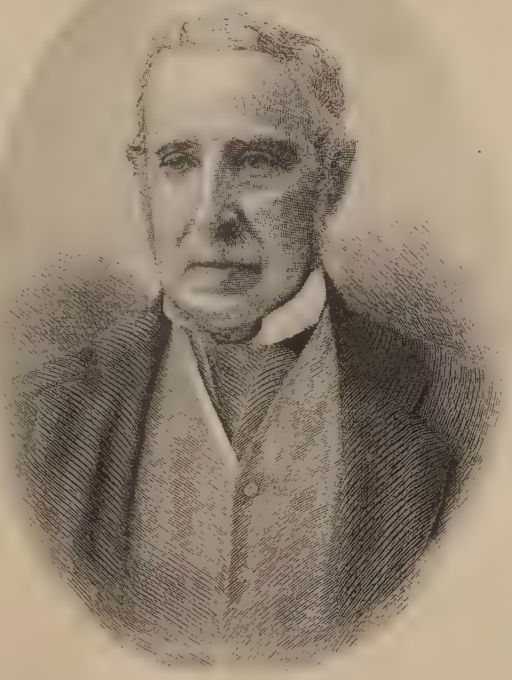
BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA IN 1854 AND 1897.

rising at Newport in South Wales in 1839 revealed the existence of a widespread organization for the establishment by fire and sword of their visionary Charter upon the ruins of the Constitution. That the apprehensions on this score were well founded was only too clearly shown by the occurrences at Bham in July of the same year, which provoked from the Duke of Wellington in his place in Parliament the remark that 'he had seen as much of war as most men; but he had never seen a town carried by assault subjected to such violence as Bham had been during an hour by its own inhabitants.'"

Again, writing of 1842, the same author says:

"In the course of the year serious insurrections which required to be put down by military force broke out in the iron and coal districts of Staffordshire and South Wales, in the potteries in Manchester and elsewhere in Lancashire, while matters assumed an aspect no less serious among the stalwart and more highly paid workers in the coal and iron mines of Lanark and Renfrew. The military force in the United Kingdom, small at best and reduced to half the strength by the numbers required for the maintenance of peace in Ireland, was taxed to the uttermost. Again, in the same year, after Parliament was prorogued, disturbances of so alarming a character broke out in Lancashire that a Cabinet Council had to be held to decide how to meet the emergency.

"Disorderly mobs traversed the country, forcing their way into mills and manufactories, destroying their machinery, and compelling by threats and intimidation those who were willing to work to cease working and join in these riotous demonstrations. A proclamation against such proceedings was issued on August 14, and the whole troops that could be spared from London, including a regiment of the Guards, were dispatched to Manchester by rail at two hours' notice. There, and also in Burslem and Preston, lives were lost, and many wounded in the collisions between the military and the rioters. The railway communications were threatened. Stockport, Macclesfield, Bolton and Dudley were kept in terror by bands of excited operatives. 'The evil spirit,' Sir Robert Peel wrote to the Queen, 'has spread into the West Riding of Yorkshire; Huddersfield has been attacked by the mob, and other towns are threatened.'"



SIR GEORGE GREY, FOUNDER OF THE BRITISH SOUTH AFRICAN EMPIRE.

What a nightmare it seems to us nowadays to read this old-world story. But how was the change brought about? By simply endeavoring to treat the people with justice, by putting the people themselves in authority and allowing them to answer for order.

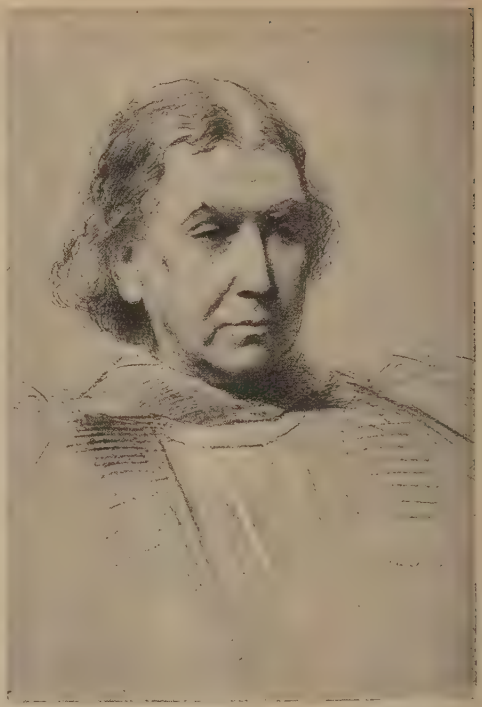
The same sound principle bore excellent results in the colonies. Canada was in incipient insurrection when the Queen came to the throne. There is no more loyal colony under the flag to-day. How was the transformation effected? By conceding to the colonists the right to govern themselves in their own way. The same truth was demonstrated in Australia. The fact that English-speaking people will obey the laws which they themselves have made, will respect rulers whom they themselves have elected, has, as the converse of the proposition, the not less important fact that they will not obey laws which they have had no hand in making, and they will rebel against a ruler who is not the man of their choice. A recognition of the fundamental principle that the state is much less likely to come to grief by letting the people run the machine almost anyhow they please, than by thwarting them by its superior wisdom and greater strength, has given us peace at home and enthusiastic loyalty in the great self-governing colonies over sea.

There is one black blot on the Queen's reign at

home and one abroad. The black blot abroad was the Crimean war, with its *sequelæ* in the Indian mutiny, in the Jingo madness of 1878 and the Afghan wars. But for the fatal virus of Russophobia the good Queen's reign might have been unstained by war. As it is, the Crimean war, wherein Lord Salisbury's belated confession, "We put our money on the wrong horse," was the only European war in which we were engaged. We had a narrow escape—thanks to the Queen—from being embroiled with the Federal States of North America in 1861, and we had an equally narrow escape—also thanks to her Majesty—from being drawn into a war with Germany in 1864.

Again we came near war with Russia in 1876-78, from which we were saved by Mr. Gladstone, and the late Lord Derby, and Lord Carnarvon. In 1885 we were within an ace of war with Russia, Mr. Gladstone this time being the responsible party; but that also passed by the mercy of Heaven. Of other wars in China, Burmah, Persia, India and Africa, West and South, and East and North, we have had full toll. But most of them have been mere wars of police; and although the sum of their expenditure both in blood and money has been considerable, they have been—with the exception of the Afghan blunders—followed for the most part with solid and satisfactory results.

The black spot at home is Ireland. There is no need for rhetorical exaggeration here. Everything that has been said about the rest of the Empire needs to be reversed when we come to speak of Ireland. It is the only country where we have obstinately refused to govern according to the only principles in which English-speaking men can be governed, and even the only country where the population has dwindled, and where a free vote of the inhabitants would, if taken to-morrow, lead to the immediate hauling down of the Union Jack. If the example of England, of Canada and of Australia illustrate the advantages of allowing people to "run the machine as they please," the case of Ireland affords as significant an illustration of the disastrous results of the opposite policy. Nor does it add to our national complacency to know that a Royal Commission has recently reported that during the Queen's reign we have extracted from the Cinderella of the Imperial household nearly £100,000,000 of taxation in excess of the sum with which she could legitimately have been saddled.



A TYPICAL BRITISH PRELATE OF THE VICTORIAN ERA (ARCHBISHOP TAIT, THE QUEEN'S FAVORITE PRIMATE).

Sir Archibald Alison was satirized by Mr. Disraeli as a man who wrote a history in twenty volumes proving that Providence was always on the side of the Tories. I am afraid some of my readers will accuse me of surveying the history of the Queen's reign in order to prove that the laws of the universe operate only to demonstrate Radical principles. But facts speak for themselves; and no one can deny that the most conspicuous fact

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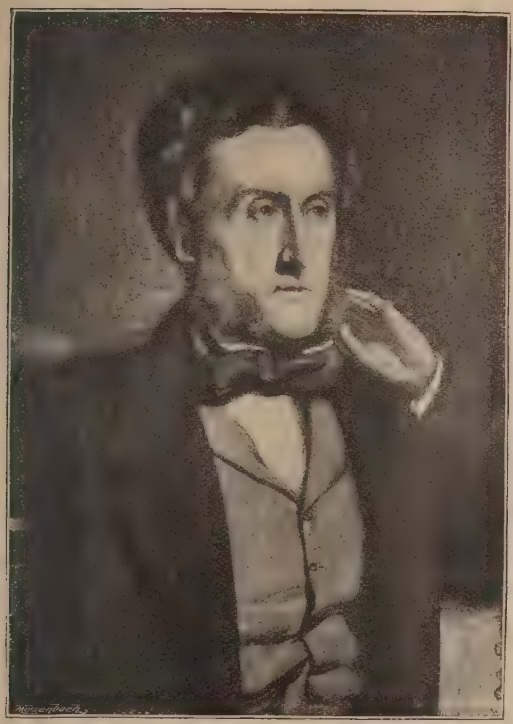
"THE QUEEN'S HEAD."—SOME OF THE INNUMERABLE PORTRAITS ON STAMPS AND COINS THAT HAVE

(1) The Newfoundland three cents; (2) Canada two cents; (3) India half-anna; (4) the British penny stamp; (5) a St. Helena half-penny.



A TYPICAL PHILANTHROPIST OF THE REIGN.—LORD SHAFTESBURY.

of contemporary politics is that the Conservatives are in power with the strongest majority of recent times at their back, and that this is the net outcome of a series of reforms each of which was declared in turn to deal a fatal blow at the British constitution and to throw the door wide open to the forces of outrage and revolution. It is, however, in the affairs of the state Church that we find the most astounding justification of Liberal principles and the most crushing confutation of Tory prophesies. One of the most conspicuous features of the legislation of the Victorian era has been the gradual but steady removal of religious disabilities. Tests were abolished in the universities. Nonconformists were permitted to use the national burial grounds, Jews were admitted to the House of Commons, Church rates were abolished and the Anglican Church in Ireland was disestablished and disendowed. Every one of these measures was successfully resisted for years by the Tories, backed by the majority of the clergy, on the ground that they would fatally impair the Established Church. As long as these reforms were not carried, the Liberation Society grew and prospered, and began to indulge in hopes of its complete success. But no sooner did these bills become acts of Parliament than it was discovered their immediate effect was enormously to strengthen the Church and to destroy the very foundation of Liberationist influence. There is no opponent of the state Church to-day who will not admit that the Establishment is stronger than it was fifty years ago, and that its increased security is chiefly due to the success of its assailants who demolished the irritating and indefensible outworks by which its position was sought to be defended.

This brings us by a natural transition to consider the change that has come over religion in the reign of the Queen. When she ascended the throne the state of the Established Church was in many districts a scandal and a disgrace. One of my earliest memories is that of hearing a discussion as to whether a neighboring rector, familiarly known as "Drunken Jack ——," was or was not too tipsy properly to perform the burial service. In many dioceses the Anglican Church was as the valley of dry bones in the prophet's vision. But in the early years of the reign there came a wind from Oxford, and it breathed upon the dry bones, and so they came together and stood up an exceeding great multitude. The Catholic revival that is associated with the name of Newman did at least this for England. It made Anglicans believe in the Church as something other than an ecclesiastical branch of the Civil Service. Cardinal Manning used to declare to

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MADE THE FACE OF HER MAJESTY FAMILIAR TO THE THREE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF HER SUBJECTS.

(6) The Victorian six-pence; (7) a Queensland half-crown; (8) Cape of Good Hope revenue penny stamp; (9) Niger Coast Protectorate half-penny; (10) Nova Scotia twelve and a half cents.

the day of his death that it is absolutely impossible to get the spiritual idea of the Church of God into the head of an English Churchman, so hopelessly erastianized is the Anglican mind. If he felt that in 1890, it is easy to imagine how much more bitterly the conviction must have been borne in upon the earnest disciples of the Catholic revival. A genuine spirit of religious enthusiasm lit anew the flame of piety in many a parish, and the good works that followed were too excellent to lose their savor because the good vicar held fantastical notions about Apostolical succession, and believed wondrous things as to the spiritual significance of the bibs and tuckers and other small clothes of the English incumbent.

In Scotland the same spirit of revived faith in the spirituality of the Church and her divine mission led to the great secession which founded the Free Kirk of Scotland. Nothing converts men like sacrifice, and the spectacle of Chalmers in the North and Newman in the South shaking off the dust of their feet against what they considered a heretical or faithless Church, produced a deeper effect upon the minds of men than all their preachings.

The Free Churches of England and Wales passed through similar experiences. They were provoked to a spirit of pious emulation by the new spirit born of the Catholic revival; and, as competition is the soul of business, in things religious as well as in things secular, the somewhat leathery conscience of John Bull was assailed from opposite quarters with appeals the like of which he had not listened to since the early days of the great Methodist revival.

The conflicting enthusiasm of Tractarians and Evangelicals, of Old Kirk and Free Kirk, of Anglicans and Dissenters, operated, as might have been expected, on the practical nation to which they were addressed. Despairing of ascertaining which of the excited disputants was right in his view of the sacred mysteries, the Man in the Street decided that the safest thing for him to do was to try to carry out in some practical fashion the teachings which were common to all the jarring creeds. This tendency was powerfully reinforced by the growth in Oxford itself, partly as a reaction against the sacerdotal pretensions of the Tractarians, of a Broad Church party which had Jowett as its hierophant and Stanley as its apostle. Agnosticism also asserted itself, and Secularism, and it was with genuine relief that men and women betook themselves to the helpful works of charity and mercy as a way of escape from the battle of the chasubles, and the arithmetic of Bishop Colenso. Hence, indirectly arose the great philanthropic altruistic movement which is one of the glories of the reign. It was a spirit of practical Christianity often unconscious of its origin which inspired most of the humanitarian legislation of the latter years of the reign.

Tractarianism ran to seed in Ritualism. Dean Stanley died and left no successor. But our English soil, ever fertile in new growths of religious enthusiasm, threw up two new organizations, which, although widely differing in object and method, nevertheless both agreed in two points. Both demanded something more real in the sense of the actual supernatural element in the affairs of men, and both owed their success at the outset largely to women. Mrs. Booth, with her husband's assistance, founded the Salvation Army; while Madame Blavatsky and Colonel Olcott established the Theosophical Society. Both organizations offend the deepest prejudices of the conventional, both aim at world-wide dominion, and both claim to have communion with the invisible world, to work miracles, and to be commissioned from on high to found a brotherhood to inculcate the true faith. Mrs. Booth and Madame Blavatsky have both passed away, but the mantle of "H. P. B." has fallen upon Mrs. Besant; while Mrs. Booth's work is carried on by the children whom she brought forth, dedicated from the womb to the service of the Salvation Army.

GEN. GORDON,—A HERO OF THE VICTORIAN AGE.

The part played by these women in these latter-day religious movements recalls another notable feature of the Victorian era. The Queen's reign has been emphatically the period of women.

It is no longer the mark of a blue stocking to go to Girton. A university girl is becoming as familiar a phenomenon as a University lad. Women can vote and be elected for school boards, parish and district councils, vestries and boards of guardians. They can vote for town and county councilors, but they are not yet eligible to take their seat if elected. The justice of their claim to full citizenship has been admitted by a majority of seventy of the present House of Commons, and even those who voted against them admit that they are indispensable at elections. Their title to hold property in their own right, even though married, has been

recognized ; and although the right to their children is only absolute if they dispense with marriage, even in this respect some improvement has been effected. They are grudgingly admitted into the purlieus of the lucrative professions. To all the worst paid employments the chivalry of man has long made them welcome.

The reign has produced no greater novelist than George Eliot. No better incarnation of organizing ability and divine tenderness than Florence Nightingale. In Mrs. Barrett Browning it has seen the greatest female singer since Sappho. In political economy it has given us Harriet Martineau and Mrs. Fawcett. In the distinctively creative, or what might be called the virile gift of inspiring enthusiasm, of compelling conviction, it would be difficult to name three men who could be compared with Mrs. Butler, Mrs. Booth and Mrs. Besant. Closely connected with the emerging of woman as a factor in the public life of the nation there is an increased solicitude for the promotion of all that tends to favor home life, whether it be in the discouragement of intemperance, the severer punishment of those who destroy child life, and the enforcement of the law against gambling and other forms of vicious dissipation.

Of the development of Journalism, which is almost as notable a feature of the reign as the creation of the railway system, I may say that it is the only instrument by which democratic governments can be more than a mere make-believe. It is one of the most patent, perhaps the most potent instrument alike of popular education by political direction.

As I bring this rapid survey of the reign to a close, it is impossible not to feel a certain elation of spirit mingled with pride of heart and gratitude of soul that we have been permitted to live in such a reign, where such great events were occurring among men. Not at any previous period, not even in the heroic days of the Crusades, or the still nobler period of the Commonwealth, have there been so many good men and women, stout-hearted Englishmen and clear-souled Englishwomen, living and praying and toiling for the common weal. Never at any previous period, not even when England faced coalesced Europe and maintained alone and indomitable the cause of liberty and nationality against Napoleon, have we occupied a prouder position in the world than we do to-day, surrounded as we are by the lusty progeny of our loins, whose nascent empires already dominate four continents.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY, THE CENTRAL SHRINE OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

M. BRUNETIÈRE'S VISIT TO AMERICA.

AFTER a sojourn of some two months in America, M. Ferdinand Brunetière has returned to France, from a series of lectures which were very notable in the popular success which they have achieved. Not that M. Brunetière is a lecturer who should not command attention wherever there was intelligence. As editor of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, as lecturer in the university schools, as Academician, and, chiefly, as the greatest living French critic of letters, his American tour was eminently significant; but it is something better than one would have expected that almost every hall in which he lectured should have been crowded beyond its limits with people anxious to listen to his *conférences*, delivered, as they were, in the French language. The great critic, with his wife and Mme. Blanc, who accompanied the party to America, went first to Baltimore, to deliver the most important series of lectures of his tour at the Johns Hopkins University, in the annual course of the Percy Turnbull lectures on poetry, the subject being "*La Poésie Française.*" M. Brunetière is one of several distinguished men of letters from over the seas who have been invited by the Johns Hopkins to lecture in this course, and the active co-operation of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Turnbull, who founded the Percy Turnbull lectures, has insured a special degree of attractiveness and value in each recurring season. Mr. Turnbull's beautiful home in Baltimore has been hospitably opened for the entertainment of these scholars each year, and in the case of M. Brunetière many other Baltimoreans of culture and wealth were eager to do him honor.

M. FERDINAND BRUNETIÈRE,
Editor of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, Academician, Professor, and Author.

After delivering the nine *conférences* in Baltimore, M. Brunetière spoke on three occasions on "The Evolution of French Tragedy," which included Racine, Corneille and Voltaire, at Bryn Mawr University. Thence he went to Cambridge and made three addresses to the Harvard men on Molière. Boston had one lecture, "The Evolution of French Literature in the Seventeenth Century," and the Yale students gathered in great crowds to hear him on "Great Epochs of French Literature," under the auspices of the Modern Language Club, on April 26. There were five lectures in New York City on "Contemporary French Literature," and the demand for tickets exhausted the supply of 3,000 cards for each *conférence* long before the date of the first. The Columbia College authorities finally decided to engage the Lenox Lyceum, and even then there were only a part of those who wished to hear the eminent critic who could find seats. Finally M. Brunetière and his party went to Montreal, where there were further *conférences*, and sailed on May 8 for France.

That the enthusiasm for M. Brunetière's addresses had but little root in the literary snobbishness which some professional dissenters urged, is proved by the fact that the attendance at his lectures increased steadily and rapidly from the first to the last. His enunciation was so perfect, his gestures so decisive and illuminating, his sentences so admirably balanced for oratorical effect, that many hearers who had been disappointed in their expectations to understand the French tongue in the drama were able to follow the great critic with no effort. And there was much less difference of time between the laughter of the illuminate in the front rows and that of the more amateurish French scholars on the rear benches than is ordinarily to be noted with Sarah Bernhardt's audiences, even though the action of the stage was not there to aid in the comprehension.

In doing the rounds of sightseeing at the institutions which they visited, M. Brunetière and his wife resolutely refused to expose the infirmities of their English, and thereby gained much amusement from the attempts of some of their hosts to describe the everyday objects of American life in French—an amusement which was, of course, kept

most politely hidden. In person M. Brunetière is a slight, vivacious man, rather under the middle height, with a distinctly Gallic *tout ensemble*, which always included the little red ribbon of the Legion of Honor in the lapel of his frock coat. He spoke with the utmost ease and readiness from sparce notes, which he could dispense with frequently.

When it was explained to America that M. Brunetière was the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, the greatest critical journal in France and therefore in the world, journalists on this side of the water wondered how he could leave the *Revue* without a head for so many months, but it turns out, according to the *Bookman*, that before he left M. Brunetière had made up four entire numbers of the *Revue*, and had even corrected the proofs in detail himself. So that there are some gains in not being under the bonds of "timeliness." Mme. Blanc has explained in her journalistic contributions recently how far more relatively important the *Revue des Deux Mondes* is in France than any single periodical could be in England or in America. It is not only the chief literary judge — it is absolutely an institution. It is as inexorable as the Academy itself, and simply has no rival with Frenchmen of the best culture. M. Brunetière began to be a valued collaborator in 1875 on the *Revue*, which has held this prominent position in French periodical literature for considerably over fifty years; and many years before his name was officially connected with the leadership of the magazine, he, as assistant, was actually doing the work. He took official charge in 1893.

As a critic, M. Brunetière is tremendous in his uncompromising conservatism, and has infallible confidence in the standards which he believes to have the true canons of art as their basis. He is an opponent of M. Anatole France, Lemaitre, and others who pursue the subjective method in criticism; that is, who judge a work of art by what they feel concerning it. M. Anatole France would think that the distinctive attraction one felt toward a new author on a first perusal would be in itself a final tribute to the author's art. M. Brunetière is certain that such an attraction is in itself a suspicious piece of evidence that the new author has something wrong with him in his art. In other words, his own feelings do not only count for nothing in favor of a particular work of an author, but actually count against it, just as the discerning dietist learns to shun those dishes which are alluringly pleasant to the taste. In this age and this country such a system of literary philosophy sounds formidable and strange enough, but M. Brunetière can be very convincing and attractive in spite of it.

Mme. Blanc, who is herself a distinguished contributor to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, and who is perhaps better fitted than any one else to introduce its editor to the American public, has written an article in the current *Month* on M. Brunetière, which tells of the vastness of his literary resources.

"He is, by far, the leading critic of the day, notwithstanding that in France this is pre-eminently the age of criticism. I will add that he is besides, among all the writers and lecturers of our country, the one who has the greatest number of reasons for appealing to the sympathy of Americans. His enemies themselves—for he has some, and boasts of the fact, as he has never courted popularity—his very enemies, as well as his friends, have to acknowledge that he has one master quality—authority. He always knows exactly what he is saying, as well as all that pertains to what he says, and this rests on solid principles and so extensive an erudition that it seems to include every branch of human knowledge. All others seem shallow by comparison. No historical, philosophical or other question is strange to him, and this enormous wealth is classified with scrupulous precision in a mind that, by merely filtering them, knows how to give to the most abstract subjects the limpidity of a crystal spring. This incomparable perspicuity seems to me the first condition for success in a foreign country, even when one's audience is composed of a perfectly prepared *élite*, understanding French as well as it can be understood when it is not one's mother-tongue.

"And the French that M. Brunetière speaks in his distinct, incisive and ringing voice has all the classic purity, a rare thing as times go! There are no neologisms, and yet there is nothing insipid or antiquated about it. I assure you, instead, you will find a rare felicity of expression—although he does not tax the resources of the vocabulary,—dash, brilliant paradox, and an indefinable something whose sharpness and spiciness stimulate, and will give an American audience the impression of humor, at times even of grim, Puritan humor. For there is a tart flavor in both the eloquence and the writings of M. Brunetière. His contempt for all the humbug, snobbishness and affectation in the judgments dictated by fashion, easily finds vent in the most original and fiery manner. Triviality and conventionality are equally hateful to him."

Perhaps the most important of M. Brunetière's written productions hitherto are his Critical Studies on the History of French Literature, and he has before him a vast work on the Evolution of Species in the History of Literature, which applies to literary productions the Darwinian theory of evolution. M. Brunetière's pet admirations are Darwin, Renan and especially Bossuet. He has published an annotated edition of Bossuet's selected sermons, and considers him the greatest of French critics. The most prominent and healthful quality in M. Brunetière's strikingly aggressive literary personality is his hatred of all morbid fancies and hysterial novelties. This leads him to an inveterate enmity with the work of Zola and of such poets as Baudelaire and Paul Verlaine; and even Beranger is not allowed to pass muster in his eminently severe critical drill.

DEFECTIVE EYESIGHT IN AMERICAN CHILDREN.

BY DR. FRANK ALLPORT.

(Professor of Clinical Ophthalmology and Otology in the University of Minnesota.)

IS human eyesight degenerating? If so, from the operation of what causes? Do the eyes of children of school age share in this supposed degeneration? If they do, is a practical remedy within reach of the masses?

These are questions of present urgency to which the attention alike of the physician, the parent and the public educator is being directed. And it is to the answer of these questions that this paper is addressed.*

To the first and the third of these inquiries the ophthalmic science of to-day gives an affirmative reply. Of the causes of this degeneracy it attempts an explanation. To the demand for help it proposes a rational measure of relief.

The intellectual progress and the ocular degeneration of the human race are inseparable companions. As cause and effect their relations are probably indissoluble. Their tendency to interaction may be lessened.

The relationship is not difficult to prove. While the ocular conditions of utterly savage and illiterate races are not determinable, statistics have been gathered from among people who are but just emerging from intellectual darkness, and these discover eyes as yet nearly unimpaired by the influences of civilization and the processes of mental development. Ramas examined two thousand Mexican children and among them he found but eight myopics, sixty hypermetropics and ten astigmatics. He asserts that pure Mexicans rarely show refractive errors and that such deviations from normal vision as exist in Mexico are almost invariably found among the mixed races, in whom the intercurrency of more or less educated ancestry has left its impress upon a comparatively illiterate offspring.

Callan examined four hundred and fifty-seven negro children, varying in age from five to nine years, and found among this number 2½ per cent. of myopics, to which percentage the children of the primary schools did not contribute. Fox found among Indian children only 2 per cent. of myopia. This condition is infrequent in hot countries, where an indolent and ignorant population exists. In the Turkish schools, where ambition is slow and intellect feeble, it has been observed that, despite of unsanitary conditions and of the prevailing personal indulgence and vice, myopia is rare. A multitude of instances might be given, indeed, to show that the nearer approach is made to primitive man, the further remove is had from intellectual activity, the more commonly does a normal ocular standard exist.

On the other hand, statistics have been compiled, under all possible circumstances and by men of large reputation, which show undeniably that among progressive and educated peoples ocular service has had damaging effect upon the visual organ and that this effect has so impressed itself as to become transmissible to their progeny.

In the United States, the average of myopics attending the public schools reaches 30 per cent. In the German Empire, the home of the most highly intellectual people in the world, where scientific research is most rigorously pursued and where the most abominable print abounds, 50 per cent. of the school attending children are myopic or "near sighted."

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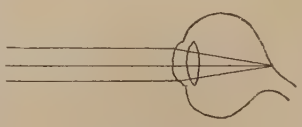
*In the succeeding article, a few technical expressions must be used for which there are no satisfactory synonyms in common language, and which, therefore, demand a brief explanation.

The eye is a spherical body capable of receiving visual impressions upon its lining membrane or retina.

Refraction means the bending or convergence of light rays proceeding from one transparent substance into another of different density. Ocular refraction signifies the bending of light rays as they proceed into the healthy eye and focus upon the retina. If the focusing is accurately performed, it is said that the eye has a normal refraction; but if it is improperly performed, an error of refraction is said to exist, for which glasses are frequently adjusted.

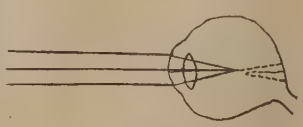


A NORMAL EYE.
(Light rays accurately focused on retina.)

An eye possessing normal refraction is one of proper length in its antero-posterior axis for the accurate focusing of light rays upon the retina.

Myopia ("near-sight") is that condition in which the eyeball is too long, and in which light rays focus therefore in front of the retina and then diverging again strike the retina in a diffused pencil of rays, productive of poor vision, a result which is correctible by concave glasses.

Hypermetropia (sometimes erroneously called "far-sight") is that condition in which the eyeball in its antero-posterior axis is too short, and therefore the light rays strike the retina before they have come to a focus, that is in a diffused pencil of rays again, which also gives rise to poor vision, correctible by convex glasses.



A MYOPIC EYE.
(Light rays focusing in front of retina.)

In the anterior portion of the eye is situated a double-convex compressible body, called the crystalline lens,

But myopia is not the only refractive error of school life, not the only abnormal condition of the eye which militates against the easy acquirement of a desirable education. In frequency and in importance, when its dangerous and progressive character is considered, it takes precedence over all other refractive disturbances.

Nevertheless, hypermetropia and astigmatism are of frequent occurrence and must not be overlooked. The myopic eye may perform much close work without fatigue, but the hypermetropic or the astigmatic eye, which can work only by the constant overtaxation of the muscle of accommodation, soon announces itself in the way of tired vision, headache, etc. It puts an important barrier in the way of sustained and systematic study and, while often rendering a child liable to accusations of idleness or stupidity, as often calls attention to the disability, which may be relieved by the proper adjustment of glasses, which places the muscle of accommodation at rest.

In urging the frequency of the occurrence of these refractive errors among children, it must not be forgotten that the eye is subject to many other diseases, equally possible of detection and relief; and while the influence of intellectual pursuits as a cause of these conditions is emphasized, it must be remembered that the general laws of health, such as relate to good food, to exercise, pure air, etc., are as operative in the preservation of ocular as of general physical integrity.

Nor must the heredity of visual defects be overlooked as an argument lending added weight to this weighty discussion. The transmission of these defects is too well demonstrated to be susceptible of cavil. Not only are many of the school children of to-day defective in eyesight, not only may their disorders of vision be modified or relieved, but their defects are possible of conveyance to the children who shall come after them, and the remedy of these existing errors may save future generations from a still more serious fate. The responsibility of the guardians of youth does not end with the welfare of their immediate wards. Who can tell at what point the impress of a defect may become so profound as to prejudice the future development of the nascent atom of another life?

CONDITIONS OF SCHOOL LIFE.

The environment of school children, with regard to its influence upon their eyes, must be carefully studied. In the structure of the school building, as few obstacles to vision as may be should be permitted; ample illumination, whether natural or artificial, should be had from the left side of the desks; the desks themselves should be of such sizes as to permit the pupils' feet to rest firmly upon the floor; they should be provided with comfortable backs and slightly slanting tops, the latter placed at such distances from the eyes as to render sight easy without the close approximation of books; the blackboards, maps, etc., should be so situated as to be readily seen; an erect style of handwriting, less irksome to the eye than slanting characters, should be taught; and frequent changes of study or intervals of intermission should be secured, so as to avoid the harmful effects of continuous work of one kind.

So much for the recognition and possible removal of the causes of eye-mischief. What of the means to be adopted for the discovery of defects and for the remedy of existing ocular errors?

Here comes in a wealth of valuable suggestion. The means to be provided must be accessible to the masses, easy of application, considerate of popular prejudice and effective of results. Such a plan has been suggested and put in practice by the writer. It consists in the training of school principals in the detection of eye disorders and in a system of notification to the parents of discovered defects carrying with it the suggestion that a competent authority should be consulted.

The employment by Boards of Education of an

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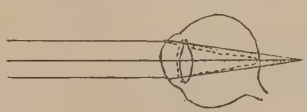
surrounded circumferentially by a muscle called the muscle of accommodation, which involuntarily increases and decreases the convexity of the lens, thus enabling the ocular focus to be shifted to and fro, to correspond with different sizes and distances of objects. This function is called the power of accommodation, and is essential to varied and accurate vision, especially in hypermetropic or short eyes, where a sustained and abnormal degree of convexity of the crystalline lens is necessary to accurate vision, as it is by means of this increased convexity that the light rays are shortened and focused on the retina. This forced and continued convexity naturally fatigues the overtaxed muscle of accommodation, and produces eye-tire, headache, etc., a condition described under the composite word "asthenopia," relievable by properly adjusted glasses.

HYPERMETROPIC EYE.

(Light rays focusing behind the retina.)

A normal cornea (the transparent front portion of the eye) is a segment of a sphere and admits the light rays evenly to the ocular interior. Sometimes its spherical outline is irregular, and thereby compels a distorted entrance of the light rays; the consequent production of more than one focus, a resulting visual confusion, and an asthenopia, the result of ineffectual efforts upon the muscle of accommodation to neutralize the conflicting foci. This condition is relieved by the use of a suitable cylindrical glass, set at the proper neutralizing axis.



HYPERMETROPIC EYE.

(Light rays *compelled* to focus upon the retina by the muscle of accommodation forcing the lens into a condition of increased convexity.)

With these few elementary explanations it is hoped that the article may be more readily understood.

oculist had been suggested by some ; this oculist, with a corps of assistants, to examine personally the school children of a municipality. This plan was objectionable because it would necessitate large salaries, would be liable to political influences and would arouse the dissatisfaction of parents whose professional preferences would be invaded. It had also been suggested that annual certificates of ocular health be required of the school children, but this would be justly obnoxious, because it would entail much unnecessary expense.

EYE TESTS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Some three years ago, however, the writer presented to the Minnesota Academy of Medicine this plan for ocular examination in the public schools, which has commended itself to physicians and school authorities alike. The Academy officially requested its adoption by the Board of Education, which after a delay of two years was accomplished, and the writer was requested by the Board to act as its superintendent of ocular instruction.

Meanwhile, at the suggestion of Prof. D. L. Kiehle of the University of Minnesota, the writer had placed the plan before the annual "Teachers' Summer School," conducted in that institution, and had thereby secured its introduction throughout the state, where it has given general satisfaction. The method was taught to the teachers by lectures, clinics and charts, and by means of a small work written for this purpose.*

In May, 1896, Drs. Harlan and Wood of Baltimore read a paper before the American Medical Association, which recited the eminently successful operation of this plan, in somewhat modified form, in the Baltimore schools.

In the city of Minneapolis, with the earnest co-operation of Prof. C. M. Jordan, Superintendent of the Public Schools of that city, the eyes of 23 049 school children have been satisfactorily examined by the principals, after due instruction by the Superintending Oculist. Among this number, 7,293 defectives have been found and largely beneficial results have already followed.

The method is, briefly, as follows : An oculist is to be appointed by the Board of Education, whose duty it shall be to lecture to the principals upon the elementary facts in ocular anatomy, physiology and hygiene and upon the uses and application of the test types, etc., making a practical demonstration of the method upon some fifty pupils.

The principals shall thereafter annually report their work to the Superintending Oculist, who shall submit such statements, with his conclusions, to the Board of Education. A Snellen test card is provided for every building, with some accompanying printed matter.

They involve but slight expense, which should not exceed seventy-five dollars in a city of two hundred thousand people.

* "The Eye and Its Care," by Frank Allport, M.D.—J. B. Lippincott & Co.

On the statistical blanks used in the Minneapolis schools the following instructions for eye examinations are printed :

The examination should be made privately and singly, in a room apart from the general school session.

Place a card of Snellen's Test Types on the wall in good light ; do not allow the face of the card to be covered by glass.

The line marked XX (20) should be seen at twenty feet, therefore place the pupil twenty feet from the card.

Each eye should be examined separately.

Hold a card over one eye while the other is being examined. Do not press upon the covered eye, as the pressure might induce an incorrect examination.

Have the pupil begin at the top of the test card, and read aloud down as far as he can, first with one eye and then with the other.

If the pupil can read XX (20) test type with each eye and does not, upon inquiry, complain of tired and painful eyes or headache, his vision may be considered satisfactory ; but if he cannot read XX (20) test type with both eyes or complains of tired and painful eyes or headache a card of information should be sent to the parent or guardian.

If after giving this method a faithful trial any improving suggestions occur to you, please write such suggestions to Dr. Frank Allport, 602 Nicollet Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.

Please examine your entire school by this method, but only such pupils as are thought necessary to send to an oculist need tabulation in this blank.

May 1st of each year please complete this report and send it to Dr. C. M. Jordan, Superintendent of Schools, and a duplicate to Dr. Frank Allport, 602 Nicollet Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.

This will afford you opportunity to examine your pupils, to note if they follow your suggestion, with regard to consulting an oculist, and if so to observe the effect upon the pupil's conduct, health, application to study, etc., etc., which you will please carefully, but briefly, note in the proper place in this sheet.

The blank has columns headed as follows : "Name," "Sex," "Age," "State number of last line seen by pupil with right eye," "Last line seen with left eye," "Do the eyes and head grow weary and painful after study ?" "Did pupil consult an oculist and follow advice ?" "Briefly describe the results of treatment."

The following warning is sent by the principal to the parents when necessary :

Dear Sir :

Your child's eyes have been examined by me this day. I believe it advisable to consult a physician of recognized standing. Some eye doctor is recommended, and if you feel unable to consult one at his office, a dispensary will do the work free of charge.

These Snellen's Test Types are prepared to test visual acuity. They should be read at certain distances corresponding with their size. The large top letter should be read at 200 feet ; the next line below at 100 feet ; the line marked XX at 20 feet ; and this being the arbitrary universal line adopted by oculists, it is so regarded in the school tests, although other lines would answer as well. Scholars

should sit 20 feet from the card, which should not be covered by glass and should be placed in a good light, and they should be able to read a majority of the letters upon this line if they possess normal vision. Each eye should be tested singly, the other being fully covered meanwhile by a card—a convenient agent, as it is clean, and does not produce pressure. The result in the right and left eye should be separately recorded in its proper column, as 20″, 30″, 0″, etc., to correspond with the line read ; if even the 200 line is not read, the result should be recorded 0″.

Children should not be tested in groups, as familiarity with the letters produces misleading replies. "Yes" or "No" should be written in answering the sixth question heading this blank, "Do the eyes and head grow weary and painful after study ?" but the correctness of such replies should be assured, as children will frequently render an ill-considered affirmative answer.

This question will reveal the presence of troublesome hypermetropia and of astigmatism, which evidence themselves in tired eyes, headache, etc., although the distance vision may be up to standard (20) or even above it.

If a child cannot see a majority of the 20-foot line letters with *both* eyes, or complains of *frequent* eye-tire, headache, etc., after study, he should be given a warning card (which, it will be noticed, contains no compulsory language) to be taken to his parent, in the hope that proper advice will be sought.

PRACTICAL RESULTS.

The 23,049 pupils examined in the city of Minneapolis have been distributed in fifty-four schools. The percentages of defectives found in the different buildings have varied greatly, ranging from 10 per cent. to 64 per cent. The maximum number was discovered in a building of a notoriously poor and unhygienic character, and closely surrounded by other buildings, excluding sufficient illumination. The great variation in percentage is to be accounted for, (1) by the inaccuracies of a first examination ; (2) by the varying quality and quantity of light ; (3) by the pupils' varying degree of intelligence ; (4) by the variable number of pupils previously cared for by oculists, and (5) by general home, school and personal hygiene.

The general percentage of defectives was 31 per cent., exclusive of those already wearing satisfactory glasses.

Notwithstanding that this was an initial examination, subject to the inevitable difficulties of inexperience, ignorance and unjust criticism, the principals have become the warmest advocates of the method, and report that the tests have been easily performed; that practically no opposition from parents or children has developed ; that parents are quite generally awakening to the gravity of the situation; that already large and in some cases startling benefits have been experienced, and that by another year, as prejudice diminishes and a better understanding of the subject prevails, greater and still more salutory results of the test will become apparent.

Perhaps the chief obstacle to uniformly good results has been the prevailing popular impression that this test *always* determines a necessity for *glasses*, and the failure to appreciate that it is intended to disclose the existence of most ocular diseases. The result has been the tendency among the ignorant or uninstructed to consult an *optician*, instead of an *oculist* at his office or at a free dispensary.

OCULIST VS. OPTICIAN.

This first experience has already taught that at the beginning of the school year, when the tests are to be made, the principals should impress upon the scholars (and upon the parents, if possible) that an *eye-doctor* should be consulted and *not an optician*, even when it is believed that glasses are necessary ; they should learn that only a physician thoroughly experienced in ocular affections is capable of adjusting glasses to the benefit and safety of the patient.

The study of refraction and its errors, with the coincident questions involving the functions of ocular motility, constitutes the profoundest problem in ophthalmology. Its intricacies have taxed the brightest intellects, and it may be truthfully said that only a chosen few have thoroughly mastered them. If this be true, the practical application of such evolved truths to the treatment of the human eye should be permitted only to those persons who have acquired a comprehensive knowledge of the anatomy, physiology and pathology of the eye, together with some special training in the study of refraction. The eye is not an optical machine. It does not enjoy an independence of relations or functions in the body. It is a part of a complicated physical organism, and only as a part of a physical whole can it be properly considered and treated. It is a subject of ocular affections frequently associated with other diseases, and it is the seat, frequently, of intra-ocular lesions, only to be diagnosed by ophthalmoscopic and other examinations. It is a terra incognita to one who depends merely upon optical and visual tests for a diagnosis of the conditions of the eye. And if it be true that the correction, or the attempt at the correction, of errors of refraction is a department in the realm of ophthalmology, it must be also true that any one who makes such an attempt is practicing ophthalmology. A person who practices ophthalmology practices medicine, and no one should be allowed to practice medicine without a license, in states possessing adequate protective laws.

This real abuse of privilege should be a matter for legal regulation, under which the legitimate optician will suffer no ultimate prejudice to his interests.

TEACHERS' PENSIONS,—THE STORY OF A WOMEN'S CAMPAIGN.

BY ELIZABETH A. ALLEN.

(Vice-Principal Grammar School No. 6, Hoboken, N. J., Secretary New Jersey State Committee on Teachers Pensions, and Member of the Board of Trustees of the New Jersey Public School Teachers' Retirement Fund.)

NEW JERSEY has the honor of enacting the first general law in the United States providing an income for veteran, invalided public school teachers. Other states have enacted laws applicable to certain localities, but New Jersey is the first state to offer equal protection to all its teachers.

Three women met on a street corner in Hoboken—that "alien" among American cities! They were public-school teachers. They were not old women, though they were not young teachers. A jocular citizen, passing, called back: "Now, there's going to be mischief!"

Mrs. Moore, vice-principal of No. 1, was saying to the vice-principal of No. 6: "I have been talking with Miss McCausland about pensions. Policemen and firemen are pensioned—why not public-school teachers?"

Thus, in 1890, this self-constituted committee of three women began in New Jersey the teachers' pension movement. In our feminine innocence we were not quite sure but that a ukase by the Governor would settle the whole matter. So we presented the subject to Governor Abbett. He was more amused than impressed, we fancied, but we came away gleefully certain that the Governor was "solid" for our measure. No ukase, however, was issued.

At the next session of the legislature (1891) our bill was introduced. It was a "Pension bill" pure and simple, and applied only to cities. Our faith in its justice, our confidence in its immediate success, were not less pure—and simple! It passed the Senate, but "too late to go to the Assembly."

No further legislation was attempted till 1893, when a case of pitiful need aroused us to earnest effort. The "committee" organized; that is, we elected one of our number chairman, and she appointed the other two, respectively, secretary and treasurer. Letters were sent to prominent educators. They elicited no response. The Teachers' Club of Jersey City, however, sent a delegation of five, who united with us, and, as a joint committee, invited the teachers of the state to a conference. About thirty met in November and directed the secretary to prepare and present to the legislature a bill applicable to the entire teaching force of the state of New Jersey.

Expenses—more than a hundred dollars—had been paid out of our own pockets. Money was needed for printing, traveling, postage, etc. The Hoboken teachers organized an entertainment, netting $700, which was set aside for our use. Backed by our co-workers in the schools of our city, cordially seconded by the Hoboken Board of Commissioners of Public Instruction, and under the legal guidance of its president, Edward Russ, we entered upon what proved a long and arduous campaign.

In May, 1894, the second bill was introduced, this time in the Assembly. Then commenced those Monday night visitations to Trenton! Regularly every Monday evening during the legislative sessions one, two or all three of us, but always the secretary, might be seen in the tiny reception room of New Jersey's beautiful capitol. The obliging janitress entered into league with us. She it was who conveyed the innocent visiting card to the desk of the unwary legislator, with "A lady in the reception room would like to see you!" He came, putting in at the door a perplexed and somewhat troubled countenance, glad to secure his own release by promising another victim. This compromise was always accepted with alacrity, insuring his prompt reappearance, this time urging along by the reluctant elbow a protesting law maker. Occasionally a man more wary than his fellows foresaw the danger and fled. One, only one, high and mighty Senator consistently ignored us, put our visiting cards in the waste basket, and passed nightly the door of the reception room deaf, dumb and blind to our existence. Excellent man! If he knew the feminine hate he got in return for his snubbing!

Senators and Assemblymen were courteous and patient, but the world's discussion of social insurance had not disturbed New Jersey. Dr. Wilbur, chairman of the Committee on Education, favored the measure, and with great tact secured for us repeated hearings before the Educational Committees of the Senate and House. Our townsmen greeted us as lobbyists, but generally a kindly sympathy was evinced in the ultimate object of our endeavor. Here and there among the statesmen we found a cordial, frank, if not aggressive, supporter; but there was a deep-rooted aversion to the word "pensions." Some talked "socialism," while others stood behind the word "paternalism" as a solid rock of defense. A few were willing to concede pensions for women teachers, but this would lead to "civil service" pensions, and there was "no end to such a beginning!" No! No! ladies. One country member, not far from the king-

dom, said: "Well now, folks in our section wouldn't mind an extra fifty cents or so upon our taxes if 'twould benefit Miss ——, faithful, good teacher as ever was. She had to stop teaching; she's sick and poor, too. But these fine dressed city teachers coming down here asking for pensions—it's ridiculous!" Solomon in all his glory never felt so abashed as we; but we explained "Teachers are expected to dress well, to maintain a respectable appearance in the community."

A statesman, whose heart galloped away with his logic, even while vehemently protesting against "state aid," exclaimed "I would like to have seen the $2,000 that went to the judges' salaries given to the teachers; that would be $30,000 for you!" "But that would be 'state aid,' man," expostulated a more astute politician. "I don't care; I wish the teachers had it!" We assured the good man that his reasoning was unassailable.

"It'll bring down salaries, as sure as you're born," argued an economist.

The teachers of the Province of Quebec have enjoyed a generous system of pensions for the past sixteen years, and the Superintendent of Instruction of that Province writes: "Since the passage of the Pension act in this Province there has been an increase in the average of the salaries paid to teachers, but in my opinion that increase has neither been hastened nor retarded by the establishment of the fund."

"It will make teachers objects of charity, lower their self-respect, and lessen the respect of the community for them," protested another.

Professor Huxley retired with a pension of $6,000; Professor Lane of Harvard, after forty three years' service, with a pension of $3,000; and President Mc Cosh of Princeton, at seventy six years of age, was retired on a pension of $2,500, while retaining the chair of Philosophy. Nowhere in the world is the teacher more respected and self-respecting than in Germany, where teachers' pensions have obtained for a hundred years.

All European countries of educational note have long pensioned their teachers, though Great Britain has no uniform system. There, too, it is the policy of the state to socially dignify the calling. The mere fact that one receives an appointment as teacher means a distinct elevation in the social scale. It is thought well for the education, the morals, and, not least, the *manners* of pupils that they should be taught to reverence their teachers. Unaccustomed to especial respect on account of her vocation, the writer, while traveling in Germany, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Russia, was often astonished, amused and pained at a certain distinction accorded her whenever she inadvertently alluded to her modest position as vice-principal of a public school. It is the judgment of the writer that Europe demands far higher general qualifications from applicants for teachers' certificates than does America.

The bill was reported favorably; but, alas! it did not get through the Assembly "in time to go to the Senate!"

Monday evening, February 11, 1895, a delegation of women teachers from Jersey City, Hoboken and Trenton thronged the gallery of the Assembly Chamber. The chaplain, in opening the session with prayer, petitioned that the state would "reward her public school teachers for their fidelity and zeal." From this time we never doubted our ultimate success.

Our bill was for the third time introduced. It asked for half pay for teachers physically or mentally broken down, after a service of twenty years for women and thirty years for men. The Committee on Education, while protesting against pensions, accorded the secretary a hearing. She dwelt upon the paramount importance of education to the commonwealth, the high qualifications demanded of teachers, the meagre compensation, the nervous and mental strain inevitably connected with the care and instruction of the young, and drew attention to the great proportion of women engaged in teaching.

Since the state has recognized its duty to educate its children, its next consideration should be to so legislate that the best talent be encouraged to make teaching a life profession. Pensions would cost the state less than an increase of salaries to such just compensation as would render them unnecessary. By attracting men and women of talent to the work as a life vocation, the state would secure better teachers, who, thus relieved of anxiety for the future, would work with increased enthusiasm and zeal; hence, better teaching. Boards of education could, by this humane means, vacate positions when their incumbents had grown incapable of filling them to the best interests of their pupils. Dr. McAllister told the writer that when he became Superintendent of the Public Schools of Philadelphia he found there one aged woman, an excellent teacher, who twice a day suspended her teaching to lie down and take a nap. Setting their tasks, she admonished her pupils "to be good," and retired into an adjoining room, leaving the children under the eye of a little class monitress. Another venerable woman, too feeble at last to come to school, was dropped from the pay roll. Fortunately for her, in a year gone by she had, though only for a short time, a pupil named John Wanamaker. The destitute condition of his old teacher becoming known to that philanthropic man, the remnant of her days was relieved of care. Though requested to do so, Dr. McAllister would not remove these faithful servants of the people.

President Eliot of Harvard says: "Desirable foreigners repeatedly refused to come hither because Harvard had no pension system. They preferred the lower salaries where they were, with insured provision against old age or premature disability." Of fourteen prominent superintendents whose opinions were asked by the *Journal of Education*, five

opposed the idea, among whom was the United States Commissioner of Education, but nine expressed the belief that better teaching, better teachers and better pay would be secured by a pension system. President Eliot and Professor Levi Seely, author of the "Common School System of Germany," advocate an out-and out system of state pensions.

"But public-school teaching is not state service," affirms a Senator.

Why, then, the State Normal Schools, the public examination of teachers, the Department of Public Instruction, the State Superintendent, the State Board of Education, state diplomas, licenses, the payment of salaries partly out of state funds? It is the law that demands high mental, moral and physical qualifications. In the future "beauty," also, may be demanded. A certain New Jersey superintendent, not an Apollo himself, insists "All my teachers shall be good looking." Moral obliquities, not noted in others, would disqualify the teacher, particularly a woman.

A woman who adopts teaching as her life work is practically debarred from marriage under peril of losing her position. Denied her right to fulfill her destiny by this unpleasant alternative, with earnings insufficient to enable her to accumulate anything for her future maintenance, what shall she do in that dismal to morrow that must find her aged, penniless and childless? Her married sisters have grown-up sons and daughters "to be leant on and walked with," but she is alone and poor. Since the public demands celibacy of its female teachers, and not of its male teachers, and the former are deprived of the natural protectors that insure other women and men against neglect in their old age, the public should make it up to women teachers in pensions or higher salaries, higher even than are paid to men, in order that these single women may themselves provide for their lonely old age. This view is not so absurd as custom misleads people to think. German writers express surprise at the numerical disparity between male and female teachers in American schools, but note that the states having a preponderance of male teachers are not those which have the most effective educational system. They cite Arkansas, with 68.5 per cent. of male teachers, as being far behind Massachusetts, with 90.91 per cent. of female teachers. Dr. Schlee accepts as a general truth that "the further the American school system develops the more the female teachers predominate." President Warren of Boston University remarks: "If this be true it may quite possibly have a sociological and pedagogical significance not yet generally recognized."

"But," said the doubting law makers, "teaching is a safe occupation. We pension soldiers, policemen and firemen because they undertake extraordinary risks of life and limb in the public service."

The limitation of pensions to such departments of the public service as are actually dangerous to life and limb because of physical violence is the crudest form in which the idea of pensions has ever existed. Its restrictions savor of that stern policy of non-interference on the part of the state which so long embarrassed all efforts to soften the rigor of the poor laws, and to ameliorate the condition of inmates of asylums and penal institutions. But as society has developed, the relations of the state to the individuals who constitute it have been softened, and the principle of injury through violence as the only basis of pensions has been superseded in the broader humanitarianism of our times. Pensions to judicial officers, as in some states, do not proceed upon that harsh principle, nor does the national gratitude that provides for the soldier's widow and orphans. They proceed rather upon other principles, and it is to these and not to the primitive rule that we appeal. But injuries *are* incurred in the line of school duty. An entire breaking down of health not infrequently occurs. After twenty or thirty, or more, years of poorly paid service the teacher has given more than an equivalent and has earned a pension. Herein lies a difference: A pensioned soldier, policeman or fireman may have been disabled before rendering actual service. He is pensioned, not for what he has done, but because of his noble will to do, and because of the injury incurred in his attempt to do it.

American institutions depend more upon teachers for protection than upon soldiers, policemen and firemen. Statistics prove the importance of education in reducing crime. The public school fulfills definitely the objects laid down in the constitution. It "provides for the common defense and promotes the general welfare." Among American axioms are: "Education is a better safeguard of liberty than a standing army;" "The votes of an ignorant people are more to be dreaded than the musketry of foreign soldiers," and "School-houses and school-masters are forts and garrisons to a republic."

We accept the analogy and deduce from it that the public-school teacher who has become incapacitated in the educational service of the Republic bears morally the same relation to the Republic that the disabled soldier does, and should receive the same consideration. The Teachers' Retirement Fund law of New York City provides: "And any teacher who, during his term of service in said schools, enlisted in the army or navy of the United States during the Civil War and was honorably discharged, shall have the time so served included in his term of service in the public schools"

"Short hours; long vacations! Why, teaching is a very desirable vocation for women."

No. There are many reasons why teaching is not so desirable to women. The tendency to subordinate them, so that the highest positions, the best salaries, and the honors of the profession may be monopolized by men, is professionally unfair to women possessing equal qualifications. Female principals are fast becoming obsolete in New Jersey, where there are 756 male teachers and 4,628 female

teachers, and not a woman admitted to the Council of Education! There are 4,000 women in the public schools of New York City, and not one is a superintendent! Distinction seldom attaches to good teaching; the pay belongs to the grade, or is rated upon length of service.

An Assemblyman, the father of four lively boys, conceded: "Teachers need extra patience; that is a part of the business. But instructing the young idea must be quite diverting."

American children have a pretty fashion of loving their teachers, and child love is irresistible, but foreigners teaching here declare discipline in American schools to be more difficult than in the schools of Europe. Young America feels his independence early. Compulsory education has forced into the schools an unruly element; at the same time, laws prohibiting corporal punishment have been enacted, and the teacher has recourse to moral and mental forces alone in dealing with this unruly element. The pupil well knows, too, that the class teacher's decisions are not final. He can appeal to the principal; his parents can appeal to the board. The teacher's action is not always sustained, however just it may have been. Thus have the nervous strain incident to teaching and consequent premature breakdowns been increased. A Newark Assemblyman unwarily admitted that the one hour a week he spent in charge of a Sunday school class tired him more than the whole week's other work put together.

"But there seems to be no scarcity of teachers." Here he was mistaken. Desirable talent prefers other professions. Recently an examiner from a rural district telephoned: "Send us some easier questions! The girls can't answer these; and we must have teachers!" Among the headlines lately noted in a New York newspaper were: "More teachers needed in New York City! Out of 107 applicants at a recent examination about 30 passed. While applicants think the standard high, the Board of Education think it low." High standards without a corresponding lift in the inducements will work no longer in the pedagogical profession. Twenty years ago the writer canvassed her class of twenty young women in the Hoboken High School and found that seventeen wished to become teachers; recently, in a class of nineteen, she found two similarly inclined, and in Jersey City but three out of a class of thirty.

Fifty years ago the schoolmaster filled the common schools, but now he has deserted the class room for the more tempting prizes offered in countless other callings. The "schoolmarm" took his place, but she, too, is being allured by professions that offer much greater rewards and demand much less of her. A well equipped female stenographer and typewriter can command $10 per week at the start; if clever, she quickly advances to $15 or $20; frequently more. If brilliant, she can earn her living in a law office, and at the same time acquire the legal profession. The trained nurse has a field of noble work, generously paid, where talent can see her way to the title of M.D. Women find delightful and well paid employment in designing carpets, wall papers, calicoes, silks, oil cloths, stained glass, etc., etc. It is a very mediocre saleswoman in Gotham's bazaars who does not earn more than the average pay of New Jersey's women teachers. The tendency of women to seek other professions is marked in the United States, where the ambitions of women are not restrained by the conservatism of Europe. New York City teachers now demanding higher salaries say: "There are in our schools to-day 1,347 teachers who receive less than the poorest elevator boy in the city service ($600), 2,118 who receive less than the street sweepers ($720), 2,417 who receive less than the stablemen of the Health Department ($780); and not one of the 4,000 women teachers receives as much as the stable foreman of the Street Cleaning Department ($1,200). Not one of the women principals receives as much as is paid to the police sergeants or the foremen of the hook-and-ladder companies." The average annual pay in New Jersey (Report, 1894-95) scarcely exceeds $743.31 for men and $423.36 for women.

"Employment in other fields is less certain; your pay is fair, and you must, of course, be frugal and provident," said a Senator reputed to be rich. "It is only in large cities that positions are fairly secure, and there are very few of us who are not bread-winners for others."

Thus, through the weeks of a long legislative session, we talked on. The press began to take this "teachers' pension business" seriously. The Committee on Education, between a desire to "please the ladies" and fear of party disaster, put off reporting upon a measure so unpopular as pensions. We concluded to go to Governor Werts, and one evening fifteen teachers, one of them a man, were ushered into the executive parlor. Stray legislators stole in and stood in line against the wall. The Governor's valet, a colored Chesterfield, waved us gracefully to our seats and stationed himself in the doorway. The Governor sat down with us and—let us talk. And we did talk; we certainly did! The Governor listened, quizzical and smiling, if not convinced. In closing the interview, he assured us, "If the bill comes into my hands I will sign it without delay." Whereat he glanced at the first statesman in the line, that statesman closed his right eye and glanced at the law maker at his right, who in turn caught the wink and passed it with a smile that shimmered down the legislative file along the wall, to culminate at the doorway in a radiant display of matchless ivories set in ebony. We felt quite sure of the Governor! The bill never reached him. It had been "smiled" out of existence. At the eleventh hour, in the confusion of dissolution, the bill was reported—adversely! Later we were informed that the report was received with great laughter. We were amazed and heart-

broken. We never could trust another man—certainly never another body of men—again!

Our first bill "passed the Senate too late to go to the Assembly;" our second bill "passed the Assembly too late to go to the Senate;" our third bill "did not reach the Governor." We were being gradually inducted into the devious ways of politics.

Another defeat! But good work had been done. School-room toilers and friends of education were discussing the project. No one helped us more than those who noisily, ignorantly and bitterly denounced teachers' pensions.

Now, however, after three discouraging years, we won a notable victory. At their annual meeting the State Teachers' Association officially espoused our cause, and the president, S. E. Manness, appointed a New Jersey State Committee on Teachers' Pensions, by Congressional districts, as follows: Franklin Thorn, chairman; Alex. P. Kerr, treasurer; Elizabeth A. Allen, secretary; Emma M. Cattell, Thomas M. White, Harry Cathers, Georgia B. Crater and Martha J. B. Thomas. Never did men and women work together more harmoniously and more devotedly. The president of the State Teachers' Association was ever present at our meetings in active, resolute co-operation. And it would be unjust not to mention here some of those who gave us most unselfish, zealous and efficient aid to the end. Jersey City, first to respond to our timid appeal for aid, furnished us in Miss Lydia K. Ennis, Miss Jane V. Horsley and Mrs. Susan C. Marvin allies enthusiastic and indefatigable. Mr. Thomas M. White was our active agent at Trenton; Messrs. Thorn, Kerr and Cathers vigorously rallied the teachers in their districts; Mrs. Crater proved herself a politician of politicians, and enrolled 391 of Newark's 553 teachers; Miss Cattell turned defeat into victory in South Jersey, and Miss Thomas' zeal and energy brought Bayonne, Elizabeth and all the Oranges enthusiastic friends to the cause. Miss Laura M. Reed and Miss Martha L. Gould were first to put into practical operation our system of self-help and mutual aid, by turning into the fund $1,300, the fruits of the Orange teachers' "sale."

We now abandoned efforts for state pensions, and formulated a plan for teachers' mutual old-age and invalid insurance, under a state law, whereby the state should become custodian and administrator of the funds. A communication was received from a high official admonishing us to cease attempts at further legislation, and declaring that we should not have the support of persons whose sanction and aid were indispensable to our success. But we nailed our flag to the mast. Our cause was a righteous one, and, come victory or come defeat, we proposed to continue the fight.

Our fourth bill provided that a half-pay annuity—minimum, $250; maximum, $600—be granted to teachers of twenty years' service incapacitated for further teaching. The funds to be provided by monthly stoppage of one per cent. from salaries of all teachers who elect to come under the law; one per cent. of all annuities; moneys and property received by donation, legacy, gift, bequest or otherwise, and interest upon investments. The fund to be administered by a board of trustees consisting of the State Superintendent, the members of the State Board of Education, and two representatives chosen from and by the teachers who are members of the State Teachers' Association. The decisions of the board are final. The State Treasurer is treasurer of the fund. Teachers who join are bound by the provisions of the law. Those who resign their positions as teachers after contributing to the fund for five years or more are entitled to a rebate of one half of the entire amount of their contributions without interest.

February 3, 1896, Senator John B. Vreeland of Morristown introduced this radically new measure. It passed the Senate with but two dissenting votes, and the Assembly unanimously. Meanwhile, the Teachers' Committee, not anticipating immediate success, had tranquilly left the State House. The good news followed them to the railroad station, and the excited chatter of women on the train that night astonished the conductor, and opened the ireful eyes of sleepy Philadelphia passengers.

Alas! this elation was doomed to depression. Rumor whispered that Governor Griggs was not friendly to the bill. However, a good fairy muddled the dates upon the Executive Calendar, and the bill became a law without the Governor's signature.

Teachers had only three months in which to join. The committee mailed to every teacher in the state a copy of the law, with application blanks and an appeal to join. Those who complied were requested to send twenty-five cents to our treasurer to defray these expenses.

All now seemed plain sailing. Surely the rocks and shoals were passed. Our beloved cause was safe Little did we dream that our hardest and bitterest fight was before us. But so it was. Educators high in official position and certain prominent principals assailed the law. It was unconstitutional. It was unsound from an insurance point of view. It was the work "of a lot of old maids." We were willing to admit that there was some truth in this charge, but two of us were "old bachelors." No great number of teachers would join. Why should the young and charming combine for the protection of the aged and infirm? It should be noted that the opposition came from the higher paid, to whom a pension was not so much a necessity. There was no protest from the low salaried, who would both support and benefit by the plan. Certain papers vigorously and persistently voiced the hostile views. Many of these articles indicated that the writers were ignorant of the provisions of the law. Yet their words were going broadcast over the state, unsettling the minds of our friends and encouraging our enemies. One superintendent

opposed the law "because," he said, "it will keep 'old teachers' hanging on!"

This taunt, so bitter and so unjust, cannot pass unnoticed. Men and women who have taught twenty years are seldom over, and frequently under, forty years of age. They should be in their mental prime. Mrs. Stowe wrote "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and George Eliot "Adam Bede," the first of her long series of novels, at forty. Frances Willard is fifty-eight, leading, and likely to lead for years, the world's temperance reform. Gladstone is the mightiest influence for Christian peace (or war?) in Europe to-day. Our judges are not youths when called to the Supreme bench, and the average Presidential age is about sixty. If women teachers of forty are old, and men at fifty are merely "hanging on," there is a fearful, an exceptional, waste of human vitality, and state aid can in all justice be invoked and should be accorded. But the women teachers of New Jersey are by no means willing to be considered old at forty! Let the men speak for themselves.

There was no lack of women's indignation, and I am forced to confess that there was little dearth of women s tears. We were discouraged. How could we reach the 5,000 teachers of the state in such a way as to secure their personal interest and their adhesion? We found that officials morally bound to acquaint teachers with the law were not only not doing so, but were consigning to the waste basket our circulars to teachers, and often working actively to make the statute inoperative.

The women had no organization. They were not indifferent; they were intensely interested, but they were afraid. It is surprising how frequently occurred the word "fear" in their timid letters of inquiry! Consciously or unconsciously, principals, supervisors and boards exercise a sort of intimidation over their teachers.

The date was drawing near when the membership of the fund must be closed. Our enemies shouted that although we had secured a law, the teachers had repudiated it. The secretary was in despair. Confiding her fears to an energetic and optimistic friend whose assistance had been invaluable during all the years of the work, he laughed, and replied, "Thank Heaven for the opposition! It is the best thing that could have happened. Otherwise, the law would have failed from inanition! Now, we'll go to work and we'll win 'hands down.' We'll enroll half the teachers of the state in the few days left to us." There were other bright rays of sunshine. The new State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Hon. Charles J. Baxter, immediately threw the powerful influence of his office into our favor, and we had the cordial co operation of such leading superintendents as Barrenger of Newark, Snyder of Jersey City, Cutts of Orange, Rue of Hoboken, Hoffman of Atlantic, Ortel of the Town of Union, Waters of West Hoboken, Davis of Orange, Shull of Perth Amboy, Elduidge of Gloucester, Murphy and Horton of North Bergen and Stokes of Cumberland.

We organized a press bureau. When a paper attacked the law, we struck back as savagely as we knew how, put our answer in type and sent it to all the several hundred papers in the state. We repeatedly covered every school in the state with this literature, and with copies of the law and appeals to teachers to join us. The committee explained the law to teachers' meetings in various parts of the state, and with, invariably, a quick, sympathetic and practical response.

The fight waged merrily. Hard blows were struck on both sides. But June 11, 1896, when the period of joining ended, we threw our banner to the breeze, for 2,510 out of the 5,074 teachers of the state were members of the retirement fund.

Not a provision, not a clause does this law contain that has not been objected to by some teacher or by the press. Young teachers found twenty years too long; older teachers found it too short, and feared that it might operate against their tenure in office. The former thought twenty years should not be coupled with disability; the latter thought it should. Low-salaried teachers said one per cent. assessments were too small; principals and supervisors said it was too large. Women thought we could not afford a maximum annuity of $600; men thought it too low. The press warned the teachers: "If you go in, you cannot get out." Teachers complained about the limited time given them for decision. Those who joined thought all should be compelled to join, and the philanthropic said the rebate clause was unnecessary. Certain principals influenced their teachers not to join. Others, willing to help any advance in the right direction, swung with full corps into line. Two places reporting a meagre membership assigned as the reason that their teachers were from other states and did not expect to remain in New Jersey. The others were young, and would probably marry.

It would be professionally graceful on the part of teachers transiently employed in a state, whose schools furnish them with the experience and training necessary for future success in their vocation, to yield this small tribute toward the general good of those among whom are their co-workers in the schools that employ them. If young women teach school only to tide them financially into a matrimonial harbor, if young men use our noble profession as a bridge to more lucrative callings, it seems no unjust exaction to make them pay toll for their transportation. Tolerant as every man naturally is of the incursions of Cupid, it must not be forgotten that the great and solemn aim of the schools is to educate the children—not to furnish pin-money or trousseaux for charming women, nor employment for young men whose ambitions are centred elsewhere. The state needs permanent teachers. The profession demands *esprit de corps*, with which teachers become an inspired body, but without

which they are a mere assemblage of disconnected members.

The press, with few important exceptions, were with us in the plan of mutual aid ; and with favorable editorials inspired teachers with confidence in the movement. Though some hinted that the law might become an "opening wedge" for an appropriation, there was not a paper in New Jersey so mean as to suggest, as did the Boston *Evening Transcript*, "it should be made clear that the salary of the teacher shall not be increased sufficiently to make good to him the one per cent. deduction." This would be an outrage, really, upon a public that so munificently rewards its teachers. One paper denouncing the pension principle, in the next column lauded to the skies the owner of an antiquated mule who kept the animal out of gratitude for past usefulness.

The Newark *Evening News* published "An Insurance Expert's View of the Operation of the New Law ;" which demands notice here as it is reproduced in full in the Report of the United States Commissioner of Education. The purpose of the article was "to estimate the progress of this fund for the next twenty years ; and Newark, as the largest city in the state, will serve as a good illustration." The expert demonstrated "in plain figures that on the most favorable estimates the fund must fall far behind the demands made upon it. More than half the income needed to meet obligations is provided for only by hopes." The editor might have added "faith," and that "charity which never faileth."

Our law applies to the entire state. The service in cities, where tenure of office and higher salaries operate to keep teachers longer in the profession, is not a correct basis upon which to found general computations. According to the state Report of 1894-95, 11 per cent. of New Jersey teachers had taught twenty years or more ; in Newark 18 per cent. had taught twenty years or more. Of the 587 teachers in the state who are eligible to annuity through length of service, ninety-five are in Newark; how many of these are incapacitated, and hence entitled to annuity, remains to be seen. Nearly half the teachers resign before five years. Bad as this may be for the schools, it means lapses for the fund. Actual figures show that the average period of service of teachers does not increase in any such uniform manner as does the average age of the policy holders of an insurance company. Purely business principles would dictate that we make all restrictions as to age, health, etc., that insurance companies do. But our first aim is philanthropic. We have no agents ; no royally paid officials ; no palatial offices. We have hearts ready to respond to our needy ones, and hands willing to work for them. Can the "expert" credit these to the assets of his insurance company ?

An enormous strain will undoubtedly be put upon the fund at the very outset, but the maximum average demand will be all the sooner determined. We must meet it with enterprise. A sympathetic public is back of us, and will further our projects. We shall receive bequests and donations. And Heaven helps those who help others !

Press and public assumed that the oldest teachers would join, and not those whose need of an annuity is most remote. Why is it taken for granted that public school teachers are the most selfish of all wage-earners ? Workers, the Christian world over, organize for mutual help. Day laborers cheerfully contribute to the funds of their union. Are teachers actually an ignoble exception ? To the young teacher, as to all youth, the future is of rosy hue. Who would wish it otherwise ? Young teachers advised to make provision for coming age smilingly reject the proposition. But when they are asked to join the plan for the sake of their comrades who are, or who may become, aged or infirm, it is quite a different question. We cannot too distinctly affirm that the young teachers of New Jersey have proved not lacking in the spirit of philanthropy.

On the other hand such letters as the following have been received from old teachers : "How gladly would I join you were it not that I am so nearly worn out that I must soon become a burden upon the enterprise. My $5 a year for a possible year or two, at the longest, could not justify a claim for an annuity of $250. You cannot shoulder all the disability of the state on purely philanthropic principles. So sincerely do I wish you success that I will not join you in any way except by donating my little 'V' annually as long as I can do so, and then ? Die, I hope ; it is the only really graceful thing a worn-out woman teacher can do."

Our Board of Trustees has organized : State Superintendent Baxter, chairman ; Prof. Silas R. Morse, Judge Francis Scott and Mr. Otto Krouse, representing the State Board of Education, and Mr. S. E. Manness and Miss E. A. Allen, representing the teachers. State Treasurer George B. Swain is treasurer of the fund. We are fortunate in having the cordial co-operation of President Hulsart of the State Teachers' Association. Fifteen applications for annuity are on file ; average age, fifty-eight ; average service, thirty-five years ; average salary, $502; probable average annuity, $280. One comes from a man who has taught in New Jersey for fifty-nine years. He writes : "I am old, debilitated and needy." Do you wonder ? His salary for the past five years averages $350, has never been over $400. "I possess a first-grade state certificate," another writes : "I have been teaching forty years, and am sixty-eight. My brain has become oppressed with a persistent sense of weariness ; my mind much impaired ; and, superadded, is heart trouble. My salary is $900." Poor man ! He died only a week ago, before we were ready to relieve him. A teacher who had taught thirty-seven years, and who called her $700 salary "large," added : "But I have had my dear mother to care

for, and the three orphan children of my sister who died some years ago. I have saved $500 in all these years. Do you think I can get a pension? It seems too good to be true!" A graduate of the state Normal School, after many years of devoted service is now in the almshouse broken in mind and body.

If the "Old Guard" of the state's first "regular service" are to be relegated to penury and the almshouse, the new recruits will not aspire to reach the rank of "veterans;" they will surrender long before they die.

It is the desire of the promoters of this movement that the retirement of any teacher upon an annuity be accompanied by some mark of respect and appreciation on the part of the community; attended by such ceremonies and testimonials on the part of fellow-teachers and school authorities as shall confer honor upon the retiring teacher, lessen the bitterness that attaches to relinquished usefulness, and reflect credit upon our noble profession. For, if the teacher be lifted up in his community, the future community will be drawn up by him.

Legislation to date seems to be as follows: Special laws for the cities of New York, Brooklyn, Buffalo and Detroit. The Ohio and Missouri laws apply to cities of certain classes, under which Cincinnati, Toledo and St. Louis have organized. The New Jersey and California laws apply to the state; the former provides for central and the latter for local administration. The California law, recently amended, is so complex as to demand treatment by itself. A bill for Providence is now pending in Rhode Island. A New York law provides that any town, by popular vote, may tax itself to pension any teacher who shall have taught in such town not less than twenty-five years, so long as the pensioner shall continue to reside in the town. The law is complicated and arbitrary, and is a dead letter.

New Jersey, Chicago, Brooklyn, St. Louis, Buffalo and Cincinnati create pension funds by a deduction of one per cent. from salaries, to which Detroit adds the amount received from fines, deductions for absence, etc. Detroit is empowered to make appropriations to aid the fund. Some laws make an annual charge on annuties paid, and all permit the fund to be augmented by donation, legacy, bequest, devise or by any legal means.

The United States Commissioner of Education in his last report, pages 23 and 1094, has evidently confused the law of New York City with that of Brooklyn. New York City creates the fund entirely by moneys deducted from teachers' salaries on account of absence from duty, though unavoidably detained by sickness or any other cause. Such deductions amount annually to $60,000. This law must operate harshly. It compels the weak to provide for the strong. Teachers of fragile health stand, at best, little chance of living to complete the required long (thirty or thirty-five years) term of service. Yet they must pay, through sickness and consequent losses, the pensions to retire their more robust fellows. When one considers how precious to a university is the health of its faculty—how Columbia, Harvard, Amherst, Brown and other noble institutions expressly provide one year of rest out of every seven, granting leave of absence with half-pay to professors who desire it—the poor public-school teachers may well feel that their life and their comfort are of little moment to the public they so loyally serve.

The law is elective in New Jersey; is compulsory in Chicago, Cincinnati, Toledo, Buffalo and Detroit; and elective in New York City and Brooklyn for old teachers and obligatory on new appointees. In practice, however, the New York City law is compulsory.

The question here naturally arises: Can the fund be made permanent in its operation without making it obligatory? Some hold that the voluntary principle will eventually work out the problem more satisfactorily, that compulsion may do it sooner, but at the cost of much ill-will. Miss C. E. Hopkins has just succeeded in organizing "The Connecticut Teachers' Annuity Guild," a voluntary state association conducted by teachers, with an annual income from dues and fees of about $3,300. Miss Hopkins says: "Only twenty-five of our members have taught less than ten years, but I have faith in the cause and in the teachers." Where teachers meet and know each other economic considerations are not the determining factor—sympathy, pity and good-will are. But this close personal relation, with its willing sacrifices, is broken up in the processes that bind the teachers of a state together under a law. The society is so dispersed that no one feels a personal responsibility for the general warfare. There is danger, when the first enthusiasm wanes, that the enterprise will languish unless active agencies are constantly at work to replenish the ranks. It seems, therefore, to be a wise and necessary provision to include, as part of their contract, this obligation upon all persons who in the future become public school teachers. In choosing the vocation they elect to come under the Retirement Fund law.

Mental or physical disability combined with veteran service is a condition in New Jersey, Cincinnati and Toledo (twenty years); New York City (females, thirty years; males, thirty-five); Buffalo and St. Louis (females, twenty five years; males, thirty). Veteran service is the sole condition in Detroit (twenty-five years); Chicago (females, twenty; males, twenty-five); Brooklyn (thirty years of service, but females must be not less than fifty-five years of age, and males, sixty). Buffalo teachers of thirty-five and forty years' service, and Cincinnati and Toledo teachers of thirty and thirty-five years' service may demand retirement on annuity. The St. Louis amended law permits retirement upon disability alone, without stip-

ulating the term of service, and Toledo allows a sick benefit of half-pay for ten months to a teacher of ten years' service.

The laws generally apply to teachers, principals and superintendents, but Chicago includes all employees of the Board of Education, clerks, janitors, engineers, etc., and St. Louis includes administrative and clerical employees.

Annuities paid in the following cities are half-pay, with a maximum for New York City of $1,000 ; Brooklyn, $1,200 ; Buffalo, Cincinnati, Toledo and Chicago, $600 ; Detroit, $400. St. Louis, sixty per cent. of salary ; maximum, $800 ; and New Jersey, half-pay ; minimum, $250 ; maximum, $600. There is generally a provision that if funds be insufficient annuities shall be reduced pro rata.

Administration is invariably by a Board of Trustees, which, in New York City, Brooklyn and Detroit is identical with the respective boards of education. The comptroller is ex officio treasurer in New York City, and the state treasurer in New Jersey, while in Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Toledo and St. Louis the city treasurer is made custodian of the respective funds. The superintendent of schools is invariably a member of the board, and everywhere, except in New York City and Brooklyn, it includes representative teachers.

The amended California law is mandatory on consolidated cities and counties, and permissive in counties at the request of teachers. Administration is local, and includes the city or county treasurer, the school superintendent and the mayor or chairman of the board of supervisors. District and city attorneys are required to attend to the legal affairs of the Boards. The local Committees on Retirement, whose decisions are final, consist of five teachers, three of whom must be class teachers representing the various grades. In consolidated cities and counties the law is elective for old and obligatory for new teachers. In counties it is elective. The fund is created by deducting $12 annually from the salaries of all teachers subject to the act, and adds at least one half the moneys received from fines, etc. The basis of annuity is thirty years' service and thirty years' contribution to the fund. Teachers fulfilling these requirements are entitled to retire on an annuity of $360 in counties, and $600 in consolidated cities and counties. Evening-school teachers receiving $50 or less per month are subject to one-half the burden and entitled to one-half the benefits of the law. A teacher compelled by ill-health to give up teaching, after contributing to the fund for five years, may retire on five-thirtieths of the full annuity. If the teaching service exceeds five years, the dues for those years may be made up, entitling the teacher to as many thirtieths of the full annuity as are his years of service, but not to exceed thirty. Annuities less than two-thirds of the maximum may be suspended if the teacher resumes school work or recovers health. Teachers employed at the time of the enactment of the law, and filing notices within ninety days, are not subject to such proportionate reductions, and may secure full annuity at retirement by paying into the fund a sum equal to thirty years' contributions.

New York passed bills last winter empowering the cities of Rochester and Syracuse to create funds. The former was compulsory ; deducted two per cent. from salaries ; required thirty years' service ; minimum annuity, $300 ; maximum, $600. It provided a $200 disability benefit to a teacher ten years in service ; also a mortuary allowance of $100. The bill was indorsed by the Mayor of Rochester, but failed by one vote in the City Council. That of Syracuse, also compulsory, contained a clause permitting teachers leaving Syracuse to teach elsewhere to continue their contributions to the fund and participate in the benefits. This failed to become law because of a technical error.

Minnesota, and Massachusetts for Boston only, have recently defeated bills granting in the former half-pay annuities, maximum $500 on twenty years' service, and for Boston half-pay, maximum, $1,000 ; upon and during disability after ten years' teaching.

The association of teachers in the large cities, to the exclusion of teachers engaged in the smaller cities and rural districts, while an easier plan and a natural one, is, nevertheless, unprofessional ; it savors of selfishness. City teachers are better paid, and their positions are more secure. The educational work done in the state at large is just as good and quite as necessary. Country teachers get sick and wear out. Organization that does not improve conditions for teachers generally does not benefit the profession as such. Professional policy, as well as philanthropy, would seem to dictate that the city teachers should extend the benefits of their organizations to their equally worthy but less fortunate fellow teachers in rural districts. This can better be done under a state charter and state administration, which lend dignity and stability to the enterprise. Teachers have confidence in it ; those who lack *esprit de corps* feel some sense of obligation and conform to conditions which, under a purely optional system, they would ignore. A percentage deduction from salaries, with the addition of all moneys received from fines, etc., seems the most equitable manner of providing the fund. The writer believes that disability should be a condition precedent to pension, and that no fund as commonly provided will bear the financial strain of annuities for disability with less than twenty years' service.

In the Province of Quebec, the pension fund for teachers is provided by annual stoppages of two per cent. of all salaries and annuities, two per cent. from the General Education Fund, and an annual provincial grant of $5,200. Mr. Boucher de La Bruere, Superintendent of the Province, adds : "Yet our annual expenditures exceed our revenue by $6,623.46. Our law is compulsory, and we give no rebate." On the other hand, Quebec exacts with incapacity but ten years of service, and grants

a half-pension to widows. "We find," he says, "a strain put upon the fund, as applicants establish by medical certificates their incapacity to teach;" and it is proposed to extend the required service to twenty years.

It is to be feared that some of the funds already established may come to grief through their too generous provisions, in spite of every endeavor of teachers to augment incomes by extraordinary means. A half-pay annuity, minimum $250 and maximum $600 (for New Jersey an average of $280), is not an unreasonably large provision for a teacher broken down after twenty years' faithful labor; but to concede the privilege of retiring on pensions in sound health, after twenty to thirty years' work, at from thirty-eight to fifty years of age, is manifestly unjust, whether the funds be supplied by the teachers themselves or by state or municipality.

Too lenient conditions for pensions to policemen, firemen, soldiers, the judiciary, teachers, etc., must so prejudice the public against the idea of social insurance that the hated, humiliating poorhouse will continue to be the only relief for worthy but poverty stricken old age and infirmity. That a policeman in New York City drawing after five years a fixed salary of $1,400 (much greater pay than that of first-class artisans generally) should be able to retire after twenty years' service on half-pay at forty-six years of age in perfect physical condition, to accept some other lucrative position or to go into business, is an imposition on the entire wage-earning community.

Service in Chicago of twenty and twenty-five years need not be coupled with physical or mental disability, nor is there restriction regarding marriage or subsequent employment. The fact that certain women teachers recently retired under the law have taken unto themselves lesser halves, has given color to the fear that matrimonial tendencies may prevail to the depletion of the fund. It is a libel upon the profession, however, to report that any great number of those who are eligible to retire show any disposition to take advantage of it. It is not true. Professional honor forbids, and half pay is not attractive where full pay has been all too little. Detroit has evidently intended to forestall any such reprehensible proceedings, and puts a brake upon matrimonial inclinations by requiring a two third vote of its Board of Trustees to determine whether a woman who has taught twenty-five years or more is eligible to the double luxury of an annuity and a husband.

In states where the public school system is less developed there is no agitation on the subject of teachers' pensions, and no teachers' beneficial organizations. From various state superintendents came such replies as these: "There are so few professional teachers; all seem to be using the profession as a stepping-stone." "The matter has never been even informally discussed." "Our state is too new to have felt the need for such provision." Older states responded: "Send copy of your law; we wish to do something along this line." "I shall be glad to further such a movement in this state."

A letter of inquiry sent to the seventy-five leading American cities shows sick benefit and funeral assurance societies to exist in New York City, Brooklyn, Albany, Rochester, Buffalo, N. Y.; New Bedford, Mass.; Jersey City, Trenton, Paterson, Camden, Hoboken, N. J.; Scranton, Swarthmore, Pa.; Baltimore, Md.; Evansville, Ind.; Savannah, Ga.; Des Moines, Iowa; St. Paul, Minn., and Lincoln, Neb. Details concerning some of the most important of these societies appear in the Tables appended to this article. "The Rochester Teachers' Relief Society" must be warmly commended for its graded scale of benefits favoring the low salaried rather than the more highly paid teacher.

In none of the universities, except Harvard, does there seem to be a superannuation fund of importance. Harvard has received gifts amounting, with interest, to $311,399.35, the income of which is used as "a retiring allowance fund." After twenty years of service a professor may retire with an allowance of one third of his last salary; for each additional year of service is added one sixtieth of last salary. Harvard has now two professors who are recipients of life annuities of $1,500 and $3,000 respectively. Bowdoin has received $20,000, the income to be applied to a president's pension. The alumni of the University of Michigan have laid the foundation of a permanent pension fund for this institution.

In urging the subject of pensions upon the attention of the trustees of Cornell, President Schurman says: "Of the forty-three professors now in the university, about one fifth are between sixty and seventy years of age. This circumstance brings the university face to face with a problem from which hitherto its youth has kept it free." Columbia professors, sixty-five years of age and of fifteen years' service, have the privilege of retiring on half pay as emeritus professors. Vassar offered a pension to Maria Mitchell. She declined it; but was made professor emeritus. Amherst "has never been oblivious to such claims as are certainly created by years of faithful service." Dickinson: "I think that some action toward a retirement fund for teachers should be taken in all parts of the country." University of Chicago: "I regret to say that the university has not yet taken any action in this direction." The trustees of Princeton "have never taken any action fixing the policy of the university in reference to professors who have retired from office; but they have treated their superannuated professors with very great consideration."

Though unable to secure full and satisfactory data, twelve universities reported one or more professors—twenty in all—who are at present retired at an average of sixty-eight years of age upon annuities varying from $900 to $3,000.

From the reports of the Royal Commissioners of Great Britain and Ireland is taken the following general principle, which governs both the salaries and the pensions of professors: "The universities must compete with the professions for the ablest men to fill their chairs; and while it is impossible for the universities to offer the great prizes held out by the professions to the most successful, yet a moderately good income given by the universities at an early period of life, and secured for life, may prove more attractive than the struggle for, combined with the uncertainty of winning, the great prizes of the professions at a later period."

British pensions to university professors are usually two-thirds of the salary after twenty years of service, or after physical or mental incapacity. According to American standards they are handsomely paid, the average salaries of juniors being about $2,800; middle grade, $3,650; senior grade, $6,000, and senior fellow, $7,200.

Teachers' Voluntary Annuity and Aid Associations in the United States, February, 1897.

A letter of inquiry addressed to every state superintendent in the country elicited but scanty information regarding the voluntary association of teachers for disability and old age insurance. There are, probably, more such societies; the highest school officials are frequently the most ignorant concerning these important features of educational life.

Name.	When organized.	Present membership.	Initiation fee.	Annual dues.	Approximate annual income.	Amount of permanent fund.	How augmented.
Teachers' Mutual Benefit Ass'n, New York City	1887	2,094	$3.00	1 % of salary. Maximum $20	$18,000.00	$140,000.00	Donations $6,000 and bazaar $70,000
Brooklyn Teachers' Aid Ass'n	Nov. 15, 1887	700	From $1.00 to $10.00	½ of 1 % on salaries and annuities.	5,622.33	57,379.56	Bazaar $30,000
Boston Teachers' Mutual Benefit Ass'n	May, 1889	942	3.00	1 % of salary. Maximum $5 a year.	13,500.00	77,747.00	By gifts $8,500, bazaar $56,000
The Teachers' Annuity and Aid Ass'n of the City of Philadelphia	Oct., 1890	900	5.00	2 % of salary.	18,777.22	119,336.19	Gifts $1,000 bazaar $63,000
Teachers' Aid and Annuity Society of Cincinnati	1891	350	5.00	$10 a year.	5,200.00	46,000.00	Gifts $3,200, bazaar $17,000
Massachusetts Teachers' Annuity Guild	April, 1893	1,300	3.00	1 % of salary. Maximum $20 a year.	9,100.00	47,697.93	Gifts $8,632.28
Teachers' Annuity and Aid Ass'n, Washington, D. C.	March, 1894	351	3.00	Class A, 1½ % of salary. Class B, $5.	5,200.00	37,609.00	Bazaar $22,500
Connecticut Teachers' Annuity Guild	May, 1896	336	3.00	1 % of salary. Minimum $4, maximum $20 a year.	3,300.00	3,300.00	Dues, fees, etc.
The Teachers' Mutual Benefit Ass'n of the City of Baltimore	April, 1896	700	1.00	1½ % of salary. Maximum $18	6,000.00	23,000.00	Bazaar $17,000
The Teachers' Annuity and Aid Ass'n of Omaha	March, 1897	.....	3.00	Class A, $10. Class B, $5	No annuities until $300 has been paid into the fund.		

Name.	Present number of beneficiaries.	Minimum annuity.	Maximum annuity.	Average annuity paid.	Annual benefits paid upon— Years of service.	Annual benefits paid upon— Permanent disability.	Sick benefits.	Mortuary allowance.
Teachers' Mutual Benefit Ass'n, New York City	130	60 % of salary.	$600.00	.....	Males 40. Females 35.	Yes; after 5 years' membership	None.	None.
Brooklyn Teachers' Aid Ass'n	10	⅓ of salary.	⅓ of salary.	.....	Males 35, fem. 30; with disability 55 60	No.	⅓ of salary or $5 to $10 weekly.	None.
Boston Teachers' Mutual Benefit Ass'n	62	$150.00	600.00	$240.00	Males 40. Females 35.	Yes; after 2 years' membership	None.	None.
The Teachers' Annuity and Aid Ass'n of the City of Philadelphia	78	60 % of salary.	600.00	450.00	Males 40. Females 35.	Yes; after 3 years' membership	Yes; 6 months.	$100.00
Teachers' Aid and Annuity Society of Cincinnati	9	220.00	500.00	290.00	Males 35. Females 30.	Yes; after 5 years' membership	None.	100.00
Massachusetts Teachers' Annuity Guild	19	60 % of salary.	600.00	.....	Males 35. Females 35.	Yes; after 3 years' membership	None.	None.
Teachers' Annuity and Aid Ass'n, Washington, D. C.	3; 8 died last year.	240.00	600.00	413.17	Males 35. Females 35.	Yes; after 3 years' membership	$1 to $50	60 % of 1 year's salary.
Connecticut Teachers' Annuity Guild	No annuities to be paid for 3 years.				.....	.....	.....	.....
The Teachers' Mutual Benefit Ass'n of the City of Baltimore	None till 1901.	280.00	600.00	.....	Males 40. Females 35.	Yes; after 5 years' membership	None.	$100.00
The Teachers' Annuity and Aid Ass'n of Omaha	.....	.....	400.00	.....	30; 10 with disability.	Yes; after 5 years' membership	$1 to $50	$100.00

The Pennsylvania Legislature has appropriated $30,000 to aid the teachers of Philadelphia in caring for the incapacitated veterans.

Status of Public-School Teachers' Retirement Funds in the United States, Established by Law and Administered by State or Municipal Officers, February, 1897.

There is nothing more interesting in connection with the whole movement for teachers' pensions or teachers' old-age and invalid insurance, than its youth. The first law passed in the United States seems to have been that for Brooklyn, approved May 13, 1895. Somewhat earlier was the voluntary movement started—New York and Brooklyn establishing teachers' annuity and aid associations in 1887. The first teachers' sick benefit and funeral assurance society, that of New York City, was organized in 1869.

	Approved.	Total number of teachers.	Present contributing membership.	Approximate income from deductions from salaries.	Minimum annuity.	Maximum annuity.	Number of teachers retired at first.	Present number of annuitants.	Average annuity paid.	Average years of service of retired teachers.	Incapacity a condition.	Minimum service required.	Age specified.	Joining elective.	Joining compulsory.	Amount of permanent fund.
Brooklyn.....	May 13, 1895	2,929	2,193	$18,869.34	Half pay	$1,200.00	7	21	$519.00	Over 30	No	30 years	Males 60 years Fem. 55 years	Yes, for old teachers	Yes, on new appointees	$23,218.33
Detroit.....	May 22, 1895	740	730	5,421.81	Half pay	400.00	3	16	292.75	31	No	25 years	No	No	Yes	None
Chicago.....	May 31, 1895	4,900	5,200	45,000.00	Half pay	600.00	35	36	400.00	35	No	Fem. 20 years Males 25 years	No	No	Yes	57,000.00
New York City	June 4. 1895	5,033	5,033	60,000.00	Half pay	1,000.00	16	92	600.00	Over 30	Yes	Fem. 30 years Males 35 years	No	Yes, for old teachers	Yes, on new appointees	98,000.00
*San Francisco	March 26, 1895	950	461	Sept., 1896 5,067.34	$540.00	600.00	9	8	540.00	30	Yes	20 years	No	Yes	No	None
†St. Louis.....	March, 1895	1,576	590	3,232.75	60% of salary	800.00	Not yet in operation.				Yes	Fem. 25 years Males 30 years	No	Yes	No	None
New Jersey....	March 11, 1896	5,384	2,510	13,000.00	250.00	600.00	15	.....	280 00	35	Yes	20 years	No	Yes	No	9,000.00
Buffalo.....	April, 1896	1,100	1,100	7,000.00	Half pay	600.00	10	8	300 00	34	Yes No	Fem. 25 years Males 30 years Fem. 30 years Males 35 years	No	No	Yes	6,733.80
Cincinnati.....	April 14, 1896	940	940	7,700.00	Half pay	600.00	No annuities paid till 1899.				No Yes	Fem. 30 years Males 35 years 20 years	No	No	Yes	.....

*The San Francisco table is based on the old law. †As amended March, 1897, any member incapacitated may be retired

Teachers' Sick-Benefit and Funeral Assurance Societies in United States, February, 1897.

Teachers first associated to insure the payment of their modest funeral expenses by assessments upon surviving members. Usually this allowance is $100, though in larger societies assessments amount to from $300 to $500, payable to the wife, mother or relatives of deceased. Sick-benefit societies pay from $3 to $10 per week for limited periods. Prosperous societies now exist combining the annuity and sick-benefit plan. Beneficiaries are permanent and temporary, conditioned upon advanced age with long service, or absolute disability after two to five years or more of membership. Initiation fees, dues, proceeds of entertainments, etc., provide funds.

Name.	When organized.	Present membership	Initiation fees.	Assessments on call.	Annual fees.	Object. Sick benefit. Amount.	Object. Funeral insurance.	Amount permanent fund.	Annual income?	How founded and augmented.	Paid in benefits, 1896.
Teachers' Mutual Life Assurance, N. Y. City.....	1869	2,009	50c.	$1	None	None	$500	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn Teachers' Life Assurance Ass'n.....	1871	1,557	Back dues.	50c.	None	None	$300	Balance, $555.97	.....	.....	.....
Life Assurance Dept. Teachers' Ass'n, Jersey City, N. J.	Feb. 1, 1880	300	None	$1	None	None	$300	None	.....	.....	.....
Teachers' Mutual Benefit, Cleveland, Ohio.....	.....	600	None	$1	$3	$7 per week for 12 weeks.	No	None	$1,800	.....	.....
The Teachers' Insurance, Camden, N. J.....	1885	120	None	$1.05	None	None	$120	.....	.....	.....	.....
Interstate Mutual Relief Ass'n, Swarthmore, Pa.....	1891	100	$2.50	$1.10	$2.50	$25 per month	Not to exceed $2,500	$260	$660	.....	.....
Jersey City Teachers' Club, Jersey City.....	One who contributes for twenty years may take a life annuity of $250 in lieu of death benefit.										
Paterson, N. J., Teachers' Ass'n.....	1893	300	$1	$1	$1	$3 per week while needed.	$300	$5,000	$500	Bazaar, $5,000.	.....
Teachers' Mutual Aid Ass'n, Hoboken, N. J.....	1894	234	50c. & $1	None	50c. & $1	None	$100	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tecahers' Club of Trenton, N. J.....	1894	165	None	None	$2	$5 per week for 13 weeks.	$100	$6,000	$576	Bazaar, $5,000. Entertainments, $100.	$300
Teachers' Mutual Aid Society, New York City.....	1895	171	$1.00	None	$1	Yes, as needed.	None	$1,000	$160	Bazaar.	.....
The Beneficial Ass'n of the Teachers of the Public Schools of Baltimore City.....	1896	40	$3.00	None	$7.20	$1 per day not longer than 20 months.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1877	360	$1.00	$1.10	$3	50c. to $1 per day, 80 days.	$350	Balance $500	$1,050	Fees, dues, etc.	$1,875

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

THE REVIVAL OF BRITISH LOYALTY.

"BLACKWOOD," for May, writing on the "Sixty Years of the Queen's Reign," lays emphasis upon a revival of loyalty as one of the striking features of the Victorian reign :

"The House of Hanover never roused the passion of loyalty to any individual force until it came to flower in Victoria, in a moment not favorable to royalty, when sentiment had abandoned the throne, and kings counted for little in the history of the world. Kings everywhere are a very different class now from what they were sixty years since. The Queen has had no doubt her share even in that general enhancement of her office which has taken place over the world ; but in her own sphere there is no factor so great in the unity which binds the empire together as it never was bound before. The most distant settlement of her dominions is proud of her, of her history and her name. The only Queen ! No one to compete with her, no other to approach her pre-eminence ; the mother, the friend, ever watchful, ever sympathetic, never failing in the true word, either for sorrow or for joy. We be the sons of one man, said the children of Jacob. We are the children of one mother, is the meaning of the shout that will go round the earth on the approaching day of triumph. Few, very few, among us are more than her contemporaries ; most of us, wherever we have been born, in the three home kingdoms, in Cnaada, in Australia, in every colony, have been born into her reign. The first conscious cheer of the great majority of her subjects has been for the Queen, and to a large proportion of the earth's inhabitants that name must seem as if it had endured forever, never beginning, never ending, the one certain symbol of life, patriotism, and union over land and sea !

"There is nothing, as is well established in history, that a woman does so well as to reign. It pleases us to say that she lacks genius for the other greatest arts ; but in this she has ever held an uncontested place, as high as the highest, needing no excuse on the ground that she is only a woman. And to make up for the defects of nature in the other branches of pre-eminence, we may add that in this she has a something more, a visionary addition of power, ineffable, not to be measured by ordinary standards. The tie is warmer, softer, between her and her peoples than ever is woven between man and man. When she is the friend of the whole world, she is a nearer friend, more sympathetic, more personal. A sense of motherhood steals into the relationship. The Queen is a monarch and more. And loyalty has come again into being under her hand. It has grown with her unconsciously, without notice, a Queen's son, long hidden in the obscurity of the pupil state, growing with the growth and strengthening with the strength of her other sons, her children whom she has sent out to the ends of the world. And, lo ! that which was all but non-existent in 1837 is in 1897 a young giant, renewed in every faculty, the same poetical, magnificent henchman who stood by the Henrys in old England, the Jameses in old Scotland, the chivalrous races by whom he was cherished—now coming swift from empires of the earth which no Henry or James ever heard of, to stand by the Queen !"

THE QUEEN.

THE subject of the first article in the *Quarterly Review* for April is Queen Victoria. One or two passages are well worth quoting.

BEFORE THE QUEEN WAS EIGHTEEN.

The first describes the pains that were taken to familiarize the Queen with the country over which she had to reign while she was still a minor :

"After the accession of King William IV., when the Princess stood next in succession to the throne, tours were made through nearly every part of England and Wales. The mere list of the places to which visits were thus paid would surprise and interest the reader. More than sixty years ago the Queen had, for example, visited the Cathedrals of Salisbury, Winchester, Worcester, Hereford, Oxford, Chester, Bangor, Lichfield, Exeter, York and Peterborough ; she had inspected the great ports or arsenals at Portsmouth, Plymouth and Woolwich ; she had been present at an Eisteddfod ; she had seen Stonehenge, and Stratford-on-Avon, and Kenilworth ; she had been over the cotton mills at Belper, the glass works at Birmingham, the nail works at Bromsgrove ; she had been a guest at great country houses, such as Eastwell Park, Alton Towers, Eaton Hall, Chatsworth, Wytham Abbey, Wentworth House, Bishopsthorpe, Harewood, Belvoir and Hatfield."

HER FAVORITE BOOKS.

The following passage gives information as to the favorite authors of the Queen, which could only have been supplied by some one who stands well within the inner circle :

"Among our English writers, the Queen's favorite poets are Shakespeare, Walter Scott, Tennyson and Adelaide Procter. The hymns of Bonar and Faber are those to which she is especially attached. Her favorite novelists are all women—Jane Austen Charlotte Brontë. Mrs. Oliphant, Mrs. Craik, George Eliot and Edna Lyall. With German literature the Queen is familiar. Here her favorite writers are Schiller, Goethe and Heine. It is worth mentioning, as a proof of the thoroughness of her English education, that, though she learned to read German before her accession, she was never allowed to speak in it. In the literature of France it is natural to find that the memoir writers in which that country is so peculiarly rich, have a conspicuous place, and

to the charms of Sully and St. Simon, the Queen is keenly alive. Among the French poets and dramatists the Queen's favorites are Racine, Corneille and Lamartine."

THE PEACEMAKER.

The reviewer passing on from the influences which shaped the Queen's mind, to consider the mode in which she has exercised her sovereignty, refers in the following very guarded fashion to the Queen's *rôle* as the great peacemaker :

"Again and again she has intervened, with striking success, to conciliate the rancor of party strife, or to avert dangerous collisions between the two Houses of Parliament and between the government and the opposition. One glimpse of such an intervention was given in the life of Archbishop Tait, from which the public learned, for the first time, in how large a measure it owed to the Queen the peaceful settlement of the Irish Church question. Similar examples of more recent date might be quoted, if they did not turn upon disputes that have not been finally determined, and may be at any time reopened. But when the time comes to reveal the forces at work behind the course of political events during the present reign, it will be found that, for the smooth working of the constitutional machinery within the last sixty years, the nation is indebted to no one more than to Queen Victoria. Nor is it only at those stormy crises of domestic or foreign politics which arrest the public gaze that her influence has been exerted. Throughout her long reign the calm, moderating pressure of her hand has been so general and pervasive that, like the pressure of the atmosphere, its touch has been unfelt. No statesman has ever come in contact with her without being impressed by her wise prudence, as well as struck by her singular powers of concentration ; very few, and those not always the most capable of estimating the capacity of others, have failed to feel that, compared with her wide knowledge and long experience of affairs, their own acquaintance with politics is short and superficial."

A World-Round Celebration of the Jubilee.

One of the most interesting methods by which it is proposed to celebrate the Queen's Jubilee is that which is proposed by the Supreme Grand Lodge of the Order of the Sons of England. This Order, which has its office in Toronto, and claims to have lodges in every colony of the Empire has arranged to have a divine service at four o'clock on Sunday, June 20, in connection with every lodge of the Order. These services are so conducted that the national anthem is sung, and the prayer for the Queen said, by the Sons of England in one strain round the whole world. At 4 p.m., according to astronomical time, the congregations shall stand and sing the national anthem, to be followed by the Collect of Thanksgiving for Her Majesty and the prayer for the Queen and royal family as formerly used for the Thanksgiving service.

THE REVIVAL OF MONARCHY.

THE *Church Quarterly Review* (London) opens with an article upon what it calls "Christian Monarchy." It is written by a fervid Royalist, who still shudders in horror over the administration of a little human justice to such a representative of the divine right of kings as Charles I. But his article is interesting as affordidng evidence of the extent to which the monarchical principle has gained ground of late years. Without following the *Church Quarterly* reviewer into the extravagances of ecclesiastical enthusiasm over the coronation and the divine right of kings, the opening and the closing passages of his essay are well worth reproducing here.

"In the reform era of sixty years since, monarchy was half-contemptuously tolerated as a pallid survival of a dying past. William IV. even proposed that his coronation should be omitted. Now the setting century leaves no political institution more strongly seated. In France itself a *bourgeois* republic dons the pomp and equipage of deposed royalty to welcome an autocrat. In England the throne is absolutely beyond question. This remarkable recovery of monarchical institutions might perhaps have been looked for in an age of reaction from unhistoric and unimaginative utilitarianism It is due still more to the expansion of empires—how different from Plato's civic state—and the growth of vast armies The 'dim, common populations' feel themselves incompetent to conduct war or delicate diplomacies. Democracy, says De Laveleye, is possible only where, as in Switzerland, there can be no imperial policy. The Queen's virtues have given scope for reverence to revive for her *office*, as well as ever-increasing devotion to grow up to her person. It is a happy coincidence that in the same month the nation will also commemorate the thirteen hundredth anniversary of King Ethelbert's baptism. It is a critical opportunity for stamping a permanent impression on the English mind. Not many months ago we were strangely fascinated by the majestic ceremonial of the imperial coronation in the sacred city of Moscow—a great religious rite consecrating with fitting splendor and solemnity an epoch in the life of what is at once a nation and a vast family. The whole atmosphere of that great scene 'seemed charged with a simple, child like earnestness and intensity of faith and hope.' Here in the far West men looked on with a kind of wistful envy, half-wondering that such feelings could still exist on the threshold of the twentieth century, and even Philistinism was hushed and awed. Afterward came the impressive ceremony of the procession of the Regalia at Buda-Pesth. A Presidential election has since taken place, representing the more modern conception of national existence. England yet retains some consecration of her corporate life by the Catholic Church of Christ, and sees law personified in a sovereign who is crowned and anointed with rites more ancient and even more richly symbolical than those of Russia. If our

future as a nation is to be strong, serious, Christian, it is imperative that we should realize, rescue and conserve the ideal elements still remaining in political institutions.

"The paradox of love and loyalty investing the person of an official whose function is to enforce obedience and exact revenue forbids us to think so. The enthusiastic acclaim of the multitude in the street, the reverential and august language of law and formula, the ceremonious etiquette of the court, declare the instinct of mankind that government is not a mere human arrangement for police and tax collecting, but a reflection of the Divine. Such a thought is of great practical value in inducing men to surrender the willfulness of faction to the common good. It puts law-abidingness on a religious footing, it draws together a nation by family ties—witness the adoption of general mourning after the death of a member of the royal house—and it gives scope for some of the most purifying of the vir tues."

THE ENGLISH CORONATIONS.

THE celebration of the great Jubilee reminds Englishmen that it cannot be long before they will have to prepare for a coronation, and this no doubt suggested the article which the Dean of York has contributed to *Good Words* on "The Crowning of Monarchs." Alfred the Great was crowned at Winchester, but eight succeeding kings were crowned on the King's stone still to be seen in the market-place of Kingston-on-Thames. Canute was crowned in London, Edward the Confessor at Winchester, but no one knows where the luckless Harold was crowned. William the Conqueror was the first king crowned at Westminster, which from that time became the crowning place of English kings. William Rufus was crowned seventeen days after his father's death; Henry I. four days after William Rufus was killed in the New Forest. The coronation of Richard Lion-heart in 1139 was the first of which any long account was given by the old historian. Henry III., then a boy of nine, was crowned at Gloucester, London at that time being in possession of the Dauphin of France. Four years later he was crowned again at Westminster. Edward I., owing to his absence in the Holy Land, was not crowned until two years after his accession, and the five hundred horses upon which the king and the nobles had ridden to the Abbey were let go at liberty, catch them who catch might. The stone on which all the monarchs have since been crowned was brought from Scotland in 1296. The only exception was Queen Mary; and when Cromwell was installed as Lord Protector in Westminster Hall it was brought from the Abbey in order that he might sit upon it. The cavalcade from the Tower to Westminster Abbey was kept up from the time of Richard II. to the days of Charles II. In Richard II.'s day, too, was established the Order of the Bath, when the king was accompanied by a body of knights created for the occasion, who having duly washed in a bath, assumed their knightly dress and escorted the king to his palace. This continued until the close of the seventeenth century. In his reign, too, the king's champion made his first appearance at the Coronation banquet; he figured at all subsequent coronations until the coronation of William IV., when he disappeared from history.

C. D. GIBSON IN LONDON SOCIETY.

MR. C. D. GIBSON'S *Scribner* series on London society, illustrated with his famous drawings, takes up this month the London salons, which brings him, of course, into the field where he has made his reputation, and his pictures are quite inimitable.

"The 'season' begins about the time Parliament opens, and Parliament's opening and closing depend more or less on fox hunting and grouse shooting. As the 'season' approaches, town houses are opened and 'green' servants are broken in; secretaries busy themselves with lists and stationery, and the winter campaign begins immediately upon the family's return to town. As a London house is seldom needed for more than the formal entertainments of a season, it is in most cases hired; consequently, it is seldom attractive. Acquaintances are entertained in the city, and friends are taken into the country to spend the week's end on the family estate, surrounded by the household gods and the most attractive side of all England. There the future members of the House of Lords, and the belles of some future drawing-room, ride donkeys, and the older people ride wheels and sit under English oaks and make little water-color sketches, and it is easily seen why only social duties take them to London.

"By eight o'clock in the evening almost every other house that you see will have a little red carpet stretching from its door to the curb, and in some cases a temporary awning over it. The streets seem to be given over entirely to carriages and hansoms carrying people to dinner. When the last guest has arrived the carpet is taken in until later on, when it again rolls back down the steps and across the pavement, between two lines of footmen, while the butler whistles for hansoms, and half of fashionable London goes to its own house, its club or its lodgings, feeling much better than it did. A dinner or a dance in London is well worth going to, because the most interesting people there know each other and have time for such things. No workingman need hesitate to accept an invitation to luncheon; he is sure to meet there people who will make it well worth his while and who are as busy as himself. A member of Parliament, during a short recess, will leave the house and drive miles to a dinner. He may arrive thirty minutes late, or leave before the dinner is half over. A Quartermaster General

will leave the War Office an hour earlier, because he has promised to go bicycling with some young people, and an editor will leave his paper and accompany his wife to a tea. This interest in all things gives English people time for everything. The order of precedence is the most important and seriously considered part of a London dinner. If only men are present it is just as necessary not to smoke until the master of ceremonies has rapped on the table and the president has said 'The Queen.'

"The royal family are on the very best terms with the trades people. They will delay a wedding until the end of July and make the season longer to oblige them. Their names appear on shop fronts and their portraits are in the windows. In this way you can tell where a duke buys his hats, or a princess her gloves. It is this wise good nature on their parts that makes the tax payer prosperous and the royal family popular.

"The more London entertains, the bigger and happier it grows, and the better the entertainers are liked. Since the days of Robin Hood Englishmen have appeared best at table. There are banqueting halls of all ages and sizes in every part of London. The proper place for a boar's head or an enemey's flag was always in the dining hall."

PARLIAMENTARY CELEBRITIES.

IN the June *Harper's* Mr. T. P. O'Connor gives a running fire of sharp, yet true and very impartial character sketches of the leaders in the House of Commons. Mr. O'Connor begins with Mr. Gladstone's departure. Mr. Gladstone set a certain sort of standard in the House which made a different set of comparisons, especially as to the youth and age of Parliamentary leaders. 'In England a man is still young at fifty, and it was considered radical, if not scandalous, when Mr. Lowther was appointed Chief Secretary of Ireland at the age of forty. With Mr. Gladstone "vivacious, active, master of all his resources at eighty-four, it was ridiculous for anybody to feel old who was still a septuagenarian." Sir William Harcourt, leader of the opposition, is nearly seventy; Mr. John Morley and Mr. Chamberlain are approaching sixty. But these were mere youths so long as Mr. Gladstone was present. The first celebrity in the House of Commons is Sir William Harcourt, the leader of the opposition. Mr. O'Connor says "of course," and proceeds to explain that the priority of Sir William Harcourt is far more undeniable and salient than it could be in America, for in England a leader has a power of committing his party that would be resented in the United States. Sir William Harcourt gave up a law practice in 1868 worth £15,000 a year to enter Parliament, which Mr. O'Connor considers a strong proof of devotion to political duty. He made himself felt almost immediately, and the more because the ministry of that year was, as Mr. O'Connor says, "personally the most disagreeable and offensive that possibly ever held power. It was a ministry of bad-tempered men." This gave Sir William Harcourt his chance. "He has inexhaustible funds of sarcasm and invective, and everything he says is spiced. Indeed, there is no man of his time who has a wit so brilliant and so destructive." He can seize hold of a weak or humorous point in a situation or a report and invariably convulse his audience. "For witty invective of this kind there is no man of his time can be compared to him." And yet, Mr. O'Connor says, this fact is practically responsible for his failure to reach the Premiership. "The English are a serious—it would be rude in an Irishman to call them a dull people, though I have heard the phrase applied to them by their own countrymen—and many sections of them suspect a man who makes people laugh. I have been told that several good Liberals in the provinces refuse to read Sir William Harcourt's speeches on no better ground than that they are very amusing." Nor is his wit impromptu. He writes out literally every single word of the speech he delivers. So that though Sir William Harcourt is a great and powerful debater, he is one of the most unready speakers in the House of Commons, and can never rise to an occasion in the brilliant manner for which Mr. Gladstone is so famous.

MR. JOHN MORLEY.

"Two men could not be much more diverse in look and type than Sir William Harcourt and Mr. John Morley. Sir William Harcourt is a giant in height and figure. He is about six feet four high, and he is stout in proportion. The bold and strong aquiline nose, the full mouth—all the strongly marked features—give him the appearance of the stout Norman race that for so long ruled the Saxon proletariat; and he has also the distinct air of a man of the world who has enjoyed life and laughed a good deal at it. There is no epithet, I believe, which Mr. Morley regards as so inappropriate to him as that which is constantly applied to him by the newspapers—the epithet of 'sombre.' The epithet is next in offensiveness to him to Jacobin. But his appearance will render both epithets intelligible. He is of middle height, very thin, very alert in his movements; the face is long, thin and clean-shaven, and the general impression it gives is one of melancholy and severity. The eye, blue, clear, but cold and quiet, increases this impression."

And yet Mr. Morley is one of the most genial of men. Mr. O'Connor characteristically repeats an old joke to the effect that six men agreed to invite the most disagreeable man they knew to dinner, and when the day came there were only seven to dinner, because they had all invited Sir William Harcourt; and the very opposite story with regard to Mr. Morley, that a certain number of persons balloted for the man they would choose for a six months' companion on a desert island, and all

agreed on Mr. Morley. He is a very nervous man. Speaking of Mr. Morley's first speech, Mr. O'Connor says: "I never saw a man much more nervous; his tongue seemed to cleave to his mouth, and he had to take a glass of water before the parched lips could continue the utterance. And for many years afterward he was almost as bad." He too had what Mr. O'Connor calls the "fatal habit" of writing down every word of his speeches to the disadvantage of their spontaneity and vivacity.

"Whatever the defects of his style in elocution, demeanor and the like, there is no man whose speeches have so enduring an effect. The perfect lucidity of the style, the closeness of the argument, and now and then the glow and poetry of the language, make all his speeches, like all his writings, singularly fascinating. I should put him at the very head of the men who have helped home rule by their speeches."

MR. ASQUITH.

Mr. O'Connor gives Mr. Asquith the credit of upsetting the most thoroughly accepted Parliamentary theory—that favors in Commons can only be won by those who are willing to give the utmost persistence and constant attendance and attention to its business. In 1886, when he came into Parliament, he had very little position either inside or out. He had made scarcely more than five or six speeches from 1886 to 1892, and learned nothing of the drudgery and the hard routine work of the House. Though he did nothing in particular, doing it pretty well, Mr. O'Connor says his appointment was a popular one. "If I were asked the reason I should say it was because he has the true oratorical gift in him It was his voice that first showed the world what was in Mr. Asquith. The very first time he raised it in the House of Commons there was communicated to the nerves of that assembly, with the rapidity with which these things happen, the sense that one of its masters had arrived." And yet he is not sympathetic nor imaginative. He sees things with a cruel clearness that allows no mists or glows. "Physically he has few of the advantages of the orator beyond the beauty of his voice. He is barely of the middle height, and the clean-shaven face, wonderfully young, without a line upon it, surmounted by light brown hair, without one gray lock in it, makes him look almost like a schoolboy."

ARTHUR BALFOUR.

The REVIEW OF REVIEWS has described the careers of both Mr. Balfour and Mr. Asquith very fully in character sketches of recent years. Mr. O'Connor says that Mr. Balfour was at first regarded as one of those dilettante young men who saunter into politics and then saunter out of them. "Tall, very thin, with a thin face, and a manner that might well be described as lackadaisical, he had in many respects the whole appearance and manner of the curate who has been the butt of the caricaturists and the satirists for two generations. He also had and has an incurable and not altogether well-bred tendency to what I may call languid sprawling. His favorite attitude used to be to lie poised on a neck as narrow and as slender as that of a delicate woman. Finally, to complete the picture of Mr. Balfour as he was at this period, it should be added that he had the typical curate habit of appealing for inspiration to his pocket-handkerchief." So that a shout of derision went up from all quarters when this figure was appointed to the Chief-Secretaryship of Ireland, which is one of the most grim and violent political offices in the world, which had been associated with nothing but a succession of disastrous failures. "The figure of this tall, delicate, limp young man with the scented pocket-handkerchief facing such an office appeared to everybody as grotesque and ridiculous a contrast as that of the fop who vexed the soul of Hotspur by his genteel mincings in face of villainous saltpetre. It is one of the most unexpected things of modern history that such a man should have emerged from such a trial not broken either in health or mind; and that instead of finding a grave for his reputation there, he should have built upon it the solid fabric of fame and eminence." Mr. O'Connor indicates the main sources of Mr. Balfour's success in the relentless logic of his clear mind, the dexterity he displayed in debate and in his scrupulousness. "Widely as I differ from him politically, I believe that, according to his lights, he is an honest and a high-minded politician, and that he has the interests of his country at heart."

MR. GOSCHEN.

Mr. O'Connor begins by saying that Mr. Goschen is one of the figures that are declining in the House of Commons, simply because the House of Commons, with all its geniality, does not like failure, and Mr. Goschen is a man who has not got what he is supposed to have wanted. Mr. Goschen's magnificent debating powers were shown at their height in the Irish struggle, though he had always been credited with astuteness and dexterity. "He is a thoughtful, well read, well equipped public man, with a conscience and patriotism and learning. And yet there are few men who have so many physical disadvantages as an orator. His voice is as raucous as that of a Californian group of frogs, and his gestures are positively ungainly."

MR. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN

Mr. Chamberlain, like Mr. Goschen, developed somewhat late, and Mr. O'Connor evidently does not think that he had altogether justified his elevation to the Cabinet by anything that happened during his parliamentary career. Without going into Mr. Chamberlain's stirring political history in recent years, which has also been given very fully to readers of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, Mr. O'Connor describes his personal oratorical position in the House of Commons. "At the present moment,"

Mr. O'Connor says, "he can claim to be the most formidable and the readiest debater in that assembly. If I were asked to say what is the chief secret of his success as a speaker, I should say that it is lucidity. The second secret of his power and success is his power of making what are called 'hits.' His humor is not a genial one, nor is his temper sweet, and therefore there is considerable acidity in his wit. The third secret of his success is his extraordinary industry. When he entered public life he gave up commercial life almost entirely." Most Englishmen have to shoot or fish or hunt a little bit. Mr. Chamberlain does not need to. Nor does he golf, nor cycle, nor do anything particularly except work. With all his debating strength, Mr. O'Connor finds Mr. Chamberlain's speeches thin, shallow and ungenial. "Listening to him you get the impression of a very clever and a very strong man; but you do not—at least I do not—get the impression of a powerful intellect. Even the defects of his temperament are an addition to its strength. He himself, I have heard, declares that he has never forgiven; and he does give the impression of a man that it is not safe to antagonize, and that views life in the archipersonal manner of a man who sees in its broad and varied panorama a struggle for personal supremacy. He is not a man who is much loved, and yet he is able to wield a political influence in Birmingham and around it almost as formidable as what the 'boss' wields in some American cities."

THE BRITISH IN SOUTH AMERICA.

THE *Scottish Geographical Magazine* for April publishes a report of a very interesting paper, which was read before the society in Edinburgh by Colonel Sir Howard Vincent as the result of his tour through South America. In South America, with the exception of their slight holding in the North, the British have hardly a foothold.

If, however, a British expedition had not been mismanaged at the beginning of the century, the Argentine Republic might possibly have been a British colony. Sir Howard Vincent says:

"In all the work of the British in South America there is to my mind one great and conspicuous landmark. It is a record of the valor and devotion of Scotchmen, of shame and disaster to the Union Jack. It is a page of history on which most British historians are silent. There are few, I expect, even of the Royal Scottish Geographical Society, who remember how the Highland Light Infantry, but ninety years ago, captured the capital of the fairest country in South America, how the regiment had to capitulate, to surrender its standards, still hanging within the walls of a Roman Catholic church in Buenos Ayres, and how the relieving force, shamefully led, was ignominiously defeated and expelled."

THE ENGLISH POSITION IN ARGENTINA.

The story of this ill-fated expedition is vividly told by Sir Howard Vincent. It is a forgotten story in Britain's annals, but it illustrates perhaps as well as anything the unconquerable pertinacity of our British cousins, for, although they lost all chance of political sovereignty in the Republic, they have none the less succeeded in establishing their ascendency there. Sir Howard Vincent says:

"The British have now none the less planted themselves on the fertile soil of the Republic. Two hundred millions sterling, at the very least, have they laid out in Argentina. They have advanced millions to the government, millions to the states. They have laid out millions in railways, millions in land. Many of these millions they will never see again. Many might as well have been thrown into the sea. But the people of the Republic have been great gainers, and the heirs of the millions will reap a reward. There is nothing perhaps more remarkable than the change which is rapidly coming over the proprietorship of the soil. The British population is not more than forty thousand. The French are more than twice as numerous. The Germans also. The Italians surpass us numerically twentyfold. They are the workers."

IN CHILI.

It is not only in the Argentine Republic that British capital has succeeded in establishing British interests in a prominent position. Their position is as good, if not better, in Chili:

"The great enterprises are almost entirely in British hands—the principal railways, the ports, the large estates, the main factories. Thus it is that Britain for a time transformed the Rainless Coast into a mine of gold. The courage, the energy, the resource of the late Colonel North stand out conspicuous. Of all the people of South America the Chilian appeals to British sympathy most warmly. The Chilians are the British of the Pacific. They have our qualities, tempered by their sublime climate. Britons have settled among them and become Chilians. Who are their leaders to-day? Men whose surnames are as familiar in Edinburgh as in Valparaiso and Santiago. Maciver and Ross, Edwards and Walker—worthy successors indeed of Cochrane and Mackenna. Yes; this Scotland of South America is indeed a land worthy of the name. Its laborious government, its unpaid legislature, its patriotic administration, its municipalities, its honesty, its energy, its vigor, its morality, stand high above any of their Continental rivals. The capital, Santiago de Chile, is one of the most beautifully-placed, most attractive towns in the world. In Valparaiso the greatest houses are British; nearly half the shipping is British. There is British representation and British common-sense in the Municipal Council. Nevertheless, the German has come with a rush to dispute our sway. In mere numbers he is already slightly

ahead, and especially in the lower ranks of commerce."

IN PERU.

Passing northward to Peru, Sir Howard Vincent gives an equally good account of how things stand :

"Peru has four times the area of the United Kingdom, with under three million inhabitants. Half of the shipping at the great port of Callao is British, and the Chilians come next, whose officers are nearly all British. Thence to Lima is but a few miles. There the want of rain is met by an almost constant morning mist. Of the many ventures in Peru of the British, the greatest is that of the Peruvian Corporation. It took over the £50,000,000 of external debt contracted by Peru, as also ten state railways, largely built from the contractor's point of view. The Corporation has had many difficulties to contend with, and not the least the non-payment by the Government of the £80,000 a year guaranteed from the customs receipts, added to very numerous revolutions. But if the possession of a wonderful line of railway is a valuable asset, that assuredly is the privilege of the Peruvian Corporation."

Elsewhere—*i.e.*, in Brazil, Venezuela, Ecuador and Bolivia—the English do not seem to have succeeded in planting themselves as firmly. In the Argentine, Chili and Peru they have definitely abandoned all thought of political domination ; but British settlers in those colonies will have lost the political capacity of the race to which they belong if they do not succeed in securing sufficient influence in the government of the countries where their money is invested, so as to deliver them from the plague of the constantly recurring revolutions which seem indigenous to all South American states.

ENGLAND'S FENIAN PERIL IN 1865.

Revelations by William O'Brien.

IN the *Contemporary Review* for May there is a brilliant and eloquent article written by William O'Brien, under the title "Was Fenianism Ever Formidable?" His reply is Yes, formidable enough to threaten England with the most serious rebellion she had ever faced in Ireland. Mr. O'Brien was of course heart and soul in the movement himself, although he was but a boy, and his share in it seems to have been confined to attendance at one illegal drill-meeting, and a solitary excursion in an open boat with his brother and others who were engaged in running half a dozen rifles from a steamer which brought them over from Newport to Cork.

THE FENIANS OF 1865.

But his brother was fully enlisted in the movement, and little went on in Ireland that was not well known in the O'Brien household. Mr. O'Brien says :

"It was in 1865, and not in 1867, that Fenianism had the capacity to strike a formidable military blow at England ; and it is from its inner history, rather than from its performances in the field, that a prudent statesman will measure its importance. To begin with, the civilian organization was, to all intents and purposes, the enrollment of three fourths of the able-bodied population of the country (and the population was then 1,300,000 more than it is to-day). For the province of Munster, at least, I can say with certainty that any young man of spirit who was not a sworn or unsworn item in the ranks, would have felt as much ashamed of himself as a young Englishman who should refuse to volunteer if a foreign army were landed in Kent. There are proofs in the strong boxes of Dublin Castle that at one moment a hundred thousand men at the least would have responded to the signal of any capable military leader who could put arms in their hands."

THE BRITISH GARRISON DISAFFECTED.

There were no Maxims in those days, and regulars as well as rebels would have been armed with the old muzzle-loaders. Mr. O'Brien maintains that neither the army, the militia nor the police could be depended upon :

"A far grimmer danger than the Fenianism which learned the goose-step by the light of the moon was the Fenianism which did not so much conspire as all but openly flaunt itself in every barrack-room and on every parade-ground in the island. Probably we shall never know the full extent to which disaffection seized upon the army, the militia, and even the constabulary. Nobody who holds the key of the archives of the War Office is ever likely to let the secret out. Assuredly, since the Mutiny of the Nore, England passed through no such nightmare vision of a forest of her own bayonets pointed at her breast. The courts-martial made some signal examples. But the epidemic was not an affair of individuals, but of companies, and of whole regiments. To attempt to impeach all the military Fenians before courts-martial would have been to throw England into a panic, if not to precipitate an appalling mutiny and invite foreign invasion. As for the militia regiments, it is not too much to say that, with the exception of the officers and staff-sergeants, they were so many Fenian circles, with the very thinnest sprinkling of 'old reliables' or spies."

As for the police, Mr. O'Brien says :

"The only illegal drill-meeting I ever had the opportunity of witnessing was put through its facings by a head constable in full uniform, one still well remembered in Cork and Tipperary."

THE IRISH-AMERICANS.

The peril in Ireland was aggravated by the fact that popular feeling against England in the United States was then at its height. The Civil War was over, the Northern armies had been disbanded, the *Alabama* claims were still unsettled :

"At least two hundred thousand of the disbanded veterans were Irishmen, fresh from campaigns which probably made them the best seasoned sol-

diers in the world, nourishing a quarrel of their own with England, compared with which the purely American grievances relating to the *Alabama* and the Sliddell and Mason surrender were as moonlight unto sunlight."

WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

Hence Mr. O'Brien thinks he is justified in saying :

"It seems as certain as any enterprise in its nature desperate can be, that within twenty-four hours any resolute leader would have established the nucleus of the most formidable insurrection that has broken out in Ireland since the Confederation of Kilkenny. A first success would have brought at a moderate computation twenty thousand trained soldiers, militiamen and constabulary men to his flag, with as many tens of thousands of able bodied civilians as he could find weapons for. A month at the least must have elapsed before a sufficient army could be dispatched from England to cope with such a force. In the meantime, the southern and western provinces would be in possession of a triumphant insurgent army, flushed with a dozen easy victories over isolated English detachments. Can there be much doubt what would have been the effect upon American feeling, in its then feverish state, of the news that the Irish Re public had been proclaimed throughout Munster and Connaught, and that the British troops were in full mutiny ? Even if no official declaration of war took place at once, what American government could have prevented privateers from covering the seas and filibustering hosts from swarming over the Canadian frontier ?"

WHAT ACTUALLY HAPPENED.

Fortunately for England, no leader turned up, and the British government, watching its time, struck the blow which destroyed the power of Fenianism for a generation :

"Throughout the month of August, and during the first two weeks of September, the country, or, at least, two of its provinces, were at the beck of any resolute leader who should give the signal. Neither the leader nor the signal turned up. Then the government did what the insurgents might have done before them any night in the previous six weeks—namely, struck their blow. At one swoop the principal civilian leaders, with their newspaper plant and carloads of their correspond ence, were captured ; the cream of the colonels and captains were swept into the same net ; the disaffected regiments were hustled aboard transport ships for India, and the militia regiments were disarmed and disbanded, not for many a year after to be called up for training. The success of the government *coup* was as startling as that of an equally bold Fenian *coup* might have been."

WHAT MAY HAPPEN.

Mr. O'Brien admits that all hope of secret conspiracy or military rising is at present out of the question ; but he mutters uneasily concerning the growth of anti-English feeling in America as the result of the substitution of the policy of Mr. Chamberlain for that of Mr. Gladstone, and then concludes as follows :

"We read the other day that two Irish regiments are among those ordered to the Cape in an emergency that may decide the fate of South Africa. Who will guarantee that Irish regiments are not compact of the same flesh and blood in 1897 as in 1865 ? Will even deporting them as far away as India be as effective now as it was then ? The native Indian newspapers are as strong Irish Home Rule sympathizers as any in Dublin. It was only the year before last an Irish Home Rule member presided at a National Congress representing roughly a couple of hundred millions of Indian Home Rulers. And Russia is no longer separated by vast barbarous Khanates from India, as she was in the Fenian days, but has her sentinels almost within hail of Kandahar."

THE PROGRESS OF NEW ENGLAND.

As Viewed by an English Statistician.

THE first of a series of papers on American industrial progress by the eminent British statistician, Mr. Michael G. Mulhall, appears in the *North American Review* for May. Mr. Mulhall devotes his introductory article entirely to New England, and begins with a brief study of the population of that portion of the Union, which in the last half-century has not quite doubled, while that of the whole Union has more than trebled ; but the density in New Englnd is 75 persons to the square mile, while it is only 23 for the whole Union, so that the room for expansion is relatively small.

New England, Mr. Mulhall says, is typical of the American people, although half the population is composed of immigrants and their children. No less than 70 per cent. of foreign settlers consisted of Canadians and Irish, and the character of New England people has undergone a remarkable change since 1850. While agriculture has declined, manufactures have greatly increased, and urban population (that is, of all towns of over 10,000 inhabitants) has more than doubled since 1870, while rural has stood still.

"The rapid growth of towns has coincided with a great influx of immigrants from Europe, and thus it has come to pass that the American population has declined from 66 per cent. of the total in 1870 to 53 per cent. in 1890. In other words, the census returns show that in twenty years the number of Americans had increased very little—viz. :

	1870.	1890.	Increase, per cent.
Foreign settlers	649,000	1,142,000	76
Their children.....	496,000	1,069,000	115
Americans	2,342,000	2,489,000	6
Total.....	3,487,000	4,700,000	35

"If we seek to ascertain the cause why the American population does not increase in New England as it does in other parts of the Union, we are almost forced to conclude that Jonathan prefers agriculture to manufactures, and that in the last twenty-five years some thousands of New Englanders have gone West, and given over their old farms to Canadians, whose number has increased so much that in 1890 they formed 8 per cent. of the whole population."

ABANDONMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Regarding New England's agricultural decline Mr. Mulhall says:

"So limited is now the production of breadstuffs that the total grain crop of New England would hardly suffice to feed the population of Connecticut; and as to meat, the quantity produced yearly is less than what is consumed in four months. In fact, agriculture is an industry of secondary importance, the cultivated area not exceeding one-fourth of New England, and a large number of the rural population, especially in Maine, preferring to occupy themselves in felling timber. If it were not for the Western States the people of New England would find themselves, as regards food supply, in the same position as the inhabitants of Great Britain, who mainly depend on foreign countries for grain and meat."

Nevertheless, in one particular there has been progress even in rural New England, for Mr. Mulhall shows that while horned cattle have declined since 1850 by 60,000 head, the number of milch cows rose from 608,000 to 821,000, an increase of 35 per cent.; but the number is still insufficient to supply the population with milk and butter. This increase of dairy-farming has greatly enhanced land values, each farm now representing a capital value of $3,070, against $2,510 in 1850.

MANUFACTURES.

In manufacturing industries, however, New England is easily pre-eminent, both the value of output and the money wages paid having quintupled since 1850.

"The magnitude of this industry is such that, relatively to population, no European country rivals New England in manufactures, as the following table shows:

	Millions dollars.	Population.	Dollars per inhabitant.
New England	1,499	4,700,000	319
Great Britain	4,022	35,100,000	115
France	2,860	38,500,000	74
Germany	3,310	52,200,000	63
Belgium	566	6,400,000	88

"The ratio that corresponds to New England is three times that of Great Britain, four times that of France, five times that of Germany. The relative progress, moreover, has been much greater in New England than in Great Britain—viz.:

	Millions dollars.		Dollars per inhabitant.	
	1850.	1890.	1850.	1890.
New England	283	1,499	104	319
Great Britain	2,285	4,022	111	115

"British manufactures have done little more than keep pace with population, while those of New England show a ratio per inhabitant three times as great as in 1850. Massachusetts stands for 60 per cent. of the total, and Connecticut comes second, but with reference to population Rhode Island shows a higher ratio of manufactures per inhabitant than either of the preceding States—viz.:

	Millions Dollars.	Dollars per inhabitant.
Massachusetts	888	396
Connecticut	248	333
Rhode Island	143	412
Other three States	220	160
New England	1,499	319

"Textiles constitute one-fourth of the total, cottons and woolens being almost equal, and other fibers insignificant. Boot-making is also carried on, to a degree that eclipses all European nations. These two industries compare with the same in Europe thus:

	Millions dollars.		Dollars per inhabitant.	
	Textiles.	Boots.	Textiles.	Boots.
New England	360	167	76	36
Great Britain	883	144	25	4
France	552	110	14	3
Germany	518	158	10	3

"When we observe that New England turns out more boots and shoes than Great Britain, France or Germany, it is easy to understand the marvelous development of manufactures in this part of the New World. Nor is it less satisfactory to see that the wages of operatives have risen in higher ratio than the output. The number of hands employed was 313,000 in 1850, and 885,000 in 1890; the ratios of product and of wages were, therefore, as follows:

	Dollars per operative.		Increase.
	1850.	1890.	per cent.
Product	903	1,694	87
Wages	246	469	91

"Wages averaged in 1890 per week exactly $9, the average throughout the United States having been $9.30; these rates are much higher than those in Europe, and as the cost of food is less, the New England operative is in a much better position than factory hands in Great Britain, France or Germany."

New England Influence in French Canada.

Mr. Edward Farrer, a Canadian journalist, writes in the May *Forum* about some of the social and economic changes attendant on the migration from French Canada to New England which has reached such formidable proportions.

The systematic methods by which this movement in population is furthered are, we think, but imperfectly understood on this side of the line. The effect on Canada has certainly been disastrous, as Mr. Farrer's article shows.

"In winter committees are formed to prepare a list of those intending to emigrate, so that a special rate may be obtained from the railroads. When spring comes the trains are crowded with young and old bound for the land of promise. Others go in the fall, after the crops have been gathered, and return in the spring; these are known as the *hirondelles*. The village band accompanies the party to the railroad; the *curé* gets some to sign the pledge, and gives his blessing to all. *La fièvre des États-Unis* is so general that, as Father Lacasse, a distinguished Oblate, observes: 'We are all asking in a whisper, "What is going to become of the race? What is going to become of Canada?"' In some parts churches have been closed because of the flight of so many people. Every parish contains abandoned farms. The *hirondelles*, on returning for the summer, describe in glowing terms what they have seen; telling in particular of 'those of ours' who have won distinction in the professions or are making money in business.

INTERCOMMUNICATION.

"The French Canadian newspapers printed in New England circulate in Quebec; and Quebec papers devote space to New England news. The Saint Jean-Baptiste societies in both countries hold an annual convention,—sometimes in Canada, at other times in the United States,—at which topics affecting the welfare of the race are discussed. Aside from formal reunions of this sort, there is a constant ebb and flow of population across the frontier. The New England French organize pilgrimages to the shrine of Saint Anne at Beaupré, and visit their old homes on returning: of late they have been getting up bicycle parties.

"At rural post offices most of the letters and newspapers are for or from New England. The letters from New England usually contain money; for, like the Irish emigrant, the French Canadian is deeply attached to his kindred, and counts no sacrifice on his part too great if only he can induce them to join him. When work is scarce in the states there is a backwash: but so soon as business revives the migration revives also; and it carries off the most active of both sexes."

The French-speaking population of Quebec numbers 1,200,000. According to our last census there are in the United States about 840,000 persons of French Canadian birth or extraction, so that it seems not unlikely that the time may soon come when there will be more French Canadians in the United States than in Canada.

CHANGED ATTITUDE TOWARD THE UNITED STATES.

Intercourse with New England, says Mr. Farrer, is changing the ideas and conceptions of the French Canadian people in regard to many things. The clergy no longer dread American institutions as they formerly did.

"When the exodus began the bishops spoke bitterly of the United States; Americans being usually described as a nation of money-getters without respect for religion or authority. But the old prejudice has now wholly disappeared. According to Father Hamon, the French Canadians in New England and New York have built in twenty years one hundred and twenty churches and fifty convents, many of which are served by priests and nuns from Quebec, who get on better with their compatriots than Irish or German priests. The Sulpicians have built colleges at Baltimore and elsewhere; the bishops attend conferences in the United States; French Canadian priests collect money there for the erection of churches in Quebec; and American students of theology frequent the Montreal seminary and Laval."

The French Canadians are now eager to learn English, not so much for the sake of being able to use that language in Canada as because of the help it can be to them when they go to New England.

Mr. Farrer also ascribes much of the present hostility among French Canadians to the pretensions of the Ultramontane clergy, and especially to their interference in elections, to New England influence.

PROGRESSIVE TENDENCIES IN THE SOUTH.

"GUNTON'S MAGAZINE" has a suggestive article on "Progressive Tendencies in the South," which the writer regards as chiefly of an economic nature.

"Manufacturing industry has finally taken root there, and the results are already beginning to be seen. The vast iron and coal fields of the Southern Appalachian range are now being opened up. In 1890 they yielded 1,750,000 tons of pig iron, as against only 184,000 tons in 1870. It is not at all improbable that Alabama will become the most profitable iron-mining region in this country, and if so the next step will be the establishment there of extensive iron and steel manufactures. This tendency is already becoming perceptible in the remarkable growth of Birmingham. The same trend is to be noticed in the case of cotton. Instead of sending its raw cotton to England and the North to be manufactured, the South will eventually make cotton cloth at home. That it is already beginning to do this is indicated by the fact that 700 000 bales of cotton were consumed in Southern factories in 1890, which is more than double the quantity so used in 1880. Alabama has recently shown commendable economic sense by passing a law exempting cotton factories from taxation for ten years, and it is already reported that as a result of this, and in view of the coming restoration of the protective tariff policy, a new cotton establishment, to

cost $1,000,000 and capable of manufacturing fine fabrics not heretofore made in the South, is soon to be erected near Huntsville, Ala. Also, the further development of beet and cane sugar raising in the South will no doubt result eventually in a large part of our sugar refining being done in that section.

"The per capita wealth of the South has been increasing at a rapid rate during recent years, while the per capita debt has decreased. Its railroad mileage and earnings more than doubled between 1880 and 1890, and the number of passengers carried increased five-fold. These phenomena are sure indicators of industrial prosperity and growing social activity."

The South's economic interests, in this writer's opinion, have affected the general view-point in questions of public policy, and "there has been a distinct weakening in Southern devotion to free trade and *laissez faire*."

TENNESSEE'S PLACE IN HISTORY.

THE widespread interest developed in the Tennessee Centennial Exposition at Nashville provides a fit occasion for a review of that commonwealth's history. The *Sewanee Review* contains an admirable, though brief, record of this kind, prepared by Prof. B. J. Ramage.

The account given by Professor Ramage of the settlement and growth of the state is especially interesting. He explains that the region of country now comprising Tennessee was a part of the tract of land given by Queen Elizabeth to the ill-fated Raleigh and was later embraced within the imperial sweep of territory called Carolina, falling eventually to the lot of North Carolina when that colony and her neighbor on the south agreed on a voluntary partition.

WORK OF THE PIONEERS.

"At the time this division occurred, next to nothing was known of the vast domains on this side of the mountains; for the original population of our country was confined to the narrow strips of country fringing the Atlantic from Massachusetts to South Carolina. With the influx of immigration, however, and in obedience to that roving spirit so characteristic of the race, the population soon began to roll from the seaboard in the direction of the interior and west. Not only was Georgia settled, but in almost all of the states the hill-country became occupied, while local peculiarities—reflected in speech and custom—often marked successive waves of population as the tide swept westward. All went well enough until the great Appalachian chain was reached. These mountains constituted our Rubicon. Must we cross them or not? To remain within the narrow limits of the original thirteen states meant the death of every hope looking toward continental supremacy, while to press onward was to follow the stars in their course. Race instinct rather than deliberate choice decided the question. The barriers set by nature in the pathway of the pioneer were brushed aside, and a region declared by DeTocqueville to be the most magnificent dwelling place designed by God for the abode of man was thrown open to occupation and settlement. Tennessee, it seems to me, did as much, if not indeed more, for this colonial policy of the United States than any of her sister commonwealths. This, moreover, was every whit as much the result of the character of her population as of her geographical situation. For while it is true that her ribbon-like shape, tying as it does the Mississippi to the East, has enabled this state to exert a potent influence upon some eight or ten neighboring commonwealths, it is to the bold pioneers who blazed the way for civilization in the wilderness that are to be attributed those dashing qualities found in their descendants."

THE SCOTCH-IRISH SETTLERS AND THEIR INDIAN FOES.

"It would be a great mistake to fancy that the occupation and settlement of this great region was a task slightly performed or void of those thrilling episodes always found in the struggles of civilized man with the terrible forces of nature. Here, as elsewhere, the conflict was a severe one. Even after the trees had been felled, the cabins built, the swamps reclaimed and the wild beasts destroyed, there stood in every path of the settlers a foe whose ruthless deeds of rapine and bloodshed entitle him in every respect to the name of red man. We shall accordingly find that under a sense of common danger and isolation the power of the individual was magnified greatly. Hence there was developed here, as has always been the case under like circumstances, that loyal devotion to some strong chieftain or leader which more or less tinges our entire political history. Herein, I think, lies the secret of much of the influence and success of men like Sevier, Blount, Shelby, Robertson and others of the heroic period of our history; of Carroll, Houston, Jackson, Polk, Campbell and others of what might be called the middle period, and of men of our own period whose names will at once suggest themselves to all of you. In the case of the earliest leaders, moreover, there were further circumstances which were especially calculated to thrust them to the front; for while the settlers of the original thirteen states often had the protection of the crown to shield them from savage atrocities, the men who first peopled Tennessee were usually obliged to rely almost entirely upon the principles of self help. Add to this the additional fact that they were Celtic rather than Anglo-Saxon in their origin, and we can more readily understand the rise of a system possessing many of the features of Scottish clans."

Professor Ramage also tells the story (based on original documents) of the attempt to found the so-

called state of Franklin, about which so much has been written by Theodore Roosevelt and others.

THE PROGRESSIVE INHERITANCE TAX.

COMPTROLLER ROBERTS of the state of New York has an article in the May *Forum* on the scheme of progressive inheritance taxes which the New York legislature has embodied in a bill.

Mr. Roberts makes a startling showing as to the extent to which personal property in New York has escaped taxation (and what is true of New York in this respect is very largely true of other states). He says :

"The amount of equalized personality paying taxes to the state of New York in 1896 was $459,859,526 ; and, by the report of the Superintendent of the Banking Department, it appears that the capital, surplus and undivided profits of the banks, trust companies and safe-deposit companies of the state was $311,386,372. Under the law these institutions could not escape taxation. They are required to pay on the value of their capital stock ; and that includes the surplus and undivided profits. There was then only $148,473,154 of personal property over and above the banking and trust-company capital which paid taxes in 1896. In 1857 Sanford E. Church, then comptroller, felt called upon in his annual report to direct the attention of the legislature to the way in which personal property was escaping taxation. He reported the amount of personalty then paying taxes to the state to be $319,897,155, of which $110,000,000 was banking capital, leaving $209,897,155 of other personal property then paying taxes ; that is to say, in round numbers, there was $61,000,000 more of such personal property paying taxes in 1857 than in 1896. Yet everybody knows that personal property in the state of New York has increased enormously in the last forty years."

INEQUALITIES IN THE TAXATION OF PERSONALTY.

An examination of 107 estates selected at random showed glaring discrepancies between the amount of personal property appraised after death and the amount on which the decedent was assessed the year before death. Thirty-four of these estates, ranging in value from $54,559 to $3,319,500, were assessed the year before their owners' death *absolutely nothing whatever*. Mr. Roberts gives the figures for the remaining 73 cases in a table. In the case of one estate property appraised at $6,685,735 had been assessed before the owner's death at $100,000. In at least three instances estates of over $1,100,000 had been assessed, as low as $5,000 each, and two estates of over $2,000,000 each had been put in at the same figure! An estate of $166,290, on the other hand, was assessed at $51,000. These are only a few of the inequalities revealed by Mr. Roberts' table.

Mr. Roberts gives no names in his table, because, he says, these cases are neither singular nor exceptional.

"The decedents were not sinners above all the men that dwelt in New York ; but they simply did that which everybody in the community was doing. These 107 estates disclosed personalty to the appraiser aggregating $215,132,366 ; and yet the decedents, the year before their respective deaths, had been assessed in the aggregate on personal property to the amount of $3,819,412—or on $1\frac{77}{100}$ per cent. of the actual value of the property. This table is both interesting and instructive. It shows not only wholesale evasion of taxation, but ridiculous disparity in assessing even the $1\frac{77}{100}$ per cent. It shows also that 34, or almost one-third, of the estates absolutely escaped the tax, and that, in the estates which did pay, the tax varied from two-tenths of 1 per cent. to nearly 19 per cent. All these facts furnish cumulative evidence that, in its practical operation, the present system is defective, unfair, unjust and monstrous ; and the inquiry is pertinent : 'Why longer continue it?' Why not, instead, levy an inheritance tax which shall be approximately a payment of back taxes evaded or not imposed during life—a tax paid in a lump sum once in a life-time? The estates above given were impartially selected without previous knowledge of the amounts at which they had been assessed ; and I believe they may be taken as fairly indicative of the proportion of personal property in New York which is actually paying taxes."

Progressive Taxation Defended.

Dr. Max West, the leading American authority on the inheritance tax as an economic principle, writes in the *North American Review* for May in support of the general proposition advocated by Comptroller Roberts, which he says is justified both by the theory of justice in taxation as worked out by the best economists, and by the actual experience of several countries.

"The socialists have indeed proposed progressive taxation as a means of securing greater equality of wealth ; and in this they have the support of that eminent socialist of the chair, Professor Wagner. But other writers, among whom may be mentioned the late General Walker, have regarded progressive taxation as merely a compensation for those acts and omissions of the state which produce or accentuate inequalities of wealth. This is closely related to the theory that taxation should be progressive because the benefits of government accrue more largely to the rich than to the poor ; and it leads naturally to the less general proposition that some taxes at least should be progressive to counterbalance the effect of others which are really in inverse ratio to wealth. Finally, there is the convincing argument upon which economists of the present day chiefly rely, which may be expressed in terms of the Austrian theory of value, or in John Stuart

Mill's maxim of 'equal sacrifice,' or may be put in the simple proposition that ability to pay taxes increases more rapidly than wealth or income. This statement is true both from the standpoint of equal sacrifice, and as a result of the simple rule that the more a man has the more he can get. If we suppose three families with incomes of $50,000, $5,000 and $500, respectively, it is evident that a uniform tax of 5 per cent. would deprive the first of none but superfluous luxuries, while it might really interfere with the happiness of the second family, and would certainly rob the third of some of the common necessaries of life. It is plain that the sacrifice will be very unequal unless the tax is progressive.

LIMIT INHERITANCE, NOT WEALTH.

"The arguments for progressive taxation in general apply with full force—some of them indeed with added force—in the case of inheritance taxes. Whether progressive taxation is regarded as a compensation for inequalities caused by previous legislation, or simply as the kind of taxation most conformable to the abilities of the taxpayers, it is fully applicable to inheritance taxes; and even if it is regarded as a means of affecting the distribution of wealth, it may be applied to them without any concession to socialism. For a progressive inheritance tax leaves the right of individual possession absolutely untouched; it places no limitation upon wealth, but only upon the inheritance of wealth; in its most severe form it is no step toward equality of fortune, but only toward the individualistic ideal, equality of opportunity. Mr. Andrew Carnegie is no socialist, yet he has more than once declared himself in favor of progressive inheritance taxes far heavier than any which actually exist. He would have them as heavy as 50 per cent. in the case of large estates, for the purpose of limiting inheritance; though he would be the last to sanction any limitation of wealth.

WHERE INHERITANCES ARE TAXED.

"The inheritance tax in one form or another has come to stay, and new states are being added every year to the list of those which have adopted it. Five years ago it was found in only nine states of the Union: Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, New York, West Virginia, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Tennessee and New Jersey. During the first half of 1893 Ohio, Maine, California and Michigan were added to the list; though the Michigan law was afterward annulled because of an unusual provision in the state constitution which was not complied with. In 1894 Louisiana revived her former tax on foreign heirs, Minnesota adopted a constitutional amendment permitting a progressive inheritance tax which has not yet been given effect by the legislature, and Ohio added to her collateral inheritance tax a progressive tax on direct successions. In 1895 progressive inheritance taxes were adopted in Illinois and Missouri, and an old proportional tax was revived in Virginia; and last year Iowa adopted in part the inheritance tax recommendation of her revenue commission. It will be strange if the legislative sessions of the present year close without one or more new converts to the same principle. All the important countries of Europe employ this method of taxation; and in the most democratic countries of the world outside the United States—Great Britain and her colonies and Switzerland—progressive rates help to make it an important source of revenue. The new English 'death duties' claim as much as 18 per cent. of large estates which pass to distant relatives or by will to strangers in blood. Yet this measure of progressive taxation Lord Playfair commends in the interest of true conservatism. In this country the inheritance taxes are much lighter, never exceeding 5 or 6 per cent.; and even the New York bill, in which the tax on direct successions rises to 10 per cent., a little higher than the corresponding English rate, applies only to personal property, so that the tax proposed is really lighter than in England."

THE GREATER NEW YORK CHARTER.

IN the June *Atlantic Monthly* Dr. Albert Shaw writes on "The Municipal Problem and Greater New York." He believes thoroughly in the eventual betterment of municipal government in America. "The American people can rise to an emergency, and they can solve their political and social problems." Of the difficulties which lie in the way of reform, the lack of what Dr. Shaw calls the stable equilibrium in the matter of the framework of municipal government is one of the chief. No European state shows anything like the lack of uniformity and permanence in the betterment of its municipalities that one sees in America. This is largely owing, of course, to the fact that there are nearly half a hundred sovereign states in this country, and the ease with which the victorious municipal party can negotiate with the state legislature makes it still more difficult to obtain this permanence and stable equilibrium. Dr. Shaw says: "This is so importantly true, that I am certain we can never have a permanent basis until we have given to our municipal governments in a very high degree the qualities of simplicity and uniformity. Municipal home rule must be achieved in such a form that the people of a large town may feel that they have their own municipal weal or woe clearly and definitely in their own hands."

Judged by this test of uniformity and simplicity, Dr. Shaw finds the proposed charter for Greater New York wofully and monumentally lacking. The present governmental structure of New York City is complex enough, but the new charter is far worse. Dr. Shaw sketches briefly the simple organism underlying the foundation of European municipalities, and where he sees good reasons why it

would be difficult to demand for American city government, and especially such an elaborate community as the Greater New York, an equal simplicity and unity, still he thinks the European models a good test to show our own sins in the matter of overelaboration and complexity. In England France and Germany the foundation of the municipal government is in a council elected directly by the municipal voters. The council is responsible to the voters, much, Dr. Shaw says, as the board of directors of a commercial corporation is responsible to the stockholders, and the appointees of the council carry on the executive administration of the city. In the early history of New York there was a municipal government analogous to this European model, but change after change has come. Dr. Shaw sketches these changes which have come in both Brooklyn and New York, taking away the power from the aldermanic councils and concentrating it in the hands of the mayor. He likens Brooklyn's executive to the President of the United States, the heads of the departments forming a sort of cabinet for the mayor, like the President's Cabinet at Washington While Mayor Strong has almost as complete authority as the Mayor of Brooklyn, his actual effect ends very largely with the appointment of officers, the commissioners of the various boards. In view of what Dr. Shaw calls "not only the inadequacy, but the scandalous iniquity, of the relations between the legislature of the state and the corporate affairs of the cities of New York and Brooklyn," clearly the first task in forming a charter was to create "a representative body which should exercise, responsibly, in open session, from time to time, in the city hall at New York, those legislative powers respecting local and municipal matters that are now actually exercised, irresponsibly or at the dictation of bosses, by the state legislature at Albany."

THE CITY LEGISLATURE.

The actual result of the charter commission's work, however, has been to create for the Greater New York "a local legislature almost exactly corresponding to the state legislature at Albany." The state legislature will still exercise its functions in general legislation ; in special and local matters it is relieved in favor of what the charter commissioners call a municipal assembly. The lower chamber of this body is to be the board of aldermen, consisting of sixty members, and the upper chamber is to consist of representatives from large council districts, formed by the grouping of state senatorial districts, and is to have a membership of twenty-nine. The mayor has a four-year term, and is chosen at the same election with the members of the council. Dr. Shaw says :

"The reformers were disappointed by the charter commission in their desire for a municipal parliament in a single chamber. They were disappointed in their request for long terms with partial renewal, in order to provide for continuity. And above all, they were disappointed in their expectation that the municipal assembly would be—in large part, at least—elected on a general ticket rather than from wards or districts. It is only fair to explain, however, that the districts into which the city is divided for the election of members of the upper branch are large, having an average population of nearly 350,000, while the small districts which choose aldermen have about 50,000 each."

LIMITATIONS ON LEGISLATIVE AND EXECUTIVE POWER.

Dr. Shaw shows, too, that the impression conveyed from a casual glance at the charter is that the municipal assembly possesses authority co-ordinate with that of the executive department is not true, for the legislative authority in the new municipal assembly must be limited by grants of authority conferred in other clauses of the new charter upon the administrative boards and heads of departments. Dr. Shaw forecasts the actual work of municipal housekeeping under the new charter, and finds that even if the better element prevails at the polls, and an efficient and honest mayor is elected, such a man will be much limited in his effect. He will appoint as many good men in the course of the first six months of his authority as is consistent with his natural dislike to exercise the removal power. After that he will continue to hold office for three years and six months longer, with no power residing in him to make changes for the sake of efficiency and harmony. The ordinary administration of the great city will then, after the first six months of four years, be carried on by eighteen separate departments, not directly responsible or accountable to anybody. Of course, if a looting mayor is elected the case will be far worse.

STATE AUTHORITY WILL STILL BE INVOKED.

But after all Dr. Shaw thinks that the greatest harm of the new charter will be a perpetuation of the trouble we have now ; that is, the instant appeal to Albany whenever an influential spoilsman has an axe to grind. "With several scores of politicians from New York City districts sitting in the state legislature, there will be no public opinion strong enough to prevent the resumption of the present and long-continued practice of state intervention."

Notwithstanding his condemnation of the charter, which we have indicated in a few quotations from an extensive article, Dr. Shaw is not hopeless of the future. So far as getting an ideal municipal charter, or a thoroughly excellent municipal structure, he sees no immediate hope, but owing to the excellent work of the Committee of Seventy and the municipal reform elements led by the Chamber of Commerce "New York will have fairly good government, probably, for several years to come, if all the disinterested elements that are working for that end unite and succeed, next November, in electing their ticket."

THE "DEGENERACY" OF THE SENATE AGAIN.

SENATOR HOAR'S article in the *Forum* for April (reviewed in our last number, page 587) provoked a reply from Mr. Charles R. Miller, editor of the New York *Times*, in the May *Forum*.

In the discussion of this question Mr. Miller chooses to employ what he considers the modern scientific method. That is to say, he makes use of "exhibits" illustrating the past and present character of the Senate for purposes of comparative study and generalization. He selects representative members of the Senate at the time when Mr. Hoar entered that body (1877) and compares them with typical Senators of to-day. Then he takes the most conspicuous names on the Senate rolls during the ten years, 1843 53, and contrasts with them a group of men elected to the Senate from 1889 to the term ending with 1899. Needless to say, the contrast is effective, and not wholly to the advantage of the moderns. Mr. Miller sums up his case in the following rather sweeping statement :

"It has thus far been shown that the Senate has now no party leaders or constitutional expounders of such power as those whom Senator Hoar found in that Chamber when he entered it twenty years ago ; that while some of the greatest names that have adorned the pages of American history were upon the roll of the Senate half a century ago, there is now no Senator, and in the last decade there has been none, who has impressed the world by his abilities or made the age illustrious by his achievements ; that the Executive, instead of seeking the aid and counsel of the Senate, as was the earlier custom, is obliged to rebuke it for its officious and offensive meddling, and must resort to extraordinary means to thwart its mischievous intentions ; that, in place of spontaneous tributes to its greatness, it constantly receives popular testimonials of want of confidence and respect, which provoke its members to undignified exhibitions of resentment ; and that, by its obstructive and fractious behavior, the Senate has become a body totally unlike the type planned and created by the Fathers. These changes constitute degeneracy. The organism has undergone a marked modification of form and function."

Mr. Miller goes on to say that it is not alone by obstinate ill-doing that the Senate has forfeited the public respect. "In what it refuses to do, or does grudgingly under the lash of compulsion, it is unbearably exasperating." As an instance of this kind of obstruction, Mr. Miller cites the Senate's action on the Anglo-American arbitration treaty, which he denounces without qualification, and then proceeds to exploit somewhat less recent history in the following paragraph:

"Upon two other occasions within the last four years the Senate has stood out in stiff-necked opposition to the sentiment of the country. If its attitude toward the Arbitration Treaty was barbarous, its prolonged haggling over the repeal of the Sherman Silver-Purchase act in 1893 was wicked. The nation was in the throes of a financial convulsion. Upon the urgent recommendation of the President, the House of Representatives passed a repeal bill promptly. The Senate held it under pointless and inane debate for two months, while confidence fled the country and business went to rack and ruin. Even when this immeasurable harm had been done, it was only in obedience to extraordinary outside pressure and by a narrow majority that the Senate finally assented to the repeal. In its treatment of the Wilson Tariff bill of 1894 it showed the same unreasoning disregard of the public wish and interest. Considerations of low tariff and high tariff do not enter at all into my condemnation of its behavior. The bill was held in the Senate not for amendment along the lines of either policy, but for individual and disconnected assaults upon its schedules of such strange persistency that men grew suspicious, and at length became convinced that no honorable motive could actuate certain of the Senators in their highwayman-like attitude toward it."

"The Senate," says Mr. Miller, "lacks moral authority and holds no leadership of opinion. Once it had both."

THE SAFETY OF THE LEGAL-TENDER PAPER.

IN the current number of the *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, Prof. Charles F. Dunbar makes a vigorous attack on the greenback as a feature of our currency system. The first part of his article is a review of the history of our legal-tender paper from 1862 to the present time. This ground was partially covered by Mr. Mitchell's article reviewed in our April number, page 471. Looking back over the record, Professor Dunbar asks :

"Is it even surprising that, on the whole, the net result of conflicting financial acts should be a general weakening of our system and a loosening of the grip upon hard money ? The fact is indubitable. For proof of it we need only compare, first, the condition of things in 1865, when there was a general consensus of opinion that the return to specie payment was a manageable problem for early solution ; second, the condition in 1875, when, after a year of painful tergiversation, a Resumption act was finally carried through in deference to a manifest public opinion, although by means of an agreement that its terms should be unintelligible ; and, third, the recent state of affairs, when the country has repeatedly found itself brought dangerously near the verge of a fresh suspension, and has still found it impossible to obtain a line of legislation demanded for the better protection of the national honor and well being. The reason for this irregular, but on the whole progressive, relaxation on the side of political morals, at the same time that we have secured specie payment, is not far to seek. In any debate where the fateful words 'contraction' and 'relief' are heard, the fears and demands of a suffi-

ciently noisy minority have extraordinary potency, especially in the even years which witness the national elections ; and ground once lost by any weakness in this part of the field of politics is regained with great difficulty. The country is now and then roused to the fact that it is slipping down a dangerous declivity ; but, after all, even under a government of and for and by the people, it is not always easy for the clear will of the majority to find expression in law."

EVILS OF LEGISLATION.

Professor Dunbar's conclusion from our experience with the legal-tender notes is that a government currency, under our conditions, is an unfit subject for national legislation. He shows that what happens with a paper legal-tender is far different from the course of legislation as to the legal-tender coin.

" With regard to the latter the government fixed its standard and established its system of coinage in 1792, and then found at the most only two occasions for legislation as to other matters than mere detail, until the silver question presented itself in 1878. But the paper legal-tender never has been, and it is safe to say never can be, put upon a basis where it can have a like course of freedom from change. Resting purely upon credit, and regarded as a creation of money by mere act of Congress, it steadily invites alteration, the removal of this limit or that, the increase of its amount, or the alteration of its coin basis. The reserve to be held in the Treasury under any safe adjustment can never fail, from its magitnude, to attract the covetous gaze of the schemers who throng around the great source of government bounty. In addition to these risks to which the paper legal-tender is exposed, it has also to meet those arising from the silver controversy and now threatening the coin. It was well recognized six months ago that in the event of Mr. Bryan's election the legal-tender paper might be suddenly lowered to the silver standard, by the mere substitution of silver redemption for gold, and by mere executive order. It is not fit that the paper currency of the country should thus be kept adrift, or that the people of the country should be called upon periodically to rally for the safety of something which fails of one of its main purposes, if it is not kept free from any suspicion of danger."

BANK-NOTE CURRENCY.

The concluding part of Professor Dunbar's article is chiefly devoted to an argument in favor of delegating the issue of paper money to the banks, with the complete substitution of private credit for public as the medium of exchange in domestic operations, a large proportion of which are already performed by means of bank credit.

" This reliance upon banks would not, necessarily, mean the absorption of the whole right of paper issue by the national banks, although this absorption would have much to recommend it ; but it would clearly imply the confinement of the right to banks working under tolerably uniform conditions, as the guarantee of their safety and wide credit, and therefore presumably under some kind of national regulation and supervision.

" Even with the use of bank-notes, then, the paper currency must continue to be a subject of national legislation. There is, however, an important distinction in the kind of legislation called for by government paper and by bank paper respectively, and a great difference in the risks to which we may be exposed in the two cases. Congress has had the national bank system before it, for any necessary legislation, for almost the same length of time as the legal-tender issues ; but the course of action in the two cases offers no point of resemblance. Inconsistent and essentially weak as the dealing of Congress with the legal-tender issues has been, its legislation as to the banks has on the whole been marked by steady purpose, has tended to complete the original system, and as a general result has materially strengthened it. Deservedly or not, the banks have from the start had abundance of enemies, in Congress and out of it ; but the bank legislation if not uniformly wise, has been sparing in amount and usually directed to the details rather than the general structure and credit of the system. Comparison shows clearly that for thirty odd years the legislator has approached bank questions from an entirely different point of view and in a different frame of mind from that which has led him to such unfortunate results in acting upon legal-tender notes. He has not felt the same temptations, he has not been under the same outside influences, the pressure of the times has not turned his thoughts in the same direction. The fundamental difference in the two cases is no doubt explained by La Rochefoucauld's familiar maxim, 'that it is easier to be wise for others than to be wise for one's self.' The legislator has found it congenial and easy to hold others to the strict line of their obligations and of sound public policy, but not so easy to observe this line in deciding as to what lay within his own hand. His greatest folly in dealing with the banks —the absurd attempt, made by Congress in 1881 and foiled by the veto of President Hayes, to force a reduction of the interest of bonds held by the banks—was after all not a measure of relaxation toward them, but one of severity."

In reply to the argument that a government issue, being a loan without interest, results in a saving to the Treasury which is lost when the function of circulation is committed to the banks, Professor Dunbar points to the experience of the United States in the last five years.

" In that space of time," he says, " the people of the United States have lost by shaken confidence, discouraged enterprise and the actual ruin of thousands of citizens resulting from the mismanagement of their currency, an amount beyond all comparison with the annual saving of perhaps

$12,000,000 made by them at the Treasury. The thrill of alarm which runs through the country whenever the gold reserve dips too far below the line, or when there is delay or doubt in applying the costly remedy, means a loss to the people to be measured only by scores of millions. The monetary panic of 1893 alone, by its direct results and without reference to the stagnation which followed it, was enough to counterbalance all savings of interest made by the Treasury in the last twenty years."

COMMANDER BOOTH-TUCKER ON THE PAUPER PROBLEM IN AMERICA.

IN the current number of the *Charities Review* Commander Booth-Tucker of the Salvation Army in the United States has an article on "The Pauper Problem in America." As might be inferred from the Salvation Army's activity in the establishment of farm colonies and the like, the Commander advocates the removal of our surplus population from the cities to the rural regions as the ultimate solution of our pauper problem. He believes that not only will there be an abundance of land available for the absorption of this surplus population, but that an increasing demand for labor would soon be created. The American social scheme of the Salvation Army includes, he says :

"1. The establishment of Western settlements of 100,000 acres and upward.

"2. Farm colonies of from 300 to 1,000 acres, in the neighborhood of our principal cities, worked on the allotment plan.

"3. City allotments, or potato patches, on the plan devised by Mayor Pingree of Detroit for the instruction and encouragement of the city workman in agriculture.

"4. City colonies for dealing with the poor, including cheap food and shelter depots, temporary work yards, labor bureaus, homes for ex criminals and for fallen women, and other forms of assistance for the more helpless classes of the poor.

"With the rapid extension of the farm colony idea, it would become easy to transplant many of the city institutions to the country, and as the balance of population was established it would become increasingly possible to reduce the cost of caring for the poor, while the primary outlay would be little if anything more than is at present necessary.

"Nor do I think it would be wise for the state to attempt to monopolize the field. In the first place, the poor man should be encouraged to help himself. In the second place, where his efforts fall short, it seems to me that the utmost possible advantage should be taken of the willingness and ability of those who are related to him by ties of blood and friendship to assist in bearing the burden. And, in the third place, so far as philanthropy and charity are willing to take upon themselves a voluntary participation in providing for such needs, it would be equally advisable to make use of such assistance and thus spare the taxpayer all unnecessary appeals to his resources."

THE MODERN GREEK AS A FIGHTING MAN.

PROF. BENJAMIN IDE WHEELER of Cornell University, whose recent residence in Greece and intimate acquaintance with the Greek people have enabled him to form valuable opinions on the subject, contributes to the *North American Review* for May a brief study of "The Modern Greek as a Fighting Man."

Professor Wheeler's article was written, of course, before the war with Turkey actually began, but his analysis of the Greeks' military qualities has received several striking confirmations during the past six weeks. Regarding the inaptitude of the Greeks for military routine, Professor Wheeler says :

"Aversion to mechanical discipline shows itself in the drill of the Greek troops, as would be naturally expected from all that we know of them outside the army. As a people they always create the impression of disorderliness. Men who walk together on the street do not keep step. A Greek funeral procession presents to our eyes a most disorderly and individualistic appearance. The people who compose it go on foot, and each one seems to be strolling along on his own account. On arriving at the grave there is likely to be no fixed order of procedure. If there is, people do not conform to it. Every one does what seems to him good. Absence of previous plan and of sense for order are apparent on every hand. If there occur a halt in the proceedings, through any uncertainty or lack of preparation, a debate may ensue. Three out of four of the bearers will prove to be orators. There is no one person in authority. Five or six different ones are giving orders or making suggestions at the same time. The same popular trait shows itself wherever masses of people are assembled. Any single man is a potential marshal and master of ceremonies and may develop into such without warning. All this represents a deep-seated national characteristic and one that renders the application of strict military discipline in the form known to the armies of the north extremely difficult.

"Herein lies the chief ground for apprehension regarding the fitness of the Greek to meet the demands of modern methods of warfare. A German battalion is a firmly compacted machine in which the individual has lost the sense of autonomy. Panic cannot resolve it into its constituent elements, because steady discipline and persistent drill have made machine action a second nature. In the moment of emergency a Greek battalion is liable to become *ex uno plures.*"

Although the Greek is impulsive, unduly excitable, and a poor disciplinarian, still Professor Wheeler thinks him fairly entitled to be called a fighter, and a "brisk, brave, savage fighter." He proved that in the days of the revolution (1821-28) and in more than one battle of the recent struggle with the Turk he has sustained the claim.

THE GREEKS AND THE POWERS.

An Impeachment of the Greek Government.

ACCORDING to "Diplomaticus," in the *Fortnightly Review*, the Greek government deliberately forced on the recent insurrection from a design of preventing a settlement which the Cretans themselves had accepted, and which the powers had guaranteed. It was, indeed, not because of any sympathy with Cretan wrongs, but from a determination to prevent the removal of those grievances which would remove at the same time Crete from the range of possible annexation, that the government of Athens suddenly executed a complete right-about-face between February 4 and February 8, and deliberately brought about the insurrection, the after consequences of which they are now expiating with their defeat in Thessaly.

WHY THE GREEKS INTERFERED.

This in brief is what "Diplomaticus" has to say:

"The reason of this sudden outburst of provocative energy on the part of Greece is, I am afraid, not far to seek. The one thing of which the Greeks have always stood in dread has been the establishment in Crete of an absolutely effective autonomous administration which would permanently content the natives and postpone to their own Kalends their annexation of the island. The Greeks have been saved from a revival of this menace to their patriotic aspirations by the incurable bad faith of the Porte and the mutual jealousies of the powers. When, however, M. Delyannis heard that the powers, not content with drafting one more paper constitution for Crete and obtaining the promulgation of it by the Sultan, had prohibited the dispatch of Turkish troops to the island and made themselves responsible for the consequences, he must have felt that the time for overt action had arrived. It was obviously necessary to create a situation in Crete which would render the pacificatory mission of the powers a task of great difficulty, and would put their incredible unanimity to a supreme test. Hence his mysterious change of front between February 4 and 8.

HOW THEY FORCED ON WAR.

"The *coup* failed. In spite of the heroics of the Greek commander in Canea Bay, in spite of the glowing altruism of Athens, and the patriotic prescriptions of the Ethnike Hetairia, Christians and Mohammedans once more agreed to bury the hatchet, and on February 9 it was reported from Canea that 'all is quiet here, and there is no fighting in the neighborhood.' The first trick was lost, but the game had only begun. On February 10 another and more ambitious card was played. Amid the frenzied excitement of the Athenians a torpedo flotilla under Prince George of Greece was ordered to Cretan waters, with instructions to sink any Turkish transports which might attempt to land troops for the further 'persecution' of the Christians. This, in spite of the fact that the powers had requested the Porte, and the Porte had agreed, not to send troops, and that at the moment Canea was absolutely quiet. But although Prince George hurried away again as soon as he learned from the European admirals that he would not be allowed to remain, he had the satisfaction of leaving the island in a state of insurrection from end to end. Two days later, while the powers were still bewildered by the unexpected situation which confronted them, Colonel Vassos, with a small Greek army, landed at Platania and proclaimed the annexation of Crete to the Hellenic crown.

THE BAD FAITH OF THE GREEKS.

"At no moment in the history of the troubles of last January and February, which so deeply stirred the righteous indignation of the Greeks, were the Christians of Crete in a state of persecution at the hands of the Turkish authorities. On the contrary, from the beginning they held the advantage, and when the insurrection at last broke out the chief anxiety of the European admirals was how to rescue the Mohammedan garrisons and settlements which were threatened by Christian insurgents all over the island. The blackest element in the story is, however, found on the diplomatic side. It is not astonishing that it should have made the German and Russian Emperors very angry. They are certainly young men, and they may be 'despots,' as Mr. Gladstone has witheringly called them, but that does not rob them of the right of resenting acts of bad faith."

THE WORST OF IT.

"Diplomaticus," as might be expected from one who holds this theory of the origin of the trouble, is exceedingly delighted that the Greeks have been well beaten by the Turks, which is their only chance of any salvation, for the Hellenic government should be well birched for their misconduct. Unfortunately, they will not suffer alone:

"It will be the Armenians and other subject races of Turkey who will have to suffer the worst effects of the criminal folly of Greece. She has, in short, given a new lease of life to the Eastern Question. She has propped up the throne of Abdul Hamid, strengthened the infernal system of Yildiz, and stiffened all the reactionary elements in Moslem national life."

The Powers as Mediators.

In the *Nineteenth Century* the foreign editor of the *Temps*, Monsieur Francis de Pressensé, writes an article to maintain the proposition that the powers should mediate at once between the Sultan and Greece. He says:

"Turkey has brilliantly demonstrated the vitality of her military power in the midst of the decomposition of the state. Edhem has given a necessary, beneficent lesson to Greek arrogance. However, everybody knows, as I have said before, that the

conscience of mankind can neither allow the Crescent to reconquer an inch of God's earth given over to freedom and the Cross, nor permit the wholesale destruction of Greece. It is high time for the so-called Areopagus to put forth its verdict, and to begin again, where it has left it off, the work of the reformation—that is to say, of the salvation—of the East. Any pedantic scruple, any tardiness, any miserable waiting on the occasion, will only make the powers the laughing-stock of mankind. Now or never! The hour has struck when Europe must either justify by her action her high claims, or abdicate forever, and write once more in the Book of History *un gran rifiuto.*"

GREEK IN MODERN EDUCATION.

THE interest of the moment in things Hellenic confers timeliness on the discussion of "Greek in Modern Education," by Prof. J. H. T. Main of Iowa College, in *Education.* This writer's view is that Greek cannot be eliminated from modern liberal education without a separation from the true sources of our culture.

"The current of Greek thought is the strongest current in our civilization. This is true whether we are aware of it or not, and the idea on which is based everything truly Greek is the ideal which as a nation and as individuals we must come to recognize and adopt if we ever reach the standard of life which it is our privilege and duty to attain. It has been intimated repeatedly what the Greek ideal is. Mathew Arnold, that great man whose real greatness the world does not yet know, stated it clearly and succinctly in these words: 'The uppermost idea with Hellenism is to see things as they really are.' These words get their proof again and again from the literature, the art and the philosophy of the Greeks. No other nation ever saw so clearly things as they really are. This is why the things they did are as *living* to-day as they ever were; and this is why I say that we as a nation and individuals must recognize and adopt their ideal before we can attain the normal standards of our being. Perhaps I should say that I do not forget the other great current in our civilization—namely, Hebraism, nor the importance of its ideal, 'conduct and obedience,' to use again the words of Arnold, but the Greek ideal includes the other, for *right thinking* is the basis of all right doing; and furthermore, Hebraism has grafted itself upon Hellenism so that it comes to us in its culminating glory through the Greek. He that would live must adopt the united ideals of these two peoples. Countries which have most closely adhered to something like an educational establishment based upon the fundamental importance of the spirit I have been trying to suggest, have done more for true culture, for true scholarship, in every branch of learning than countries that have not done so. The two countries that have been most conservative in this respect are Germany and England, and they beyond all question have contributed most that is genuine and lasting to the scholarship of the world.

"The question under discussion is a practical one, practical in the truest sense, inasmuch as it directly refers to the normal and scientific development of the human mind and of human society. No question could be more practical."

THE TRIUMPH OF THE SULTAN.

A CORRESPONDENT of Constantinople contributes to the *Contemporary Review* for May an article on "The Sultan and the Powers." The article was written before the declaration of war with Greece, and therefore, of course, before the Turkish victory in Thessaly; but even then, this writer says:

"I believe that the Sultan is not only in his own opinion but in fact, stronger to-day and possessed of wider influence than ever before. But public opinion is powerless unless it finds expression in the acts of governments. Between public opinion and the Sultan stands what is known as the Concert of Europe, and it has been to the manipulation of this that his matchless diplomatic cleverness has been chiefly directed. If he had had to deal only with the Ambassadors at Constantinople he would probably have failed, for their patience has often been exhausted, and they have been ready for such action as a certain class of writers delight to call hysterical. If he had had to deal with a single power and had followed the same policy he would, before this, have lost his throne—but in the Concert of Europe he has found a barrier against which the waves of public opinion have beaten in vain—behind which he has stood secure, undismayed by the roar of the storm.

"If the Turks declare war with Greece it will be under German influence, which is now stronger than any other at the palace. Russia also is playing her own game, and, so far as we can judge from appearances, she would like to see such disturbances here as would make it possible for her to come to Constantinople as the friend and protector of the Sultan. She has no more interest in the speedy settlement of the Cretan question than Germany has. She is much more interested just now in consolidating the Slavic power in the Balkan peninsula. While German officers are joining the Turkish army in Thessaly, Russian officers are in Bulgaria perfecting the organization of the Bulgarian army. So these two powers are playing a game of propositions and counter-propositions with the Western powers, which will go on just so long as public opinion in England, France and Italy tolerates it. And all in the name of peace. While the Cretans are fighting for their rights, the Greeks are confronting the Turkish armies, the Armenians are being exterminated and the reform of the Ottoman Empire is adjourned *sine die.*"

THE "GREAT ASSASSIN" AT HOME.

THERE is no reason to doubt that M. Denais' article on the Sultan of Turkey in the first April number of the *Nouvelle Revue* furnishes a substantially accurate picture of the crafty potentate whose wiles seem so far to have prevailed against all the great powers of Europe ; and it is interesting as well as accurate.

M. Denais arrived in Constantinople some days before the massacres broke out, and he had, to begin with, no prejudices against Abdul Hamid. Of the events in Asia Minor during the preceding two or three years the French public had been kept in almost absolute ignorance, while what had leaked out was so vague or was so persistently contradicted that it made little or no impression on the national mind. M. Denais received an unsolicited invitation to visit the Sultan, an honor which naturally makes him unwilling to reflect in any degree on his Imperial host. But fortunately M. Denais has recognized a higher duty—that which he owes to the uninformed French people who form his readers—and it cannot justly be said that he has minced matters or allowed his sense of the Sultan's courtesy to distort his judgment.

THE BOYHOOD OF A SULTAN OF TURKEY.

Abdul Hamid was fifty-four years old on September 21 last. His mother, an Armenian slave, died in giving him birth. She was, it seems, consumptive. The education which the heir to the Imperial throne, in common with the other princes of the reigning dynasty, undergoes, has been fixed from time immemorial. Up to his twelfth year every prince of the Imperial house lives in the harem in the company of slaves, Soudanese eunuchs and Circassians, all absolutely destitute of intellectual culture. At the age of thirteen the young prince is intrusted to the concubines, who are also profoundly illiterate. He grows up without the slightest notion of state affairs ; he is even specially forbidden to look at a European newspaper. Such was Abdul Hamid's preparation for the enormous responsibilities attached to the Turkish throne. The event which probably made the greatest impression on him was the attempt made on behalf of the sons of the Sultan Abdul Aziz to poison at dinner all the male descendants of Abdul Medjid in order that the throne might pass to Colonel Yussuf-Izzeddin, son of the Sultan then in power. Abdul Hamid, who in spite of his bringing up is by no means lacking in intellect, declined the invitation to that dinner himself and persuaded his brothers Murad, Rechad, Soleiman and others also to avoid going. Abdul Hamid led a very dissipated life up to the age of twenty-four. Then his health altered ; he gave up wine, and became very sober and pious and practiced a strict monogamy. He saw the deposition of Abdul Aziz, and the brief three months when Murad V. reigned. M. Denais evidently does not think that Murad was really mad, as was asserted The great powers were contented with a medical certificate which declared that the patient was incurable, though he was only twenty-one. Abdul Hamid, as is well known, succeeded Murad, who was kept for some time at Tcheragan on the Bosphorus, and was then transferred to Malta Kiosk so as to be nearer to his affectionate brother.

PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS.

Naturally pusillanimous, the events of which he had been a witness were not likely to inspire Abdul Hamid with courage. It was not very long before the thought of his own personal safety became with him the governing principle of his life. This care, which had its origin in the ordinary prudence practiced by almost every reigning sovereign, soon degenerated into an absolute monomania. In obedience to it the Sultan surrounded the hill of Yildiz Kiosk, which occupies an excellent strategic position on the outskirts of Constantinople, with a triple fortification, within which he retired for safety. The *selamlik* or public prayers compels him to show himself outside his palace every Friday, but he goes to the mosque which he has had built close to Yildiz instead of passing through the chief streets of Constantinople as his predecessors used to do.

M. Denais argues at some length that Abdul Hamid is not naturally cruel ; indeed, even the rite which compels him to kill a lamb at the Bairam festival is extremely repugnant to him. No one who has seen him believes that he is a cruel man by nature. If M. Denais' diagnosis is correct, he is simply ill, and the famous phrase the "Sick Man of Europe" is even more applicable to the monarch than to the country over which he rules. His ancestors for generations have been dipsomaniacs, and his mother was a consumptive. Hence come his curious bilious complexion, his weak eyes, his feverish agitation, his bent back, his narrow chest. He has great irritability, a propensity to sudden tempestuous outbursts of anger, a complete absence of moral sense, and, above all, what is known as the mania of persecution in an extreme form.

RUSSIA AS IT IS.

MR. W. DURBAN is a man who can write, and who, having traveled extensively in Russia last year, has a good deal to say that is very well worth listening to. His article in the *Contemporary Review* is one which should be carefully read by all those who wish to appreciate the forces which dominate Europe to-day. Mr. Durban is by no means an enthusiastic admirer of the Russian government, and he takes a rather gloomy view as to its future.

THE RUSSIANS AND LORD SALISBURY.

One thing which Mr. Durban insists upon strenuously is that the Russians have never forgotten, and will never forget, the part Lord Salisbury played at the Berlin Congress. Mr. Durban says :

"I am of opinion that if Lord Salisbury were to resign to-morrow, and if Mr. Balfour or any other Conservative or Unionist became Premier, there would be an instant change of front among Russian diplomatists in relation to the Sultan and Armenia. A tourist who goes to and fro in Russia, and fails to form this opinion, must be unable to appreciate the universally obtruded facts of the situation."

Everywhere Mr. Durban reports that he found only one sentiment on the subject of England. The educated Russian wishes to be friends with England, and would make considerable sacrifices to secure that end

A RUSSO-ENGLISH ALLIANCE.

Mr. Durban asked intelligent Russians who were discoursing concerning the nature of the Franco-Russian Alliance to tell him frankly what they thought about the relations between England and Russia. They answered :

"They ought to agree and be allied, just because they have so many potentialities of disagreement and so many obstacles to an alliance. Their mutual interests are everywhere in opposition, and therefore they will inevitably fight about something unless they resolve, on equal terms, that they must never fight. That is why it is easier for Russia to be friendly with France than England. The Russo-French *entente cordiale* is very cheap. Neither side has anything to pay except flattery and compliment. But in an alliance between Russia and England both sides must be willing to pay liberally, and both ought to be only too willing to pay a big price."

THE AWAKENING OF RUSSIA.

Russia, however, is every day becoming a greater factor in international policy. Mr. Durban says :

"Western people are generally but little aware of the progress which is being accomplished by that colossal nation whose habitat extends over the whole of the eastern section of this European continent. It is my purpose in this retrospect of a recent extensive tour in Russia to induce in my fellow-countrymen some sense of what the awakening of that country signifies. For the leaping into new life of that giant among the nations is the most momentous fact of the history of our own times."

RELIGIOUS RUSSIA.

Mr. Durban bears very strong testimony to the intensity of the religious sentiment in Russia. He says :

"The religious feeling is nowhere on earth at this hour so energetically alive as in Russia. If you move among the people you feel an all-pervading sense of religion in the atmosphere. It is a vain notion, which the Western mind generally cherishes, that in Russia religious superstition is gradually yielding to the encroachment of modern progressiveness. Enlightened people in Russia assured me that never has the whole land been so thoroughly dominated by a fanatical sacerdotalism as it is at this day. I saw evidence everywhere of the truth of this proposition. It is a curious feature of modern Russian life that the railways, instead of decreasing superstition by the dissemination of new ideas, have actually increased the hold of priest-craft on the masses of the people."

Yet this religious sentiment which is so universal is maintained without any of the usual pulpit apparatus, for few priests preach, and there is little reading of the Bible.

THE RUSSIAN CHARACTER.

Of the Russian people themselves he speaks in the strongest terms of praise. He declares :

"Unquestionably the Russians are the coming musicians of the world. It seems a singular anomaly that organs are prohibited in churches, as are all other instruments, but the singing is so fine that instrumental music is not missed. The people are not only as musical as their soft, sibilant, sonorous, strong language, but they are perhaps the most amiable and sweet tempered race in the world. In Germany, Italy, France and England numerous countenances meet the eye which betray evil temper. Such faces in Russia are phenomenally rare. Everybody is good-tempered, and everybody is gushing with kindness to the stranger. The love of animals is ingrained in the very soul of the people, and it is akin to their passionate love for their children. On the long Siberian rivers, as well as on the Volga, when night draws near, the peasant passengers on deck are sure to be seen arranging nests for their little ones with rugs and sheepskins, careless of their own exposure to the chilly winds."

THE NEW GENERATION.

Mr. Durban was also much impressed by the attention that is now being paid to popular education :

"In the great exhibition at Nijni Novgorod I was specially attracted by the Elementary Education Section. The immense exhibit of exercise books written by boys and girls in all parts of Russia was an agreeable revelation. It is evident that a new generation is rising in Russia which will change the social aspect of the country."

All this is very interesting, and there is much more in the article that is well worthy of attention.

In the *Geographical Journal* for April there is a full report of Sir W. Martin Conway's account of the first crossing of the Spitzbergen, which is copiously illustrated with maps. Another interesting paper is Lieutenant Vandeleur's report of "Two Years' Travel in Uganda, Unyoro, and on the Upper Nile." There are two other papers dealing with Central Asian questions, chiefly relating to the boundaries of Persia, Beloochistan and Afghanistan. Mr. Andrews' paper on the "Teaching of Geography in Relation to History" is not without interest.

THE SPIRIT-WRESTLERS OF RUSSIA.

The Latest Victims of Russian Persecution.

IN the *New Century Review* Mr. Vladimir Tchertkoff, who himself has been in exile for the efforts which he made to bring the sufferings of the Doukobortsi, or Spirit-wrestlers, before the attention of the Russian government, contributes a very interesting paper describing the tenets of this obscure and inoffensive sect. They are a kind of Quaker Communists, whose heresies are of course regarded as most pestilential by M. Pobedonostzeff, who is dealing with them in his usual unsparing fashion. The article is really a translation of a paper written as far back as 1805, but the sect is the same to-day as it was then.

"The virtue most highly respected among the Spirit wrestlers is mutual love. They have no personal property; but each regards his property as belonging to all. After emigrating to the Milky-Waters, they proved this in practice; for there they stored up all their property in one place, so that at present they have one common treasury, one common flock or herd, and in each of their villages is a common granary. Each brother takes from the common property that which he needs."

Mr. Tchertkoff, who speaks with the bitterness of an exile, says:

"There are now four thousand of these people suffering the agonies of destitution, and starving through a Caucasian winter; and this for having, in the name of Christ, refused to serve the government with rifle and bayonet. Strong and healthy as they have been, they are perishing rapidly, the survivors being all more or less ill. Blindness comes upon them through want; and diseases, especially among the children, have, according to the last advices, carried off some from every family. A letter just received describes their situation as becoming daily more and more dreadful. Government reports do not reveal, but deliberately hide and pervert the facts.

"The 'Christian' great powers are exhibiting their collective inability to help the so-called 'Christians' of Armenia and Crete; and one of those powers is actually inflicting, at home, and upon its own children, similar tortures to those inflicted by the Turk. The Russian government inflicts those tortures upon men, women and children for living in the true practice of that Christian faith which the government is supposed to uphold. Contradiction could not go further. Greater disaster cannot well come to men than has come to these good and unfortunate people, the Russian Spirit-wrestlers.

"The contributor of this article has himself just recently been exiled from Russia for taking a sympathetic interest in these people and endeavoring to spread the truth about them and their sufferings. And the power that has exiled him continues to murder them."

It is indeed deplorable that the Russian government should excite so much prejudice against itself throughout the civilized world by the severity with which it presses to the logical ultimate its theories of orthodoxy. The Spirit wrestlers, however, may congratulate themselves upon the fact that M. Pobedonostzeff by persecuting them has done much more to make their tenets known throughout the world than they could have done themselves had they been allowed the most unrestricted liberty of proselytizing.

THE VIENNESE MASTERS.

Brahms and the Classical Tradition.

THE late Johannes Brahms has been the subject of a good many biographies and critical estimates. We have the studies by Hermann Deiters, Emil Krause, Philipp Spitta and others; but one of the most interesting, as it is one of the most accessible, is that by Mr. J. A. Fuller Maitland on "Masters of German Music," which seems to have been much used in the recent notices of the composer. The author makes clear the position held by Brahms in the musical world, especially with regard to the Wagner controversy. Where the usual tests of musical merit are fairly applied, he considers that Brahms ranks with the masters of the first order.

Under the above sub-title, Mr. W. H. Hadow contributes to the *Contemporary Review* for May another interesting study of Brahms' work. He thus defines the classical composer:

"A classical composer is one who pays the highest regard to his medium, who aims before all things at perfection of phrase and structure, whose ideal is simple beauty, and whose passion the love of style. . . . Classical writing includes many grades of rank and many types of character: the richness of Bach, the lucidity of Mozart, the magnificent strength and dignity of Beethoven; and a pedantic insistence on authoritative rule is not a mark of its true nature, but a symptom of one of its deadliest diseases."

And it was into the family of the classical Viennese masters of German music that Brahms not only was born, but to this order that he belonged by right of education also:

"By natural temper of mind Brahms was a pure musician, a chosen lover to whom Art revealed her innermost secrets. . . . His lightest melody is elect of the inner sanctuary, and is touched with fire from off the altar. Not, of course, that it all reaches the same level of beauty; but his poorest tune, his most learned piece of counterpoint, is inspired with that special kind of vitality which we find in the great classics, and which we do not find in the music, considered from the musical standpoint alone, of the romantic composers."

But it is as a master of form that he will live:

"Mozart at his greatest never attains the broad virile strength which Brahms has inherited from Bach and Beethoven. In his form he is largely in-

fluenced by Beethoven, yet he has not failed to gather from the best of the romantic movement, and to augment the whole with treasure from his own store. The common devices of the composer acquire with him a new value and significance; they are more subtle, more delicate, more civilized than their forerunners. And when to this it is added that for pure charm of tune Brahms has been equaled by no composer since the death of Schubert; that beside his melodies even Chopin seems trivial, and even Schumann ineffective, there need be no further question about his claim to immortality."

Many other articles on Brahms have appeared, especially in the music periodicals. One which takes a view somewhat different from that of the writers quoted, appears in the May *Musical Herald*. The writer sums up as follows:

"Brahms' position cannot be considered fully assured. There is no doubt he was a composer of splendid gifts; whether he did his best with them is still a doubtful point. He was always clever, suggestive, intellectual, profound, and these qualities are of high value; but the first and most necessary requirement of music is to be musical."

MAX MÜLLER'S AMERICAN FRIENDS.

MAX MÜLLER introduces the fourth installment of his "Literary Recollections" in *Cosmopolis* with some remarks on the subject of letters and visits from unknown admirers and friends. In his own case so many of these inflictions have come from the United States that Dr. Müller is led into a brief discussion of certain attributes by which the American tourist in Europe is known.

Dr. Müller's tone, it should be said, is a very kindly one. Americans impress him as possessing in a very high degree the gift of sight-seeing. He says they have what at school was called *pace*.

"They travel over England in a fortnight, but at the end they seem to have seen all that is, and all who are worth seeing. We wonder how they can enjoy anything. But they do enjoy what they see, and they carry away a great many photographs, not only in their albums, but in their memory also. The fact is that they generally come well prepared, and know beforehand what they want to see; and, after all, there are limits to everything. If we have only a quarter of an hour to look at the Madonna di San Sisto, may not that short exposure give us an excellent negative in our memory, if only our brain is sensitive, and the lens of our eyes clear and strong? The Americans, knowing that their time is limited, make certainly an excellent use of it, and seem to carry away more than many travelers who stand for hours with open mouths before a Raphael, and in the end know no more of the picture than of the frame. It requires sharp eyes and a strong will to see much in a short time. Some portrait painters, for instance, catch a likeness in a few minutes; others sit and sit, and stare and stare, and alter and alter, and never perceive the really characteristic points in a face."

But even Professor Müller's patience has been tried by the American interviewer.

"I do not like him, and I think he ought at all events to tell us that we are being interviewed. Even ancient statues are protected now against snap-shots in the museums of antiquities. But with all that I cannot help admiring him."

Professor Müller leaves the subject of the interviewer and his arts for the more congenial theme of Oxford visits from such eminent Americans as Emerson, Holmes and Lowell. Each of these, he says, stayed at his house for several days, "so that I could take them in at leisure, while others had to be taken at one gulp, often between one train and the next."

This is rememered of Lowell:

"Sometimes even the most harmless remark about America would call forth very sharp replies from him. Everybody knows that the salaries paid by America to her diplomatic staff are insufficient, and no one knew it better than he himself. But when the remark was made in his presence that the United States treated their diplomatic representatives stingily, he fired up, and discoursed most eloquently on the advantages of high thoughts and humble living."

Lowell left these verses as a souvenir of his sojourn at Oxford:

Had I all tongues Max Müller knows,
I could not with them altogether
Tell half the debt a stranger owes
Who Oxford sees in pleasant weather.

The halls, the gardens, and the quads,
There's nought can match them on this planet,
Smiled on by all the partial gods
Since Alfred (if 'twas he) began it;

But more than all the welcomes warm,
Thrown thick as lavish hands could toss 'em,
Why, they'd have wooed in winter-storm
One's very umbrella-stick to blossom!

Bring me a cup of All Souls' ale,
Better than e'er was bought with siller,
To drink (O may the vow prevail)
The health of Max* and Mrs. Müller!

* ("Professor" I would fain have said,
But the pinched line would not admit it,
And where the nail submits its head,
There must the hasty hammer hit it)!

Of Dr. Holmes, too, there are pleasant Oxford memories:

"When we came to Magdalen College, he wanted to see and to measure the elms. He was very proud of some elms in America, and he had actually brought some string with which he had measured the largest tree he knew in his own country. He proceeded to measure one of our finest elms in Magdalen College, and when he found that it was larger

than his American giant, he stood before it admiring it, without a single word of envy or disappointment.

"I had, however, a great fright while he was staying at our house. He had evidently done too much, and after our first dinner party he had feverish shivering fits, and the doctor whom I sent for declared at once that he must keep perfectly quiet in bed, and attend no more parties of any kind. This was a great disappointment to myself and to many of my friends. But at his time of life the doctor's warning could not be disregarded, and I had, at all events, the satisfaction of sending him off to Cambridge safe and sound. I had him several days quite to myself, and there were few subjects which we did not discuss. We mostly agreed, but even where we did not, it was a real pleasure to differ from him. We discussed the greatest and the smallest questions, and on every one he had some wise and telling remarks to pour out. I remember one long conversation while we were sitting in an old wainscoted room at All Souls', ornamented with the arms of former fellows. It had been at first the library of the college, then one of the fellows' rooms, and lastly a lecture room. We were deep in the old question of the true relation between the divine and the human in man, and here again, as on all other questions, everything seemed to be clear and evident to his mind. Perhaps I ought not to repeat what he said to me when we parted: 'I have had much talk with people in England; with you I have had a real conversation.' We understood each other, and wondered how it was that men so often misunderstood one another. I told him that it was the badness of our language; he thought it was the badness of our tempers. Perhaps we were both right."

VARIOUS VIEWS OF DR. JOWETT.

By "Blackwood."

IT is natural that *Blackwood* could not permit the publication of Jowett's "Life and Letters" to pass without an article expressing its dislike of Oxford Liberalism. Jowett, although not a prig himself, got the credit of being the cause of priggishness in others, and many a prig of promise passed through his hands. On the whole, however, the article is more favorable than might have been expected of Jowett personally, and is quite complimentary to his biographers, therein differing from the *Quarterly*. *Blackwood* sums up the matter as follows:

"We venture to predict that his memory will long be cherished, both at Oxford and in the world, by thousands who were the recipients of his kindness; and to assert that those number not a few who, with strong propensities and temptations to sloth and indolence, will long be inspired by his example to industry and application. But when all who fell within the sphere of his personal influence have passed away we are equally confident that his claim to the recollection of posterity will be found to consist not in his theological or philosophical opinions, crude and ill-digested as they were, but in the fact that, in an age teeming with literary talent and activity, he above all others was imbued with the peculiar genius, saturated with the best traditions, and obedient to the true canons of English style."

By the "Quarterly."

The writer of the article on Jowett, in the *Quarterly Review* for May, turns out a much more creditable piece of work than his fellow in the *Edinburgh Review*. He says:

"If we had to point to the individuality which, during the last fifty years, has most contributed to mold youth, to raise and regulate aspiration, to counsel and encourage activity, to fashion and temper fit instruments for high purposes, to indicate direction of thought, work and feeling, we should unhesitatingly point to the late Master of Balliol. Personality—influence on character through character—this was his scope and the watchword of his consistent career: in this province he exercised an influence as widespread as it was unobtrusive. Since the time of Jowett's favorite, Dr. Johnson, no corresponding figure has appeared in English society; no corresponding figure has ever appeared in English academical society. In more recent days the late Professor T. H. Green did form, in the very Balliol which Jowett transformed, a school of thought; but it was of abstract and metaphysical thought, and he did not, like Jowett, consolidate into an extraordinary brotherhood men who were contrary and even contradictory to each other."

The chief point of his article, however, is the drawing of an elaborate parallel between Dr. Johnson and Dr. Jowett. The parallel is very ingeniously constructed, and suggests much both by way of parallel and of contrast. The *Quarterly* reviewer does not speak highly of Jowett's biography as literature:

"We do not wish to cavil; we are thankful for small mercies; but, without censoriousness, the 'Life' is inartistic, always in sequence and often in style; at the best, these two volumes are but *mémoires à servir*. It would have been preferable to have compiled one of connected and critical biography, another of the letters themselves."

By Mr. Leslie Stephen.

Writing upon Jowett's "Life and Letters" in the *National Review*, Mr. Leslie Stephen deals with the Master of Balliol in a somewhat depreciatory spirit. He says:

"Will the future historian of English thought be able to show that any of the important contributions to speculation bear the impress of Jowett's intellect? Is any phase of speculation marked by Jowett's personal stamp? That is the question which one naturally asks about a man who is a

well-known writer upon philosophy, and one can hardly deny that the answer must be unequivocally in the negative. Jowett's biographers hold that he might have said something very important if he had found time. His influence is identical with the influence of the college which he did so much to mold. You might not learn anything very definite, but you were subject to a vigorous course of prodding and rousing, which is perhaps the best training for early years. Jowett is judged from a wrong point of view when we try to regard him as a leader of thought; but his influence was excellent as an irritant, which at least would not allow a man to lap himself in intellectual slumbers. You might be propelled in any direction, but at least you would not stand still."

THE PROGRESS OF MEDICINE IN ENGLAND

Sixty Years of Surgery and Physic.

MR. MALCOLM MORRIS contributes to the *Nineteenth Century* a very interesting article on "The Progress of Medicine During the Queen's Reign." The chief progress that has been made in medicine has been to teach people to do without it. If the Victorian era had done nothing else for humanity, it has at least disestablished the black draught and other nauseous potions which in former days were regarded as essential to the cure of mortal maladies.

MEDICINE SIXTY YEARS AGO.

Dr. Morris says: "When the Queen came to the throne in 1837, it is hardly too much to say that the average medical practitioner knew little more about the diseases of the heart, lungs, stomach, liver and kidneys than was known to Hippocrates. The diagnosis and treatment of diseases of the skin had advanced little beyond John Hunter's famous division of such affections into those which sulphur could cure, those which mercury could cure and those which the devil himself couldn't cure. Pathology was a mere note-book of *post-mortem* appearances—a list of observations as dead as the bodies on which they were made. The New World of bacteriology had not yet found its Columbus."

IMPROVEMENTS IN SURGERY.

From this starting point the doctcrs have made very considerable advance, "chiefly," says Dr. Morris, "along two lines. First, by expanding the territory of surgery, and, secondly, by developing pathological science, which concerns itself with the causes, processes and effects of disease." The progress of surgery is chiefly due to two discoveries, of which that of anæsthetics is the first, and antiseptics the second. Modern surgery dates from the introduction of the antiseptic treatment of wounds, the mortality cases of amputation falling from 40 to 50 per cent. to from 5 to 11. Hospital gangrene has been extirpated. Antiseptics have rendered possible surgical operations of a nature previously held to be impossible. Operations for hernia are now seldom ever fatal, and operations for cancer are said to be much more frequently successful than they were. As for the interior of the living body, it is cut and carved about almost as if it were dead matter.

"Bowels riddled with bullet holes are stitched up successfully; large pieces of gangrenous or cancerous intestine are cut out, the ends of the severed tube being brought into continuity by means of ingenious appliances; the stomach is opened for the removal of a foreign body, for the excision of a cancer, or for the administration of nourishment to a patient unable to swallow; stones are extracted from the substance of the kidneys, and these organs when hopelessly diseased are extirpated; the spleen, when enlarged or otherwise diseased, is removed bodily; gall stones are cut out, and even tumors of the liver are excised. The kidneys, the spleen and the liver, when they cause trouble by unnatural mobility, are anchored by stitches to the abdominal wall; and the stomach has been dealt with successfully in the same way for the cure of indigestion. Besides all this, many cases of obstruction of the bowels, which in days not very long gone by would have been doomed to inevitable death, are now cured by a touch of the surgeon's knife."

Nay, even the brain, the heart and the lungs are now dealt with by the surgeon. The heart has been the organ with which least has been done, but even here a wound in the heart has been stitched up and the patient lived two and a half days after the operation and the wound was found to be healing. Child-bed mortality has dropped in the general lying-in hospitals from 3 per cent. to decimal 6 per cent.

THE NEW WEAPONS OF THE DOCTOR.

Innumerable instruments have been invented for important diagnoses, as for instance the ophthalmoscope, the laryngoscope and the stethoscope, although this had been invented before the Queen's time. Then there are the sphygmograph, cardiograph, spectroscope and the instrument for counting blood corpuscles, which have all been the inventions of the reign. The electric search light is introduced into the interior of the body, and the Röntgen rays are only the latest addition to the long list of ascertaining things invisible to the naked eye.

HOW MEDICINE HAS ADVANCED.

Medicine has been advanced, in Dr. Morris' opinion, largely by the development of specialism, and the establishment of the germ theory is the key or clew to the origin of disease. Another new method of medication is the introduction into the system of certain animal juices and extracts of various organs to supply the want of similar substances, the manufacture of which is suppressed or diminished by disease. This, Mr. Morris thinks, may be the track which may lead to the transformation of medicine. But the greatest triumph of the Victorian age has

been in the prevention of disease and improved sanitation. New vistas, however, are opening up before us for the prevention of disease hitherto regarded with despair, and Dr. Morris concludes his article with a cheerful expression of hope in the future.

THE FIGHT AGAINST DISEASE.

THE *Revue de Paris* gives the place of honor to a curious article by M. Duclaux, who has succeeded Pasteur as managing director of the Pasteur Institute. Like his master, he attributes supreme importance to the part played by microbes in the attack and defense of the human body. Taking it as proved that diseases are in innumerable cases caused by the invasion of bacilli, the writer touches on their various action. The bacillus of tetanus, of which the fatal symptom is lockjaw, enters by effraction of the skin, and kills its victim in a few hours. The bacillus of cholera requires time to develop in the intestines, and the skin seems to play no part in the infection; the bacillus of phthisis, that of leprosy and that of diphtheria are affirmed by M. Duclaux to have been tracked and classified, but physicians have not learned how to combat them by a process analogous to that of vaccination.

BATTLING WITH THE BACILLUS.

But it happens that the poison of the carbuncle is due to a bacillus with which it is comparatively easy to deal scientifically; it can be cultivated, isolated and traced in its course through the tissues, and M. Duclaux goes so far as to call it a Providential malady. Animals can be protected by vaccination against this particular infection, and, also, the bacillus is visible microscopically, which is as yet not the case with that which we believe by analogy to be the cause of small-pox. The experimenter can therefore examine the action of this bacillus both before and after the vaccination of the animal. Now, supposing this animal is suffering from cattle disease in an unprotected state, we know that the bacillus has all its own way, that it multiplies rapidly and enormously, and the victim dies; but if inoculation with a duly prepared infusion is performed, the following interesting phenomena are observed: all around the point where the prick of the operator's instrument occcurred start up the army of defense—living cells, which science has named white globules, or, more learnedly, leucocytes. "These cells are the only ones of the animal tissue which possess the power of individual movement. They are formed of a mucous matter which they can stretch out in the form of tentaculæ, or arms, toward the point where they desire to go. They fix one end, and contract so as to draw themselves gradually along. Now when they find a bacillus in their neighborhood they shape their course toward it; they seize it in one of their tentacles, draw it to themselves, or rather they inclose it in their own jelly, and incorporate it. They then begin upon a second and a third, so that the white globules can sometimes be seen to be stuffed and swelled by the bacilli."

SAVED BY WHITE GLOBULES.

"It is not, however, from a desire to serve the animal that the white globules thus behave. The microbe is to them an agreeable food, which they slowly digest, and little by little cause to disappear, shredding it up and separating it into granules, and completely annihilating its every trace. It is a true digestion, which can be followed by the eye applied to the microscope, and by the aid of an infusion of coloring matter, which fades away from the microbe, becoming paler and paler as the digestion approaches completion, leaving at length only the gelatinous substance of the white globule."

Moreover, we do not only profit by the cannibalism of the white globules. They act as a permanently circulating police, floating in the blood and thus reaching the most remote parts of the body. "They have, moreover, the faculty, discovered by Cohnheim, of leaving the blood-vessels and penetrating the tissues, constantly making their round, and always finding something to do. And in addition to these flying columns are stationary bodies of troops, attached to the liver, the marrow of bones and nervous centres or ganglions, which pounce on any unwary bacilli which pass their way." And the defense of man against the destroying bacillus is really dependent on the agencies which keep the white globules well and active. Certain things disagree with them; cold paralyzes them, and delivers the patient they would otherwise have saved over to the enemy. Nothing is commoner than to hear the winter cold accused of having brought about an inflammation of the lungs, or an attack of influenza, or an epidemic of diphtheria. How does a lowered temperature really act? Certainly not by creating the microbes of these various maladies. It can only have favored their development; and this it has accomplished by chilling and paralyzing the white globules.

The conclusion of M. Duclaux's very interesting paper touches on the continuous identity of the man or animal thus built up of opposing forces; of the creature which preserves "the sentiment of its own unity in spite of the incessant transformations of its cellular parts." How is it that so complex an organization is not perpetually in a crisis, and that a balanced health is normal, and disease the exception? With this question the article ends.

IN the *Leisure Hour* for May Mr. W. J. Gordon, continuing his "Midland Sketches," describes the industries and institutions of Walsall. A new story is begun, "Can Such Things Be?" by Elsa D'Esterre-Keeling, and the first part of a paper on the "Suppression of Religious Houses in London," by Sir Walter Besant, is also among the contents of the number.

DOGS UNDER ALCOHOLIC INFLUENCE.

UNDER the auspices of the "Committee of Fifty" on the liquor problem, Prof. C. F. Hodge, of Clark University, has been engaged for two years past in conducting experiments to ascertain the precise effect of alcohol on young dogs. In *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly* for April Dr. Hodge describes these experiments, which were exceedingly interesting.

April 27, 1895, Dr. Hodge obtained two pairs of cocker-spaniel puppies; the males, brothers from the same litter; the females, sisters from a not-closely related litter. All four happened to have been born February 22, 1895. They were as nearly alike as it was possible to get them. The males were black, the females red.

Dr. Hodge christened the sisters "Topsy" and "Tipsy," the males, "Nig" and "Bum." Alcohol was given to "Tipsy" and "Bum"—names so suggestive as to enable the reader of Dr. Hodge's article to easily follow his account of what occurred.

"It was not until alcohol had been given for nearly two months, early in July, that it became quite noticeable that 'Tipsy' and 'Bum' were a little quieter than the others. This became gradually more marked. By September they were rather often caught napping in the shade, while 'Topsy' and 'Nig' were playing actively. They had developed also a cringing, trembling timidity, for which nothing either in my treatment of them or in their relations to the other dogs could possibly account. Whipping was most carefully avoided from the first, a spat from the open hand being my limit of severity. If a switch was used, it was to strike the ground or the fence and not the dog. Practically, they have received nothing but assuring caresses at my hand, and still this unaccountable fear, this cringing and trembling like a Chinese culprit before his executioner.

"Some may contend that the dogs were not comparable in the first place. This, of course, is possible, but I do not feel that in this respect the experiment could have been improved upon. The presumption is, in fact, very strong against any such interpretation of the facts.

"I can conceive of no other interpretation than the evident one—viz., that we have to do here with one of the physiological causes or conditions of fear.

"The literature of human insanity makes fear a characteristic psychosis in alcoholic insanity, and delirium tremens is probably the most terrible fear psychosis known. Even with the amounts of alcohol given, Bum has shown several mild paroxysms of fear, with some evidence also of hallucinations."

All of Dr. Hodge's subsequent observations seemed to confirm this hypothesis. His article is illustrated with many striking photographs of these canine inebriates and their teetotaler companions which fully bear out the remarkable contrasts suggested.

MODERN POULTRY FARMING.

IN the June *Cosmopolitan* Mr. John Brisben Walker, Jr., gives some interesting information with regard to the processes of "Poultry Farming" under the modern incubating methods. The Egyptian hen seems to have been the earliest and most completely emancipated from the task of rearing her young, and in Egypt there are hundreds of large incubators,- each holding from 10,000 to 600,000 eggs, the management of which is an important profession with secrets carefully guarded. In Egypt there are only three months in the year when the heat is sufficiently moderated to allow successful incubation. A hatching out by one of these enormous affairs is a tremendous event in the community. Agents inform the villagers that on a certain day the affair will come off, and there is a tremendous concourse of people buying young chickens.

"The floors of the ovens are covered with dried leaves and the eggs are placed upon them so that they will not turn over. At the end of the first week the eggs are moved, and twice each day for the remainder of the hatch they are half revolved. When the eggs have been in the incubator for about a week, the attendant begins his examination by holding them up to a strong light. Those eggs which show clear he throws to one side, those which appear clouded being the hopeful ones.

"So expert do the men in charge become, and so delicate in their touch, that they can tell at once whether or not the egg is alive. After the chickens are hatched they are left from thirty-six to forty-eight hours to dry. The incubators are then filled with fresh eggs, and another hatch is begun. On several occasions these professionals have been brought to France and England, and incubators erected under their personal supervision; but, for some unaccountable reason, they proved failures.

"The American inventor has greatly simplified Egyptian practice. The incubators on the market to-day do not require the care of an expert of long standing. There are two classes of apparatus—one heated by hot water, the other by hot air. Some are regulated by thermostatic bars made of brass, iron, rubber and aluminum; others by alcohol, ether, electricity and the expansion of water. The eggs are placed in trays and the trays put in the incubators directly under the tank that supplies the heat to the egg-chamber—the incubators being built double-walled and the air space packed with asbestos to prevent the sudden changes of temperature from affecting the egg chamber. In size the smaller incubators range from twenty five to six hundred eggs capacity, and can be operated the year round, although the results are less successful during the hot summer months than in the spring or fall, or even in the winter.

"On the larger poultry farms the incubators have an underground room specially constructed to secure the eggs from sudden changes of temperature

Twenty-one days are required for eggs to hatch, and the temperature is maintained at one hundred and three degrees—although a change of three degrees in either direction will not seriously affect the result. After hatching, the chickens are left from twenty-four to thirty-six hours in the incubators to dry, and are then transferred to brooders—which may be made to hold from one hundred to three thousand chickens.

"On some of the model farms the brooders are constructed in long, narrow houses—perhaps three hundred feet in length by about fourteen in width—and are heated by hot water, the chickens being retained in the brooder until ten weeks old.

"There are poultry plants that, if kept steadily at work and every egg put in the incubators were hatched, would be able to turn out three hundred thousand chickens each year, and there have recently been built some large incubators with a capacity of sixty thousand hen eggs, which would give a capacity of more than half a million a year. The operation of the incubator is the simplest part of the raising of chickens.

"The chickens are easily hatched ; but it requires the closest watching and much experience to bring them to a marketable age. The incubator does not merely do away with the hen as a hatcher, but supplies a demand for broilers at a time of the year when it would be impossible to persuade the hen to set, and is of unlimited capacity, economically considered. Where formerly we were able to hatch one chicken, we can to-day hatch one thousand.

"Turning to the problem of real estate area required, it is estimated that where chickens are in the same yard year after year, not more than one hundred and forty can be safely kept on an acre of ground, supposing the acre to be divided into four yards, with about thirty-five chickens to each yard —the houses being ten by fourteen by nine, sloping down to five feet, and facing the south. Adjoining each house is a scratching-shed ten by fourteen feet, under which the chickens may exercise."

THE GENESIS OF THE MAXIM GUN.

An Interview with Mr. Maxim.

MR. FRANK BANFIELD contributes to *Cassell's Family Magazine* for May a very interesting interview with Mr. Maxim, in which we have set forth at length the whole story of the invention of the weapon which has become a veritable sceptre of civilization among the savage races of the world. Mr. Maxim is a state of Maine man, and left his native state when a lad with the proverbial shilling in his pocket. He earned his first money by decorative painting. The idea of the Maxim gun, the essential principle of which is the utilization of recoil produced by the explosion, came to him shortly after the end of the Civil War. When visiting some one of the Southern battlefields, he made the experiment of firing at a target with a Springfield musket. He proved himself a good shot, but found to his amazement that his shoulder was all black and blue with the recoil. The pain in his shoulder was the schoolmaster which taught him the existence of a force that could be utilized for automatic firing. When he went to England he found, as nearly every one else does find, that John Bull was slow and prejudiced against any new idea. He could not find any one in London who would make his gun for him. In Birmingham, the chief man in the Birmingham Small Arms Company point blank refused to make a bolt gun, as he was quite certain that bolt guns were unsatisfactory. "What difference does it make to you if I pay you for the work you do?" said Maxim. "Sir," said the Birmingham practical man, "it will make no difference to me, but I will not go and assist you in any such foolishness." After trying many other places, he at last found a man who offered to undertake the task, but said that he would take many months to do it, whereupon Mr. Maxim packed up his trunks and started for Paris. In two weeks he had the work done. He then set about making experiments, and at last succeeded in producing the original Maxim gun. The publication of an interview with Mr. Maxim by Mr. Stead in the *Pall Mall Gazette* shortly after the battle of Abon Klea led to a general pilgrimage to Mr. Maxim's workshop, and from that time Mr. Maxim's career has been one of almost uninterrupted triumph. Wherever any of the other machine guns were tried, he went with a Maxim, and had no difficulty whatever in proving that his gun was better than the best of all those in the field. On the first trial, for instance, the Gardner against which the Maxim was pitted weighed 200 pounds on a tripod weighing 150 pounds, and succeeded in a second attempt in firing 333 cartridges in one minute. The Maxim weighed 45 pounds on a tripod weighing 20 pounds, and fired 333 cartridges in thirty-five seconds. The Swiss authorities after trying it at long range declared that no gun made in the world could ever make so many hits at 1,200 yards in such a short time. In Austria, the Archduke Wilhelm, the brother of Francis Joseph, declared that it was the greatest invention he had ever seen in his life. At first every one declared that it was only a toy, that its works were far too fine, and would get out of order ; but experience proved that these statements were all wrong. When the British government ordered his gun, they stipulated that it should not weigh more than 100 pounds, and should be capable of firing 1,000 rounds in four minutes. He produced a gun which weighed 35 pounds, and fired 2,000 rounds in three minutes. After very extensive trials at Hythe, it was found that the Maxim gun was superior at every point to every other gun. It was lighter, the rapidity and accuracy of fire were greater, the fit was better; it was worked with fewer men, and worked better in thehands of troops than any other.

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

THE CENTURY.

THE opening article of the June *Century* is a handsomely illustrated description of "Queen Victoria's Coronation Roll," by Florence Hayward, who tells with impressive detail of the crowning of the good old Queen sixty years ago. This is the form of oath which inducts the Queen into the Throne of England:

"*Archbishop:* Madam, Is Your Majesty willing to take the Oath?

"*The Queen:* I am willing.

"*Archbishop:* Will You solemnly promise and swear to govern the people of this United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Dominions thereto belonging according to the Statutes in Parliament agreed on and the respective Laws and Customs of the same?

"*The Queen:* I solemnly promise so to do.

"*Archbishop:* Will You to Your Power cause Law and Justice in Mercy to be executed in all Your Judgments?

"*The Queen:* I will.

"*Archbishop:* Will You to the utmost of Your Power maintain the Laws of God, the true Profession of the Gospel, and the Protestant Reformed Religion established by Law? And will You maintain and preserve inviolably the Settlement of the United Church of England and Ireland, and the Doctrine, Worship, Discipline, and Government thereof, as by Law established within England and Ireland, and the Territories thereunto belonging? And will You preserve unto the Bishops and Clergy of England and Ireland and to the Churches there Committed to their charge all such Rights and Privileges as by Law do or shall appertain to them or any of them?

"*The Queen:* All this I promise to do.

"The things which I have here before promised I will perform and keep.

"So help me God. "*Victoria R.*"

F. P. Albert writes to the *Century* to suggest a practical means of saving the beautiful Palisades of the Hudson, which are being destroyed by quarrymen. His plan is that the States of New York and New Jersey should unite in condemning the narrow strip from the edge or base of the steep rocks down to the river, and should convert this slope into a park with a broad driveway along the water's edge from Fort Lee to Piermont, a distance of thirteen miles. "The region is already connected with the New York shore by ferries from Fort Lee, Yonkers and Tarrytown, and might be connected with the Jersey City boulevard, and thus be made a beautiful addition to the park system of the Metropolitan district and a new resource for driving, riding or cycling." He estimates that the thirteen miles of river bank detached as above described would contain an area of 900 acres, and could be obtained at a cost of from $300,000 to $400,000.

Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson contributes an elaborate article on "The Shaw Memorial and the Sculptor St. Gaudens." Robert G. Shaw was the commander of the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment, and he died at Fort Wagner. Mr. St. Gaudens' work shows Col. Shaw riding in the midst of his troops, and the statue can be seen, even in the photographic reproductions of it in the magazine, to be of the rarest virility and spirit. Col. Higginson points out the beauties of the details, and gives a charming sketch of St. Gaudens and his work, which is illustrated with pictures of the most famous pieces of sculpture which that artist has given to the world.

Mabel Loomis Todd writes on "A Great Modern Observatory,"—the Harvard establishment which was established in 1839 by Josiah Quincy. Mrs. Todd says that astronomically speaking Cambridge is anything but an ideal place for a working observatory, for it is level and gleams with electric lights. But the astronomical deparment of Harvard is comprehensive and embraces accessory stations in the clear and steady atmosphere of Southern California and Peru, while the general organization and management are conducted with the greatest facility from the home observatory, thus combining both advantages with great efficiency.

HARPER'S.

FROM the June *Harper's* we have selected Mr. T. P. O'Connor's article, "The Celebrities of the House of Commons," to review in another department. Mr. Poultney Bigelow's serial description of "White Man's Africa," is particularly timely and picturesque, too, in this chapter, which treats of Zululand and the Boers. Mr. Bigelow makes a strong defense of the Boers, especially in the accusations of cruelty that have been made against them in their treatment of the Africans. He calls to mind that their lives have been at stake among savages who respect nothing that is not associated with superior physical force, and that they have been in very much the same, or a worse, situation than our forefathers were in the troubles with the red Indians.

Dr. Henry Smith Williams has a very useful paper on "Meteorological Progress of the Century." He tells us that the professional meteorologist who conducts a weather bureau finds the greatest reason for his existence in the occupation of cyclone hunting. The chief work of such bureaus is to follow up cyclones with the aid of telegraphic reports, mapping their course and recording the attendant meteorological conditions. As the telegraph is more rapid than the wind, their so-called predictions or forecasts can be made in the light of the messages they receive concerning these data. Dr. Williams tells us there is only one place on the globe where it is found possible for the meteorologists to make long time forecasts meriting the title of predictions. This is in Northern India, the middle Ganges Valley, where the climatic conditions are largely dependent upon the periodical winds called monsoons. By the failure or fullness of the summer monsoons, or their delay or restriction in area, and by the character of the snowfall on the Himalayas, the probabilities of drought and consequent famine, or the reverse, can be determined with far greater accuracy than anywhere else in the world. Dr. Williams tells us the great drought of 1896, with the famine and plague which are still devastating India, was predicted many months in advance, and he calls this the greatest practical triumph of meteorology.

Mr. Charles Dudley Warner has been traveling in Mexico and looking at the land under the iron hand of

President Diaz. Even Mr. Warner accepts the results achieved by this ruler of blood and iron as the best that can be expected in Mexico's present state and civilization. He says: "I do not doubt that Mexico has a great industrial, agricultural and manufacturing future, but I fancy that its power of absorption, like that of Egypt, is greater than its facility of adaptation. Its present prosperity is mainly due to the liberal ideas and the autocracy of one man. I don't know any ruler in the world who is to-day so absolute as President Diaz, nor do I know of any one who shows more good sense, firmness and wisdom in ruling the people."

SCRIBNER'S.

THE most elaborate article in the June *Scribner's* is the opening one, in the series of articles on undergraduate life at the colleges, which treats, this month, of the Princeton college atmosphere. Mr. James W. Alexander is the writer. Of the more important phases of this undergraduate life there is none more picturesque than the division of the students into the two societies, belonging respectively to Clio and Whig Halls which together have formed the pivot of higher intellectual life at Princeton for more than a century. From these two societies have emanated nearly everything worthy in the way of literature, oratory and debate that has come from Princeton. The most intense rivalry exists between them, and formerly the whole college was represented, the two rival camps canvassing for new members before they arrived on the college grounds. By a treaty a few years ago this canvassing was stopped.

In one of the departments of the magazine there is a paragraph on the cost of living at Princeton, based on the investigations of President Sloane, which show that the average Princeton man, "not the impecunious grind shut off from the enjoyment of athletics and college 'life,' but the fellow who goes in for pretty much everything, according to his tastes, who plays on a 'varsity team, takes honors, and lives comfortably—finds no difficulty in bringing his expenditures within the limits of $500 per year, including clothes, railroad fares, and his moderate portion of the beer-and-skittles side of life.

"The accuracy of this statement is much more than its picturesqueness, and Prof. Sloane's statistics were full and decisive enough to be final. In the first class that was examined it was found that seven of the men who graduated with the highest distinction of *magna cum laude* reported an average expenditure of $442.68. Only one man spent more than $500 in one year; one got through at an average cost of only $267.50 per year, and for the last three years four of the seven expended $400 or less annually. At Princeton the second honor men are given the distinction *cum laude*. In this class there were twenty four that graduated *cum laude*, and the average expenditure was $423.12½. The highest expenditure for one year by any member of the thirty-one honor men was $700, and one-third of the whole number actually got through their four years at a cost of less han $400 per man per year."

Scribner's follows in the path of the other magazines in printing a descriptive article on the new Library of Congress. This is by Mr. Montgomery Schuyler, and achieves a special distinction by the very artistic drawings of the interior and exterior of the building made by Ernest Peixotto.

Mr. Stephen Crane tells about his filibustering experiences with the *Bermuda*, and his rescue from the sunk steamer *Commodore* in a small boat, in a characteristic narrative entitled "The Open Boat."

In another department we have quoted from Mr. C. D. Gibson's chapter on London society.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

WE have reviewed at greater length in another department Dr. Albert Shaw's article on "The Municipal Problem and Greater New York," which appears in the June *Atlantic*. The magazine opens with a discussion of "Greece and the Eastern Question," by Benjamin Ide Wheeler, who looks into the philosophy of the present struggle in the East. He says that the war in the East is a temporary phase of the great battle for the leadership of occidentalism. He says:

"The world is arraying itself in two great camps. Russia spans the north from China to France, and, guiding the foreign policy of Germany, rules, in the last decisions, northern Asia and all Europe except England and Italy. England spans the seas and holds in a mysterious bond of common interest and guaranteed justice the diverse elements of her world empire. It is possible that Russia's strength has been greatly overestimated. The bonds which hold her empire together might weaken under the testing of adversity. Those which bind the British Empire together would strengthen."

Professor William P. Trent has a thoughtful article on "The Tendencies of Higher Life in the South," in which he examines into the advance which the Southerners are making in literature and education, manners and morals. He thinks there is great opportunity for discerning criticism with the Southern mind, and that on the contrary the cause of popular education is well in the fore south of Mason and Dixon's line. He thinks political and religious intolerance is slowly and surely waning, and that manners and customs are losing the note of provinciality; that the Southerner's basis of character is a fine one, and that he is becoming year by year more thoroughly nationalized.

Mr. H. C. Merwin contributes one of his charming essays on the subject of "Being Civilized Too Much." His conclusion after a discussion of the over-civilization that we suffer from is that degenerate people don't make very much difference anyhow; that their section of society is small and unimportant. "Nordau himself mistakes his clinical room for the world. Leave the close air of the office, the library or the club, and go out into the streets and the highway. Consult the teamster, the farmer, the wood chopper, the shepherd or the drover. You will find him as healthy in mind, as free from fads, as strong in natural impulses as he was in Shakespeare's time and is in Shakespeare's plays. From his loins, and not from those of the dilettante, will spring the man of the future."

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

THE June *Cosmopolitan* contains among its departments some editorial "thoughts concerning the next war," which anticipate that "numbers will not count so much as willingness to go to certain death. One man who has made up his mind to die for his country will be worth 5,000 who are only ready to share the ordinary chances. Take, for instance, a man who is willing to manipulate a submarine boat. He goes to pretty nearly sure destruction; with his mind fully made up to die, he will be worth many who entertain hopes of escape. Approaching under water and quietly affixing his torpe-

does to the hull of a battle ship, he would then make sure of their discharge and perish in the final catastrophe." Mr. Walker goes on to organize in imagination a "Corps of Certain Death," where the pay should be very high, $1,000 a year for privates, to $5,000 for officers, where the duties should be very light, consisting chiefly of instruction in dynamite arms and the use of dynamite arms, and where special honors, lots of furlough, and big pensions to relatives and friends should brighten the path to death. Mr. Walker thinks there will be plenty of men who would be willing to join this pleasant battalion under such circumstances.

A really important literary announcement in the opinion of the people who know is that of a new rendering of Omar Khayyám, which has been made by Richard Le Gallienne. Mr. Walker is certain that the new translation will rank easily as the most remarkable of the year, and will achieve for Mr. Le Gallienne a foremost place among living English poets, and no fear is felt for the inevitable comparison with Fitzgerald.

Mr. H. G. Wells continues his big subject of "A War of the Worlds," which portrays realistically a struggle between the inhabitants of Mars and the population of the earth.

The article in the series on "Modern Education," which answers Mr. Walker's question as to whether modern education really educates in the broadest and most liberal sense of the term, is written by President Henry Morton of the Stevens Institute of Technology. President Morton does not suggest any very specific reforms; it is natural he should recur frequently in his article to the problems of the technical schools. He asks for a large amount of "liberal" culture along with efficient technical training in these, and he regards liberal culture as far more important than the purely technical training, which is to a large extent attainable in the commercial factory or workshop. With certain qualifying limitations President Morton concludes by giving a categorical opinion that modern education does educate in the broadest and most liberal sense of the term. "In a degree which is already good it shows a prospect of improvement."

William H. Brewer writes on "Moonshining in Georgia," describing in detail the raiding of a still in the wilds of the Blue Ridge and the capture of the moonshiners. The newest feature of his article is the photographs which purport to be snap shots taken at every turn of the revenue officer's proceeding, and which really do show the life of the moonshiner and his surroundings with remarkably clear and artistic results.

In the "Leading Articles of the Month" we have reviewed the article on "Poultry Farming" under the modern incubating methods, by Mr. John Brisben Walker, Jr.

McCLURE'S.

THE June *McClure's* opens with an account by Prof. S. P. Langley of the Smithsonian Institution of his scientific investigations in the construction of flying machines. Professor Langley has been a most devoted, painstaking and persistent constructor of flying machines, and has differed from the mass of experimenters in that alluring branch of science by the character of his methods, which are always based upon the most carefully ascertained scientific principles. The last machine which Professor Langley actually made to fly was driven by steam from a boiler which supplied an engine of 1½ horse-power; the boiler weighed a little over five pounds, and the engine only twenty-six ounces. But this Lilliputian machine drove the propeller wheels through 800 to 1,200 revolutions a minute. The machine had a rudder very like a ship, and was equipped with the aëroplanes that Professor Langley has always contended and proved to be the right basis for a flying machine. The width of the wings was thirteen feet from tip to tip, and the whole machine was about sixteen feet long. The whole thing weighed about thirty pounds, of which about one-fourth was the machinery. If the steam could be recondensed, as would be entirely possible with a larger machine, the time of flight might be hours instead of minutes. But without this recondensation the flight in the actual machine constructed was limited to about five minutes. It was in May of last year that the machine first made an actually successful flight. This is the way Professor Langley describes it: "When the aërodrome sprang into the air, I watched it from the shore with hardly a hope that a long series of accidents had come to a close. And yet it had, and for the first time the aërodrome swept continually through the air, like a living thing, and second after second passed on the face of the stop watch until a minute had gone by and it still flew on, and as I heard the cheering of the few spectators I felt that something had been accomplished at last. For never in any part of the world had any machine of man's construction sustained itself in the air before for even half of this brief time. Still the aërodrome went on in a rising course until at the end of a minute and a half, for which time only it was provided with fuel and water, it had accomplished a little over half a mile, and now it settled, rather than fell, into the river with a gentle descent. It was immediately taken out and flown again with equal success." In the fall a longer flight of three-quarters of a mile was made, at a speed of thirty miles an hour. Professor Langley says he has had only a purely scientific interest in this work, and that it would be left to others to demonstrate the commercial development of the idea.

McClure's honors the jubilee month with some two dozen pictures of Queen Victoria at various ages from two until seventy-seven, with a variety of surrounding and grouping that makes them highly interesting.

Madame Blanc of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* contributes an article giving an account of the career of that great review from its founding in 1831 by François Buloz. Buloz's idea was to make a magazine in which the scattered brilliant minds of France could come together in a single cluster, something like the *Edinburgh Review*, but with more frequent issues, and with far wider and elastic scope. He did not originally dream of any financial success, and the salary of the manager of the *Traveler's Journal*, which was the germ of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, was $240 a year, with an additional compensation of two francs for each new subscription, which did not amount to any startling multiplication of the first named sum. Madame Blanc explains that the *Revue des Deux Mondes* is very different from anything we have in America. Though highly esteemed in America, it is known to only a limited circle, and even there there is only a partial recognition of its significance. For it is not merely a magazine, but rather an institution, a sort of annex to the Académie Française. The forty Immortals of the Academy are very frequently included among its contributors. For fifty years the *Revue* has maintained a preponderance which is remarkable in such a country as France, with its caprice and in-

constancy in art and literature. Sainte-Veve called it "the real title giver."

Madame Blanc says that Buloz never paid any attention to an author's name when reading a manuscript, which should be of interest to the tuft-hunters of the *fin de siècle* journalistic world, and that he laid no stress on letters of recommendation. After fifteen years of existence, the *Revue*, which began with 350 subscribers, had only gotten 2,500, but it was already powerful. Its shares now sell for 90,000 francs. It was in 1893 when Charles Buloz's resignation paved the way for Brunetière, who had long been performing the duties of the position, and then assumed them officially. Madame Blanc says Brunetière is a very different man from the original Buloz. The founder of the *Revue* was a man of a single idea; Brunetière has all ideas and is equal to his task. He is enterprising, hospitable to contributors of various countries, favors the development of cosmopolitan literature, is incredulous as to inveterate racial differences, and most desirous of a cordial understanding and fusion among intellectual nationalities.

LIPPINCOTT'S.

NEARLY the whole of the June *Lippincott's* is taken up with the novel of the month, by Mr. William T. Nichols, which he calls "As Any Gentleman Might."

E. S. Van Zile tells about New York's first poet, a certain Jacob Steendam, who was born in 1616 in North Holland, and was in the service of the Dutch West India Company. His "Praise of New Netherland," and "Plaint of New Amsterdam," and other poems, were well known in Holland as well as in the colony.

Albert Tyler, one of the winners of the Olympic prizes in 1896, writes on "College Athletics" in an apologetic tone, and argues that the net result of athletics even in the feverish struggle for supremacy that they have brought, is to improve the men physically, to give a discipline and self-mastery that are invaluable, and to afford a safety-valve where the energy of the students can find an outlet. He thinks that they have made the college tone far manlier, cleaner and more healthful, for the hard drinkers and the debauchees are no longer college heroes.

THE BOOKMAN

IN the June *Bookman* Mr. James McArthur prints a note on Mr. James Lane Allen, in which he is moved into very poetic prose by his admiration of the Kentucky story-teller. Mr. McArthur says that "poetry, irrespective of rhyme and metrical arrangement, is distinctive in Mr. Allen's work from the first written page. Like Minerva issuing full-formed from the head of Jove, Mr. Allen issues from his long years of silence and seclusion a perfect master of his art, unfailing in its inspiration, unfaltering in its classic accent. . . . The plea for the divine supremacy of goodness, and for an unfallen purity in man and woman, has never been more strongly urged in modern fiction than in 'The Choir Invisible.'"

Professor Harry Thurston Peck takes occasion in a review of Prévost's "Le Jardin Secret," which he calls "A Novel of Feminine Psychology," to compare the Teutonic and Gallic ideas of marriage with considerable elaboration and some frankness.

Rollo Ogden gives a brief sketch of Emilia Pardo Bazán, the famous Spanish critic. Senora Bazán was born in 1852, the daughter of one of the oldest noble families of Galicia, and she was allowed to browse freely in her father's library. She passed unscathed through the disturbing experience of a fashionable French boarding school at Madrid, and then studied under private tutors. She begged to be allowed to study Latin instead of taking lessons on the piano, but even her liberal-minded father would not allow this, and she has entertained a fierce hatred for pianos to this day. She was scarcely in long dresses when she was married. In her travels with her father, whose political eclipse came in 1868, she made herself mistress of the French and Italian languages, as well as of German. Her literary career began in 1880, and since then she has become famous as a novelist and as a critic, being accepted to-day as the very first critic in Spain.

In the series on "American Bookmen," M. A. De. Wolfe Howe makes an engaging sketch of N. P. Willis, that curious literary figure which stood out so saliently in the first half of this century and which has so entirely receded, except for literary antiquarians, in the last half.

LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

WILLIAM GEORGE JORDAN begins the June *Ladies' Home Journal* with an account of "What Queen Victoria Has Seen," and simply an enumeration of the revolutionary things that have happened in these sixty years makes up a considerable article. Telephones, submarine cables, transatlantic steamers, new planets, twenty-four new chemical elements, great canals, Bessemer steel, railways, tunnels, gas and running water in houses, the abolition of slavery, establishment of international copyright, etc., etc., are Mr. Jordan's themes. One of his paragraphs is rather striking, in which he tells us that eleven daily papers satisfied all England when Victoria was crowned, with an aggregate circulation of 40,000, one-quarter of which was held by the *Times*.

The Rev. W. J. Scott tells of the great occasion when John Wesley preached in Georgia, his conversion of the Indians, the eloquent preaching under the Wesley oak near Frederica, and of his founding the first Sunday school in the world, in Savannah, Ga.

Clifford Howard writes under the title "Uncle Sam's Confessional" on the Conscience Fund account which was opened in 1811. The smallest contribution ever made to the Conscience Fund was in May, 1896, consisting of a two-cent stamp, which was enclosed in the following letter of explanation: "I once sent a letter in with a photograph, which I have since learned was not lawful. I inclose a stamp to make it right." By a curious coincidence the largest sum ever contributed reached the Treasury Department about the same time that the stamp was received. This was a bill of exchange for $14,225.15, which had been sent to the Secretary of State by the Consul General at London, to whom the money had been given by a clergyman on behalf of a person unknown, no name being given.

MUNSEY'S.

IN the June *Munsey's* there is a brief article by Theodore Roosevelt on "The Ethnology of the New York Police Force," in which he tells of his experiences with the various nationalities which offer candidates for the "Finest." He says the native Americans furnish the largest proportion of both the best and the worst men in the service, as they are of superior intelligence, and are therefore better or worse, according as their course is shaped for good or for evil. He says the fresh coun-

tryman is not very effective in an emergency until he has been knocked down by a gang of toughs and soundly thrashed, or has had some similar pleasant experience. But then he is a made man. Mr. Roosevelt says one of the best roundsmen, whose promotion he secured, was an Italian. There are men of Polish and Bohemian ancestry on the force, and Frenchmen both from France and Canada. There was one Greek "who horrified some of his fellow officers, notably those of Irish birth, by his cheerful readiness to tell about them when they had done wrong." The astonishing thing Mr. Roosevelt has to tell about this is that such a large proportion of the policemen are Jews. But of all the men of foreign birth appointed on the force, four-fifths are Irish. All Irishmen as a rule want to get on the force, and when they do get on they make very good policemen. They fight well, of course, and have courage, daring and alert resolution.

In the *Munsey* series of "Favorite Novelists" and their best books, Frank R. Stockton stands up for Defoe and Dickens as men who, above all others, established and exemplified the principles of the highest art in fiction.

James L. Ford has a page or two on Phil May, the young English artist who has become so prominent on *Punch*. Mr. May is a young man, but is a notable figure in London life, known in the club circles, music halls, everywhere.

"His work is generally done in the big studio that occupies the greater part of the second floor of his house. He lives in London most of the year, in one of those delightfully quiet little byways that are to be found everywhere throughout Kensington, Chelsea and, in fact, in almost every quarter of the town. The late Lord Leighton lived in the same street about three doors away from him, and two or three other artists of note have been his neighbors. He is, of course, a regular attendant at the weekly *Punch* dinner, but disclaims any intention of posing as the 'successor' to the late George Du Maurier. He was a member of the staff for some time previous to the elder artist's death, and the styles of the two men are so totally different that it is absurd to speak of the one as filling the place of the other."

THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

IN the June *Chautauquan* Professor Baskerville, who has appeared so extensively in recent months in the biography of Southern literary people, contributes a sketch of Charles Egbert Craddock. Miss Mary N. Murfree, who is Charles Egbert Craddock, was born in 1850, the daughter of William R. Murfree, a successful lawyer in Nashville. She suffered from paralysis in childhood, and Professor Baskerville thinks that this had a powerful effect in influencing her bright and powerful mind to work to devise its own amusement and entertainment. She used to contribute to the weekly publication of *Appleton's Journal*, which ceased publication in 1876, and even then her contributions were signed Charles E. Craddock. Mr. Howells was the first to perceive the striking qualities of the mountain stories which were universally attributed to "Mr." Craddock. Even Mr. Howells never suspected that the new writer was a woman, and Mr. Aldrich, who shortly succeeded him, at once began to write to "My dear Craddock" for further contributions.

Mr. Andrew C. Wheeler writes on Mayor Strong of New York and his work in giving the metropolis a reform administration. He describes him as a man of thrift, of unperturbed shrewdness, of equable judgment, of large, well-disciplined sympathies, of conforming reverence, of fixed habits of thought and conduct; in demeanor more like the retired English merchant than the unretired American banker; with pronounced staying power in the breadth of his face, but with a flickering sensibility in the amiable tenacity of his eyes. He tells us that Mayor Strong stands for the best though not the most conspicuous social element of New York, and he gives him full credit for the clean streets and the other blessings which his incumbency has brought us.

THE ARENA.

"MUNICIPAL Conditions in California" are discussed in the June *Arena* by Mayor Phelan of San Francisco, who shows that he fully understands the sources of the power possessed by the quasi-public corporations of his city.

"One system of street railway, for instance, costing less than $9,000,000 to build and equip, and which collects over $3,250,000 annually in fares, has issued stock for $18,750,000, and has outstanding bonds for $11,000,000, upon all of which it pays interest. Its earning power with five-cent fares should not be the measure of its value. Its value for the purpose of estimating reasonable dividends should be its actual cost. And, on this theory, such a system should supply the citizens of San Francisco with cheaper service, especially during certain hours of the day, when the working classes pay the toll permitted to be collected over the public streets.

"A gas company, whose plant can be duplicated for less than $5,000,000, is paying 6 per cent. dividends on $10,000,000, and a water company, whose capitalization of stock and bonds amounts to $23,000,000, and whose property, held for the legitimate purpose of supplying the city with water and not for the exclusion of competitors or for speculation, is very considerably less, is paying regular rates of interest to its stockholders and bondholders on the face value of its securities. I closely estimate that $7,000,000 is annually paid by San Francisco for her water, light and street car transportation, a sum $3,000,000 in excess of the amount raised last year by the municipality from direct taxation for the support of the local government."

A similar line of exposition is followed up by the Hon. W. P. Fishback, in an article on "Railway Financiering as a Fine Art." This writer very pertinently asks, "What honest purpose is to be subserved by issuing bonds and stocks to the amount of $100,000 per mile upon property which at the very highest is not worth over $20,000 per mile?" He proposes that the real value should be ascertained by a state commission's appraisement.

Prof. William I. Hull has an interesting article about "The Children of the Other Half," in which he describes the homes and surroundings of the sons and daughters of the city's poor.

President David Starr Jordan embodies a vast deal of scientific information in a popular article on "The Heredity of Richard Roe." On the subject of prenatal influences Dr. Jordan is quite skeptical.

In a thoughtful article on "The True Evolution," the editor, Dr. John Clark Ridpath, combats what he regards as two fundamental errors in the popular conception of the doctrine of evolution—namely, the assumption that the doctrine presumes to account for the ultimate origin of life, and the opinion that evolution teaches that the various forms of life have been derived from other forms different in *kind*.

THE FORUM.

COMPTROLLER ROBERTS' plea for the progressive inheritance tax, Mr. Charles R. Miller's reply to Senator Hoar, and Mr. Edward Farrer's article on "New England Influence in French Canada," have been noticed in our department of "Leading Articles."

Prof. Thomas Davidson writes on "The Ignominy of Europe," meaning thereby the attitude of the powers toward Greece. The writer's sentiments are partly indicated by the title he has chosen. We do not find that he has any particularly novel considerations to present. The main line of his argument is essentially that of the Phil-Hellenes, whose articles appeared in the English reviews last month.

Mr. Charles R. Flint suggests that the export trade of the United States can be developed: "1. By the establishment of international banking facilities based upon a currency of undoubted stablity; 2, by controlling means of transportation; 3, by manufacturing what is most suitable for the needs of foreign markets; 4, by proper legislation, commercial treaties, and intelligent representation abroad; and 5, by manufacturing products of good quality at low cost."

Mr. George T. Oliver believes that the operations of the great industrial combinations can be controlled by a body similar to the Interstate Commerce Commission, although he admits that his plan would involve legislation by the various states, as well as by Congress.

Prof. Simon Newcomb has a suggestive article on "France as a Field for American Students," which should be read in connection with Baron de Coubertin's contribution to this number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

Herr Paul Lindenberg contributes a characteristic sketch of the German Emperor, to which the most exacting of press censors could take no exception.

Mr. Henry Litchfield West proposes to limit the power intrusted to the "autocrat of Congress"—*i.e.*, the Speaker of the House—by requiring him to yield to the combined request of a majority of his colleagues, or perhaps only of the members of his own party, in case consideration of any particular measure is demanded. This, however, would not interfere with the Speaker's control of the committees, which, as Mr. West admits, is the real basis of his power in shaping legislation.

An article by Dr. James M. Whiton is devoted to a brief exposition of certain "Fallacies Concerning Prayer." The true function of prayer, he says, is to lift the will of man into line with the will of God.

"This it does by its effect in clarifying moral insight, deepening reverent convictions of responsibility, and dedicating self more thoroughly to Divine ends, which can be accomplished in the world no sooner or more fully than men devote themselves to their fulfillment."

The old question, "Was Poe a Plagiarist?" is reviewed by Joel Benton, who considers the claims of Thomas Holley Chivers, and finds that Poe at least knew Chivers' work and paid attention to him, as is shown in more than one reference.

"The literary representatives of the minor poet appear, also, to bring forward some striking examples of verse which he wrote, which was outwardly like Poe's, and which considerably antedated 'The Bells,' 'The Raven,' and 'Annabel Lee,' on which Poe's poetic fame rests."

Nevertheless, Mr. Benton concludes that Chivers reached these heights only at rare intervals, while Poe was the master of this kind of song.

M. Clémenceau contributes an alarmist article on "Socialism in France."

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

IN another department will be found quotations from Dr. Mulhall's article on the progress of New England, from Professor Wheeler's study of "The Modern Greek as a Fighting Man," and from Dr. Max West's discussion of progressive inheritance taxes.

The opening article of the May number is a tribute by "Ian Maclaren" to the late Henry Drummond. It is Dr. Watson's testimony that Drummond was an exception to the rule that every man has his besetting sin.

"After a lifetime's intimacy I do not remember my friend's failing. Without pride, without envy, without selfishness, without vanity, moved only by good will and spiritual ambitions, responsive ever to the touch of God and every noble impulse, faithful, fearless, magnanimous, Henry Drummond was the most perfect Christian I have known or expect to see this side the grave."

Simon Greenleaf Croswell reviews the arguments for and against the restriction of immigration, and concludes that no check should be placed on the immigration of *bona fide* lab rers, but that the exercise of the franchise by immigrants should be carefully guarded. A five years' residence should be required in all the states, and also a moderate educational test.

Sir William Martin Conway's account of "Recent Achievements in Mountaineering" is remarkable for its omission of any reference to the most noteworthy achievements in mountain climbing lately recorded—namely, those in the Andes of South America.

Admiral Colomb, R. N., writes on "The Evolution of the Naval Officer," meeting some of the objections that have been made to the modern "machine-made" system of naval management. The modern officer, says Admiral Colomb, is fitted both by training and experience for decisive action in war.

"The steam officer of to-day has a constant experience of such mental and nervous strains in the management of his machines as were comparatively rare in the life of the sailing officer. If there is less choice in decision, there is not the twentieth part of the time allowed for acting on it that was allowed fifty or one hundred years ago. Rush, hurry and speed, with a splendid co-ordination and order in the midst of it, is the character of the life of the modern naval officer. Action with the enemy may be a change in degree, but in kind it is no change. And the machine-made officer will prove at least as unerring as the machines which control him and have modified his personality."

In an article on "Exercise and Longevity," Dr. D. A. Sargent of Harvard University cites many instances of prolonged life to which daily physical exercise seems to have contributed in no small degree.

Mr. Robert P. Porter, in a discussion of the Dingley Tariff bill, says that "irritating duties, unimportant from a revenue point of view, such as duties levied on scientific apparatus, and books for schools and colleges and libraries, and for all educational purposes, and on paintings, may with safety be avoided. There should be no discrimination."

Colonel W. F. Mason McCarty contributes a laudatory article on "Russia's Plans and Purposes," in which he shows the masterly commercial position held by the empire of the Czar. Russia, he says, appreciates fully her advantages, and has entire confidence in her ability to extend her strength and influence among the nations. Constantinople is the key of Russia's advance, both politically and commercially.

"Cheap Transportation in the United States" is the

title of an article in which Mr. J. A. Latcha undertakes to show that the cost of railroad transportation can be greatly reduced by the shortening of routes, by building with continuously low grade and light curvature, and by securing all the coal for motive power along the line of railroad from east to west.

Mr. W. S. Harwood brings out some interesting facts about secret societies in the United States. These fraternal orders, it seems, have a membership of more than five millions, increasing at the rate of between two hundred and fifty and three hundred thousand members annually, and have paid out in beneficences nearly $650,000,000.

Professor Goldwin Smith essays to prove that one of the fundamental causes of all our financial and legislative ills in the United States is the absence of parliamentary party leadership.

THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW.

IN range and variety of contents, not less than in scholarly excellence, our historical quarterly keeps well up to the standard of its earlier numbers, nor can it be said to suffer by comparison with its English prototype.

The opening article of the current number, a paper read before the American Historical Association last December by Prof. John W. Burgess, on "Political Science and History," recalls to mind Freeman's somewhat overworked epigram, "History is past politics, and politics present history." Professor Burgess concludes, "that while there are parts of history which are not political science, and while there is an element in political science which is not strictly history, yet the two spheres so lap over one another and interpenetrate each other that they cannot be distinctly separated. Political science must be studied historically and history must be studied politically, in order to a correct comprehension of either. Separate them, and the one becomes a cripple, if not a corpse, the other a will-o'-the-wisp."

A paper by James Sullivan entitled "Marsiglio of Padua and William of Ockam" introduces an important study in the literature of mediæval political science.

The Hon. William W. Rockhill, Assistant Secretary of State under the last Cleveland administration, contributes an interesting article—the first of a series—on "Diplomatic Missions to the Court of China."

Perhaps the star paper of this number is Prof. Edward G. Bourne's masterly analysis of "The Authorship of the Federalist," or rather of the twelve numbers still in dispute. From the internal evidence Professor Bourne makes out a particularly strong case for the claims of Madison to the authorship of the contested papers, as opposed to those of Hamilton. The disputed numbers are examined in detail, and the whole article forms a most brilliant and exhaustive piece of historical criticism.

Prof. Frederick W. Moore continues his examination of "Representation in the National Congress from the seceding states, 1861-65," begun in the January number.

In the book department Edward Eggleston's "Beginners of a Nation" is reviewed by Prof. H. L. Osgood, the two most recent Washington biographies—those of Woodrow Wilson and Paul Leicester Ford—by the Hon. William Wirt Henry, Curtis' "Constitutional History of the United States" by the Hon. D. H. Chamberlain, and President Andrews' "History of the Last Quarter Century in the United States" by Dr. Albert Shaw. There are other important signed book reviews—about twenty-five in all—and numerous minor notices. The seventy pages devoted to this department of the *Review* afford a remarkable conspectus of current historical literature, and the criticism, on the whole, is probably as sound and impartial as any author could desire.

THE CHARITIES REVIEW.

THE new volume of the *Charities Review* (with which Dr. Hale's *Lend-a-Hand* is now united), under the editorship of Dr. Frederick H. Wines, opens auspiciously. While the *Review* is published by the New York Charity Organization Socitey, it is no longer the "organ" of that or any other organization, but is managed by a representative committee as a national magazine. As explained by the editor, the *Review* is designed to be a record of social experiments and their results; "an exchange of information concerning social reforms and social progress, particularly in cities. Incidentally, it will be a journal of philanthropy, in all the forms and departments of philanthropic effort; and it will pay special attention to the work of institutions and associations with a charitable or correctional purpose."

Perhaps this quotation sufficiently explains the aims of the *Review* under the new management. The March number contains an able discussion of "The Signs of the Times and the Churches," by Dr. Josiah Strong, and also an important article entitled "The Modern Charity Worker," by Dr. Francis G. Peabody.

We have already quoted, in our department of "Leading Articles," from Commander Booth-Tucker's exposition of "The Pauper Problem in America," in the April number (the last at hand), and in the same number we note a paper by Dr. Wines on "The Genesis of Social Classes," one on "Charity and Home-Making," by Mary E. Richmond, and an appreciation of the work of George Bird Grinnell as a delineator of Indian life and character by Annie Beecher Scoville.

There are also several excellent book reviews and many items of interest from the field of charitable effort.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE *Contemporary Review* for May is a good number. One article alone, that by William O'Brien upon "Fenianism in 1865," would be sufficient to make it notable. That, however, we notice elsewhere, as well as Mr. Durban's account of Russia to-day.

ENGLAND'S NAVAL SUPREMACY.

Mr. W. Laird Clowes, who is usually one of the most alarmist of England's naval critics, is using his great authority to reassure the public as to the strength of the British naval position. In his paper on naval administration in the Mediterranean, he declares that if the *personnel* and organization of the navy were only equal to the *matériel*, England need not fear to have to cope with a combined alliance of four or five naval powers. Even as it is, Mr. Clowes evidently feels that her position is magnificent. He recalls the naval demonstrations of 1885 and of 1887, and again at the beginning of last year, to contrast them with the demonstrations which are taking place at this moment in the Mediterranean. Mr. Clowes says:

"In addition to the regular Mediterranean fleet, part of which is in Cretan waters, there is at Gibraltar the Channel Squadron. Without effort, and apparently almost without any intention of producing an effect, we have assembled on the Mediterranean station a homo-

geneous force which the whole world is unable to find a match for."

He then gives a table describing the nature of the ships that are at England's disposal in the Mediterranean, and shows that at present there are in that sea forty-two fighting ships "besides sloops, dispatch vessels, torpedo vessels, store-ships, and other craft of inferior value or of a non-seagoing character. The forty-two ships which I have classified displace 289,380 tons, possess an aggregate indicated horse-power of 383,400, and have on board 16,300 officers and men. So far as the *matériel* is concerned, the ships flying the white ensign ought to be able to complete successfully, not only with the ships of any one power, but with all the foreign ships at present in commission in Mediterranean waters."

THE COPTIC REVIVAL.

A Coptic layman tells the story of the "Awakening of the Coptic Church" in Egypt. This revival, it seems, is due chiefly to the Coptic missionaries, who labored for a time amid great difficulties, but at last succeeded in rousing the interest of some of the Copts in the religion they professed. The ecclesiastics at first were very hostile, and if any Copt attended a Bible class, "or expressed a doubt about the truth of some doctrine or the propriety of some ceremony, he was, after some warning, excommunicated, and had no other alternative but to join the new Church, unless he was willing to remain dumb with regard to these matters. The ecclesiastical authorities were not, however, long in discovering that such a policy would soon deprive them of the best and most intelligent members of the Church, and they wisely changed their tactics. A wholesome emulation was stimulated; Bible classes were tolerated, if not encouraged; rival schools were opened, where Gospels and other books bought from the hated missionaries themselves were extensively used; picture worship almost entirely ceased; several superstitious customs were gradually given up; the language understood by the people began to be used more and more in the religious services; and above all, signs of independent thought and initiative were visible among the younger men, who hungered for further reforms."

The movement began with the laity, but at last it was taken up by the clergy, and the article concludes with an expression of great joy that at last a patriot seems to be coming into line with the reformers.

THE DEVIL IN MODERN OCCULTISM.

Mr. F. Legge's article on this subject is not particularly interesting or informing. He sums up what he has to say in the following brief sentence:

"The small amount of truth underlying the stories of modern Satanism is now clear. Not the Freemasons, but the Occultists, believe Satan to be the predominant force in nature, in which capacity they are willing to make use of him; but they do not consider him entirely evil, and hold that he will one day be restored to his former place. What a quantity of ink might have been spared had the Catholic writers said this from the first!"

MR. COURTNEY ON IRISH TAXATION.

Mr. Courtney, in his brief paper on "Financial Relations Between Ireland and Great Britain," maintains that "the question of injustice is one of persons, not of areas. And if any remedy is proposed it must be based on this truth."

As a strong free trader and advocate of the free breakfast table, Mr. Courtney suggests that the excessive taxation of Ireland might be best remedied by such a modification of the general system of taxation as would lighten the tax borne by poor men everywhere. He says:

"The tea duty and the tobacco duty are conspicuous as pressing out of all proportion upon the poor. They cannot indeed be considered alone; if they had not been balanced by other imposts their injustice would have been too patent to have been borne, but they remain too onerous, and their pressure should be abated. If a reduction of expenditure does not allow these changes to be made we shall have to face the more difficult task of increasing other taxes so as to permit them to be effected. One way or another the rules of equity must be realized. They must be realized not between Great Britain and Ireland, because they are separate entities, and because the printed sections of a statute require that justice should be done between two islands, but between all the inhabitants of a common country, and in fulfillment of obligations independent of statutes, having their sanction in the fundamental principles of human society."

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

IN the *Nineteenth Century*, with the exception of Malcolm Morris' paper on "The Progress of Medicine During the Queen's Reign," and possibly Mr. Herbert Paul's essay on "The Apotheosis of the Novel Under Queen Victoria," there is not much to attract the attention of the reader.

GOSSIP ABOUT TOBACCO.

Mr. E. V. Heward, writing upon "Tobacco in Relation to Health and Character," makes an interesting calculation that the smokers of Great Britain and Ireland, whom he calculates at one-fourth of the population, or say ten millions, spend on an average 2s. 6d. a year on the accessories of tobacco, and pay on an average 6d. an ounce for the seventy-eight million pounds of tobacco which they consume every year. The tobacco bill of these islands amounts to thirty-two and a half millions of pounds a year. Now the whole cost of the wheat consumed in the United Kingdom was only thirty-three millions; so that tobacco runs wheat within half a million as an item in John Bull's annual expenditure. Yet the British do not consume two pounds of tobacco per head, which is very moderate compared with the consumption of other nations.

"Holland uses the leaf at the rate of a trifle over 7 pounds per head of her population; Austria, 3.8 pounds; Denmark, 3.7 pounds; Switzerland, 3.3 pounds; Belgium, 3.2 pounds; Germany, 3 pounds; Sweden and Norway, each 2.3 pounds; France, 2.1 pounds; Italy, Russia and Spain may be classed together with a consumption of 1¼ pounds, while the United States rises in the scale to 4½ pounds for each inhabitant."

Mr. Heward thinks that the practice of using tobacco has contributed greatly to convert the unspeakable Turk into a mild and sedate Oriental. If this be true, the Eastern question may yet be solved by increasing the consumption of the fragrant weed. All authorities agree that tobacco is pernicious for youths under twenty-one; and indeed Mr. Heward uses such strong language that it would not be surprising if a compulsory anti-smoking law for those who have not attained their majority were placed upon the English statute book.

THE SPEECH OF CHILDREN.

Mr. Buckman has an interesting paper, in which he maintains, with illustrations, that the speech of children, the slang of the playground and the talk of the street, may all be profitably studied for the better understanding of the genesis of the human language. Every one is familiar with the way in which children change their pronunciation of words.

The root-word of all languages is an expression of disgust, *kah*. This sound arises partly from the instinct of getting rid of a distasteful morsel, and partly from the snarl of a fighting animal. It is rather a melancholy thought that the human race began to speak by the expression of disgust.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Prof. Max Müller contributes a review of a charming book entitled "Schleswig-Holsteins Befreiung." It is an attempt to write the history of the Schleswig-Holstein question, and to give it its proper place in the history of modern Europe. Miss Wakefield writes on "May Carols," which are by no means so widely popular as the Christmas carol. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge traces the home of the Cabots, who discovered America through the Norman Chabot of the Channel Islands Mr. James Mew endeavors to interest the reader in the poetry of a Spanish contemporary of Shakespeare. Mr. J. H. Round has another round with Mr. George Russell on "The Sacrifice of the Mass," and Mr. Herbert Spencer makes an explanation briefly on the Duke of Argyll's recent criticisms on the position of evolution.

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE *Fortnightly Review* for May contains several interesting articles, which we notice elsewhere. It opens with a paper called "A Study in Turkish Reform," by "A Turkish Patriot," which most readers will skip, because there are no Turkish reforms, and therefore it is not worth while studying the non-existent.

WHAT IS RELIGION?

Mr. Muirhead, writing upon the late Professor William Wallace, pays a tribute to his memory. In the course of the article he refers to Professor Wallace's conception of religion. Professor Wallace, he says, "did not indeed believe in the value or necessity of attempting to prove the existence of a Personal Supernatural God. Belief in such a being was not, in his view, essential to religion. 'Religion,' he says, 'is not necessarily committed to a definite conception of a supernatural —of a personal power outside the order of nature.' What it is necessarily committed to, and what constitutes the essence of religion, is the assurance that there is a unity or whole in things, in their relations to which, if we could but penetrate to them, we should find their purpose, meaning or sigificance. This is the faith which in all ages has sustained the religious soul, and which has found in Robert Browning its most conspicuous modern interpreter. Its general nature is thus defined by Wallace:

"'Religion is a faith and a theory which gives unity to the facts of life and gives it, not because the unity is in detail proved or detected, but because life and experience in their deepest reality inexorably demand and evince such a unity to the heart. The religion of a time is not its nominal creed, but its dominant conviction of the meaning of reality, the principle which animates all its being and all its striving, the faith it has in the laws of nature and the purpose of life. Dimly or clearly felt and perceived religion has for its principle (one cannot well say its object) not the unknowable, but the inner unity of life and knowledge, of act and consciousness, a unity which is certified in its every knowledge, but is never fully demonstrable by the summation of all its ascertained items.'"

HERRINGS AS MANURE.

Mr. Harry de Windt, writing on the "Island of Sakhalin," describes the industry pursued by the islanders in preparing fish manure for the Japanese market. Great shoals of herring frequent the coast for the purpose of spawning.

"When the advent of the shoal is signaled by the curious milky-white appearance of the sea, a number of large wooden boats anchor about three miles off shore. Each is fitted with a huge net constructed to hold about one hundred and fifty tons of fish. When landed the herrings are boiled in huge cauldrons. They are then placed in iron pressers and squeezed until quite free of oil and liquid matter, after which they are laid out in blocks to dry in the sun, being afterward broken into minute pieces. These are then stacked in heaps and gradually heated under mats for nine days, after which the manure is packed in bales ready for shipping to Japan, which is the only market to which it is sent."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. J. F. Tanner argues against admitting women to degrees in the Cambridge University on the old frank, selfish ground of the monopolizing male. Mr. Tanner's idea is that the men are very comfortable as they are at Cambridge, and if the women do not like it they can go elsewhere and found a university for themselves. John Oliver Hobbes reviews Mr. Ker's "Epic and Romance." Mr. W. L. Courtney writes on the "Idea of Comedy and Pinero's New Play," and Madame Blazede Bury writes on Madame Bartet.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

THE *National Review* contains a Colonial Chronicle, which is a new feature and a good idea. The article on Jowett we notice elsewhere

IN DEFENSE OF WORLDLY MOTHERS.

Lady Desart writes an article under this heading, in which she protests against the attacks that are often made against the modern marriage market. She says:

"So long as comfort and culture, cleanliness of body and of mind, are purchasable commodities, so long as want of money means want of all these, so long as we wish to keep our girls light-hearted and simple-minded, just so long must we tolerate and cling to our marriage market, which enables the girls to enjoy themselves while the matrons do the marketing, seeking the 'true mate' and finding the 'match,' as it is truly called, which promises best to secure that which, let the scoffers write what they like, lays nearest our hearts—the happiness and prosperity of our daughters."

THE SPOLIATION OF IRISH LANDLORDS.

This is a symposium of seven Irish landlords, headed by the Duke of Abercorn, representing the landlords, of Ireland's protests against the recent, and what they consider excessive, reduction of rents by the Land Commissioners, and demanding that there should be an exhaustive commission of inquiry into the way in which landed property in Ireland is being confiscated by the arbitrary and excessive reduction of rents. They claim at least that something should be done to lessen the cost

of delays which hamper all dealings with land, and that some help should be given to enable them to organize and purify their credit in such a way as to enable them to retrieve at least part of their losses and continue to occupy their position as citizens in their country.

SHIPPING CHARGES AND THE FALL OF PRICES.

This is an article by Mr. A. W. Flux, formerly Senior Wrangler at Cambridge and now head of the Political Economy Department at Manchester. His point is that the great reductions effected in the cost of carriage in recent years are not sufficient to account for the fall in prices. He does not deny that such reductions have an influence, but it is an indirect one, and not a direct.

SOME FALLACIES ABOUT THE WEATHER.

Mr. C. A. Whitmore, M.P., says that English people are always talking about the weather, and apparently know nothing about it. For instance, there is an idea that a dew at night presages a fine day on the morrow. But all the copious dew really indicates is that at the time there is a clear sky, and that there is much difference between the temperature of the earth and the higher air. Another picturesque delusion is that the sunset and sunrise have a prophetic significance as to the weather that is to come, whereas a very little observation will satisfy any one that the indications of the weather at these two moments of the day have no special significance. Another delusion is that the moon affects the weather, and yet a fourth is that a luxurious crop of berries in the autumn forebodes a hard winter. In short, Mr. Whitmore proceeds to stamp with heavy foot upon all the cherished doctrines of the weather-wise. What would be more interesting than to destroy delusions would be to replace them by some interesting observations upon the phenomena of the weather, which could be made by any one and verified or disproved without difficulty. If this were done, a new turn might be given to the very hackneyed commonplaces that are now muttered about the weather.

MR. STATHAM ONCE MORE.

Mr. F. R. Statham states in seventeen pages the case for the Transvaal, which he sums up as follows :

"The policy of the Transvaal government and Volksraad during the last seven years has been represented by a continual endeavor to consult the interests of the orderly and quiet majority of the foreign population, that endeavor being marred by the necessity of defending the country against the aggressiveness of a small minority of moneyed intriguers who, having managed to usurp powers properly belonging only to the British Imperial government, have sought to accomplish their ends by means of an invasion which was a crime, and a revolution which was a fraud. They are still laboring for the same end, and the fact that they are thus laboring constitutes the whole danger of the position."

CANADIAN POETRY.

The editor of the *Canadian Magazine*, Mr. J. C. Cooper, contributes a literary article on "Canadian Poetry," in which he says, regarding the more cosmopolitan of the Dominion poets: "Their ideals, their fancies and their creations may be placed, without fear, side by side with those of the poets of Great Britain and the United States. The comparison may not prove the superiority of our poets, but it will at least show that broad culture, strength of character and an intensity of emotion are among our poets' mental qualities. In imagination and invention they stand well in comparison, while in sweetness and power they rise superior to nearly all their contemporaries. They have been limited to a certain extent by the provincialism of the people among whom they have lived, but in many cases they have risen above it. As this provincialism is now passing away, our poetry is becoming bolder and broader and deeper—bolder because of the wonderful nature with which Canadians are in daily contact, broader because of the breadth of thought and education common among the Canadian people, and deeper because of the earnestness of the people who, in the face of great natural and artificial difficulties, are building up a strong and righteous nation in the northern half of the North American continent."

This writer naively remarks that "Canadians, as a rule, have a much higher appreciation of what is good and true and noble in the world than their cousins in the United States."

THE NEW REVIEW.

THE *New Review* for May does not contain much that is specially interesting, for it can hardly be said that the Rev. A. H. F. Boughey's protest against the admission of women to Cambridge University is either new or interesting. Mr. Wells' story "The Crystal Egg" is rather disappointing. His account of the inhabitants of Mars should be compared with that given by Mr. Du Maurier in last month's installment of the "Martian" in *Harper's*. Colonel Shaw writes on "Canton English," and Mr. Ernest Williams continues his demonstration of the extent to which the foreigner has forestalled the produce of English farms. Mr. David Hannay tells the actual story of Sir Richard Grenville's find "At Flores in the Azores." Football players will be interested in the article by "X. Y." on "Football in 1896-97."

THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE.

THE *Cornhill Mazazine* for May is bright and up to date. An extremely interesting article is Mr. Bullen's "Incidents of the Sperm Whale Fishery." Mr. P. C. Standing, in an article entitled "The Boarding Officer of the *Alabama*," gives an account of the crews of the Confedreate privateer. Mr. Standing thus sums up the devastation effected by the *Alabama :*

"In the twenty-two months this hardened 'corsair' sank one ship of war, burnt twenty-five full rigged sailing vessels, seventeen barques, four brigantines and six schooners ; held to ransom one steamer, five sailing ships, one barque, one brigantine, one schooner ; released one ship and one barque ; sold a barque and commissioned a barque. What a record ! In round numbers the ships ransomed represented $562,250 ; burnt, $4,353,575 ; sunk, $160,000 ; sold, $17,500, and put into commission for service, $100,936 ; total of damage sustained by the enemy's navy and merchant marine, $5,184,261."

Sir Edmund du Cane records his reminiscences of "Early Days in Westralia." Andrew Lang sets forth the relation between "Ghosts and Right Reason" in an article which he has written with a flowing pen. Mr. Hartley Withers explains the "Mysteries of Money Articles," and Mr. A. J. Butler tells the story of General Baron Pouget, under the title of "A Colonel of the Grand Army," a "fair average specimen of the men who did the journey work of building up the first French Empire."

THE PROGRESSIVE REVIEW.

THERE is an interesting paper in this magazine by Edward Carpenter, upon "Angels' Wings." The constant occurrence of wings in cupids and angels, he thinks, suggests the haunting vision of the real existence of being capable of swift translation through space, but he protests against the attempt to express this vision by painting stout country girls floating about the air with feathers fastened on their bodices. A writer on the subject "Ending the House of Lords" maintains that it can only be done by a revolutionary minister, supported by the majority in the House of Commons, but nothing can be done until the House of Commons itself is reformed. With a vigorous democratic programme in a reformed House of Commons to carry their programme, something might be done; from which it would seem that the House of Lords is tolerably safe.

THE NEW CENTURY REVIEW.

THE *New Century Review* for May opens with an article by Mr. Justin McCarthy on Sir William Harcourt as a type of Victorian statesmen. He says:

"There is a common impression abroad that he is an overbearing and uncongenial man. I have always found him most genial, most kindly and most sympathetic."

Mr. McCarthy thinks that Sir William Harcourt is a great Parliamentary debater, but not a great Parliamentary orator. He makes some interesting comments concerning the art of quotation as practiced by eminent debaters. Mr. McCarthy says:

"Bright and Gladstone and Disraeli were always happy in their quotations. They never quoted anything stale, and indeed Gladstone occasionally ventured on Aristophanes and Lucretius and Dante and Goethe and Schiller, but then the House would stand anything from him. Bright ventured on Spenser and Milton and even on Dante; and Disraeli, I fancy, was for the most part in the habit of striking off his quotations on the spur of the moment. But Sir William Harcourt always stuck to the safe familiar ground. He did not want to give his audience more than the audience could really understand and easily follow, and therefore his quotations were always welcomed with thunderous cheers and laughter by the members of his own party, and were admitted to be right good things even by most of the members of the other party."

Mr. T. H. S. Escott writes on "The Social Cult of the American Cousin." Sir Roland Wilson continues his paper begun in the April number on the need for a reform in the administration of justice which would entail an immediate increase of imperial expenditure amounting to two millions a year. There is a symposium on Mrs. Meade's proposal to found a school of fiction. In the discussion Mr. Robert Barr and Mr. Burgin, together with various modern novelists, express their opinions on the proposal. For the most part they are opposed to the scheme. Sir Lewis Morris writes the first part of an article on "Utopias," beginning with Sir Thomas More's. Mr. Havelock Ellis concludes his paper on "The Men of Cornwall."

COSMOPOLIS.

ELSEWHERE we have quoted, from Max Müller's charming "Literary Recollections," his reminiscences of James Russell Lowell and Oliver Wendell Holmes, in the May *Cosmopolis*. This is the fourth installment of Professor Müller's "Recollections." The letters of John Stuart Mill to Gustave d'Eichthal are also continued. Mr. Joseph Pennell writes on bull fighting, and Karl Blind has an article on Walther von der Vogelweide.

The most interesting article in the French section is, perhaps, Friedrich Nietzsche in some unpublished letters. There is also a continuation of Ivan Tourguéneff's letters. M. Edmond Plauchut writes instructively on "The Insurrection in the Philippines."

In the German section, O. Hartwig has a timely article on international bibliography. He describes the exchange system of certain university libraries, by which the literary treasures of each library might be lent for a time to the other libraries. He refers to the great national libraries of England and France, which do not allow the books to be taken out of the buildings. He criticises the Dewey system of classification, and he alludes to the international conferences and the proposed international bibliographies.

THE FRENCH REVIEWS.

LA REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

M. VALBERT contributes to the first April number an interesting paper on the opinions of German professors on the admission of women to the universities. Most of the German universities have up to the present day resolutely closed their doors to women. Those women who were allowed to attend the lectures are usually foreigners. In 1895 the famous historian, Herr Treitschke, expelled from the room some ladies who had come to his lecture. It was this incident which induced a German journalist to interrogate more than a hundred of the most famous professors on the question of the admission of women to German studies. It is interesting to note that the number of professors who regarded the idea with irreconcilable hostility was remarkably small. Among the professors consulted it is curious that the mathematicians render the greatest homage to the intelligence of women, and indeed it has long been known that there is a certain sympathy between the feminine mind and the abstract speculations of mathematics.

Among other articles in the *Revue* may be mentioned M. d'Haussonville's article on the Duke of Burgundy, in continuation of his series. In this paper he deals with Beauvilliers and Fénelon. Also an article by M. Godefroy Cavaignac on the ministerial career of Hardenberg, covering the period of agrarian and administrative reform in 1811 and 1812. M. Barine contributes a paper, which he calls "An Examination of Conscience." and which resolves itself into a review of Miss Olive Schreiner's recent book, "Trooper Peter Halket of Mashonaland." He calls "Peter Halket" a courageous book, and prophesies for it a glory more enviable than would have been won by a work of more perfect literary merit.

In the second April number Mr. D'Avenel continues his articles on "The Parisian House" with a paper on the interior of the house. He notes the increasing use of iron in house building, and of glass. M. de la Sizer-

anne continues his remarkable studies of John Ruskin, and M. Roë describes Holy Week at Kieff in Russia, but without adding, it must be admitted, very much to what has often been said by previous travelers.

THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

MME. JULIETTE ADAM'S review is exceptionally interesting this month. We have noticed elsewhere M. Denais' paper on the Sultan of Turkey, and there are several other articles which deserve honorable mention.

An infinitely pathetic interest attaches to three short poems by Guy de Maupassant which his bereaved mother has allowed Mme. Adam to publish for the first time in the first April number. They are dated respectively Yvetot, when Guy was thirteen; Etretat, February, when he was sixteen-and-a-half; and Yvetot again, when he was eighteen. As Mme. Adam justly says, in the three pieces there are signs of inexperience, and even faults, but nevertheless the charm, the originality, the power of observation, the presentation of the images, the arrangement of the words and ideas, have already that character which rendered Guy de Maupassant from the beginning of his work a master.

The Marquis de Castellane contributes a paper on the relations between the French Republic and the Catholic Church, in which he expresses the strong belief that the Catholics who have "rallied" to the Republic in the hope of saving their country from all the dangers of an utterly atheistic government are simply preparing for themselves the most cruel process of disenchantment.

It is an easy transition from the Marquis de Castellane's paper to the one which follows it, by Dr. Colajanni, on "Men and Parties in Italy in the Electoral Struggle." This was of course written before the recent attempt on the life of King Humbert, an event of which it is not yet easy to determine the precise political significance, though it seems at least certain that the apparently trivial lunacy of a hungry ragamuffin has enormously increased the popularity of the House of Savoy, and has rendered still more hopeless the realization of the policy of the Vatican. In Italy, parties and programmes have practically disappeared, and it is now almost entirely a question of men. In many ways the most interesting, and at the same time the most doubtful, figure is Signor Cavallotti. He is intelligent, cultured, brave, tenacious, patriotic, disinterested, eloquent and honorable, but he has contrived to surround himself with certain strong antipathies and ambiguities, so much so that though he has increased his following in the new Chamber, yet Dr. Colajanni thinks that he has actually lost ground in public confidence. Will he pass over to the Monarchist party, or will he resume his post in the Republican ranks? That seems to be the question of the moment. Reviewing the whole situation, Dr. Colajanni arrives at the conclusion that the new Chamber will prove entirely lacking in any strong and homogeneous party able to govern with its own programme, and he prophesies that this Chamber will have a short and inglorious existence.

Mme. Adam denounces in no measured terms the foreign policy of M. Hanotaux, who would make, she thinks, an excellent Grand Vizier for the "Great Assassin." This article is, in a sense, historic, for the great Blowitz has already explained in the *Times* that its violence disgusted one Academician and earned for M. Hanotaux the one vote by which he was elected to the Palais Mazarin.

THE REVUE DE PARIS.

THE most topical articles in the April numbers of the *Revue* are those dealing with Macedonia. M. Berard lately made a tour through the country with a view to historical research, and he analyses with considerable shrewdness the state of the various parties, Turkish, Servian, Greek and Russian. He makes it quite clear that the one question predominating above all others is that of religion. Orthodox and Schismatic wage war among themselves even more fiercely than do Christian and Mahometan. M. Berard evidently considers that the Macedonians would much prefer to form part of Servia than of Greece.

FRENCH COLONIAL INTERESTS.

Another travel paper describes the expedition of a small Frency military and scientific mission in Madagascar. The party consisted of an engineer, a merchant, a young officer and an explorer; their object was to bring to the interior of the island the news of the French conquest. They were accompanied by one hundred and ten native carriers; the latter made a great effort to persuade their French employers to allow them the company of their wives as assistant carriers, the Senegalen women always bearing the heat and burden of the day, but this request was wholly negatived. French colonial expansion has inspired yet another article, entitled "The Autonomy of Tunis." While admitting that Tunis and Algeria alone among the colonies of France can be said to be really successful, the writer makes a violent attack on the Tunisian administration as too favorable to the Arabs; he would evidently like to see the whole burden of taxation thrown on the native population. He is apparently wholly dissatisfied with the state of things, and he sums up by saying that there are virtually two states side by side—that of the natives and that of the French colony; and even a third to be taken into account, that of the other Europeans, notably Italians. The Bey is still nominally the supreme ruler, with power of life and death; but the French occupation opposes a positive resistance to his arbitrary power.

A valuable addition to Napoleonic literature consists in the publication of a number of hitherto unpublished letters of Count Paul Schouvaloff, Alexander the First's aide-de-camp. In them he informs his friend, Count Nesselrode, all that befell him when in April, 1814, he received an order to accompany Napoleon on the journey from Fontainebleau to the place of embarkation for Elba.

REVUE DE L'ART ANCIEN ET MODERNE.

THE most important of the new periodicals to hand this month is the *Revue de l'Art Ancien et Moderne*, which is to appear monthly under the editorship of M. Jules Comte. The first number contains many interesting articles on ancient and modern art—the French School at Athens, by T. Homolle; Jean Fouquet, by Paul Leprieur; the Bonnaffé Collection, by M. Tourneux, etc. The plates include an illustration of Greek musicians and dancers after a recent purchase for the Louvre, a portrait by Jean Fouquet, the tomb of M. Louis Pasteur, and a dagger in the Ressman collection. Altogether, the review is admirably produced, each number consisting of a hundred pages, with excellent paper, type and illustrations. In addition, there is a bibliography of works relating to art which have been published during the first quarter of 1897.

THE SEASON'S OUTPUT OF FICTION.

BY HENRY W. LANIER.

MR. GRANT ALLEN, I believe, in announcing his series of "Hill Top" novels—which were to elevate, to rescue and reform current fiction—laid special stress upon the fact that they were all free from the taint of the "magazine serial." A survey of the continued stories in some of our magazines just now leaves one with a feeling that Mr. Allen's grapes could hardly have been quite sweet; for some of the best fiction we have had has appeared in this despised form. Naturally Du Maurier comes first. Probably no one believes "The Martian," which is drawing to an end in *Harper's*, will create a furor like that which greeted Trilby the Tall. Such public frenzies are luckily rare. Nor has this much lamented author's last production quite the charm of "Trilby." There are spots, however, where Du Maurier is all himself—and that means really fascinating, for there have been few writers since Thackeray whose engaging personality was so frankly served up for the reader's delectation. Still fewer novelists can one remember who could tell so much of their story by pictorial aids, pictures without which the tale were bereft of a large proportion of its sparkle and effectiveness. It is certainly not *great* writing, this, but it is charming, and it leaves one with the kindliest affection for and interest in the author. In the *Century* Dr. Weir Mitchell's "Hugh Wynne, Free Quaker," has had the difficult task of living up to its introduction—a dramatic tale to the effect that the editor "although the story was set up, printed and ready for publication in book form . . . stopped the presses and had the day of publication postponed, so that he could give the readers of the magazine the pleasure of reading it first, and this in the face of the fact that other MSS. were clamoring for admittance—MSS., too, that had good claims for their demands."

KIPLING, DAVIS, HALL CAINE AND CRAWFORD IN SERIALS.

Mr. Richard Harding Davis, too, has been occupying even more than his accustomed magazine space by his first novel, "Soldiers of Fortune," completed in the June issue of *Scribner's*, and just issued in book form. Mr. Davis may be caught napping in astronomical and gastronomical details after helping to crown a Czar and Czarina, but it would be a brave critic who would deny his ability to write a story that people want to read. His young American engineer is some eight and a half feet tall—Mr. C. D. Gibson, who has made his picture, is an authority—and he is notably possessed of an exceptional amount of physical strength, but exhibits also that calm superiority to everything and everybody, except a woman, which endeared Van Bibber to us all. *McClure's* has made a brave showing with Kipling's "Captains Courageous"—which is Kipling only too seldom, but more than repays a reading for these oases—and now with Stevenson's "St. Ives," a tale whose first chapters carry one back to the bloody horrors of the big *Flying Scud*. *Munsey's*, too, has not lacked powerful names; but Hall Caine's "The Christian" is decidedly below the level of his other stories. His heroine had "golden red hair and magnificent dark eyes of great size. One of the eyes had a brown spot, which gave at the first glance the effect of a squint, at the next glance a coquettish expression, and ever after a sense of tremendous power and passion." This dangerous person goes to London as a hospital nurse—and here the author's grip distinctly loosens, and instead of the nature sympathy, the real poetry which redeems "The Manxman," we have a strained and overdrawn and utterly unreal picture of fashionable London wickedness. Before this ended the same magazine began the publication of the prolific Marion Crawford's last production. In "Corleone" Mr. Crawford leaves his strange gods, his trivialities and banalities and padding wherewith he has of late regaled us, and standing on the firmer ground of Italian romance he tells us once more of Don Orsino and San Giacinto and Sant' Ilario, and the fortunes of the Saracinesca. In *Cosmopolis* has begun a new story by Kipling, "Slaves of the Lamp," about which one can now only say surely that people will read it.

"THE WELL-BELOVED" BY HARDY.

It is not the Thomas Hardy of "Tess" or "Jude" who wrote "The Well Beloved," just published by the Harpers, and there are many of his devotees who will scarcely grieve over the absence of certain characteristics of his later writings. "The Well Beloved" appeared serially as "The Pursuit of the Well Beloved," several years ago, and is nearer akin to the "Wessex Tales" than to almost anything else. There are some weird pieces of imagery that are haunting. "The evening and night winds here were . . . charged with a something that did not burden them elsewhere. They brought it up from that bay to the crest . . . It was a presence—an imaginary shape or essence from the human multitude lying below; those who had gone down in vessels of war, East-Indiamen, barges, brigs and ships of the Armada—select people, common and debased, whose interests and hopes had been as wide asunder as the poles, but who had rolled each other to oneness on that restless sea-bed. There could almost be felt the brush of their huge composite ghost as it ran, a shapeless figure, over the isle, shrieking for some good god who would disunite it again." The sea-winds fairly wail through these sentences—and, with all due respect to those who hail Mr. Hardy as the "foremost living English novelist," it seems far truer and stronger, far more noteworthy in every respect, than the tale of Jocelyn Pierston's pursuit of his ideal through some score of successive incarnations, including in one case three generations of the same family. Even Mr. Hardy's genius does not prevent a flippancy, a farcicalness in this development.

"Mr. James' Adorable Subtleties" was the taking heading of a recent criticism on "The Spoils of Poynton." It is, of course, a flat truism to remark that the "little things make life," etc., etc., and it is equally a truism that Mr. James is a master in depicting the *finesses* and subtleties of existence—than which there can be nothing more entirely aborbing. And yet it is difficult for a healthy person with any red blood in him to remain enthusiastic through some three hundred and odd pages devoted to chronicling the "situations" centring around some bric-a-brac. Moreover, there is a probability that the same normal individual when

reading that "the sweep of her eyes was a rich synthesis" would be not nearly as much impressed by the cleverness of the remark as by its absurdity.

YOUNG MR. STEPHEN CRANE.

Mr. Stephen Crane has been heard of in various exciting connections lately. After a narrow escape from drowning, while on his way to Cuba,—turned into "copy" for the June *Scribner's*, while the London weeklies were printing obituaries of him and quarreling with their contemporaries on this side as to who really "discovered" him,—he started toward Crete as a war correspondent for a famous journal; the results of the latter trip are not as yet, but now we have a "realistic" picture of some real New York artists—"Wrinkles," "Grief," "Penny," *et al.*—and a real model, affectionately termed, "Splutter," who make their coffee on a gas stove, balanced on two bundles of kindling, which are balanced on a chair, which is balanced on a trunk—all because the rubber tube of the gas stove is too short—and who talk in real Bohemian slang, terming each other "dubs" and "dudes" as terms of reproach, and "Indians" when speaking in brotherly affection and comradeship. One of this artistic company falls in love, and such is his modesty that his idol is forced to give him not only three violets, at separate times, but to get thoroughly out of patience with him before he can dream of the possibility of her returning his affection.

THE LATEST WORK OF HOWELLS AND STOCKTON.

"The Lion's Head" is the title of Mr. Howells' last book. The last year or two has been a period of remarkable productiveness for this rather puzzling author. At times, indeed in many of his books, he is perhaps more acutely convincing, more vigorous and sane than any novelist we have, while not infrequently his stories have seemed to lack entirely the fire of any great central purpose or idea—which can only fuse clever character-studies into coherence and unity. The last tale, which has far more incident than Mr. Howells generally makes use of, is not altogether *satisfactory*—there is no other word for it. One feels that as big a man as Mr. Howells, a man with such a capacity for felicitous expression and for the perception of human character—such a one ought to carry his audience with him more surely. For all that the story is interesting, and Mr. Howells has never to my knowledge written anything that was not well worth reading.

There are few such stern task masters as the Comic Muse. Most writers can amuse the people sometimes, and a few can manage it most of the time, but one would hesitate long about crediting any humorist with invariable success. Mr. Frank R. Stockton has a private mine of his own, and he never loses the vein for more than a short space of time. Although some of the nine yarns in "A Story Teller's Pack" are not by any means irresistible, "Captain Eli's Best Ear" is certainly the genuine thing; indeed, anything briny seems to be peculiarly inspiring to Mr. Stockton, as is evidenced by his recent "Captain Horn" and "Mrs. Cliff's Yacht."

IBSEN'S NEW TRAGEDY.

"Friendship is—deception," and "If the worst comes to the worst, one woman can always take the place of another"—it is not a cheerful or an inspiring philosophy, even though it be, as Mr. George Bernard Shaw insists, the truest, the most real and substantial presented by any modern dramatist. But then "John Gabriel Borkman," Ibsen's last play, is hardly cheerful in any aspect. Tremendous it certainly is. Consummate art it is with which the old defaulter, Borkman, is introduced into the tale long before he actually appears: by means of his wife sitting listening to the footsteps in the room overhead, where for eight years he has paced up and down "like a wolf." Mrs. Borkman has set her whole heart upon the retrieval of her husband's name through her son Erhart. The memory of that disgrace is to be swallowed up in the splendor of his success; Erhart's aunt, incurably diseased, looks to the young man, whose father she had loved, to brighten her last days; John Gabriel himself, wakened to action, calls upon his son to come out into the world and help him to begin life anew, and Erhart, the focusing point of the ambitions and affections of these three rivals, announces that he is young and means to "live, live, live." So he drives away with the divorced lady and young Frida, his bride-elect replying to Mrs. Borkman's strictures upon the presence of the latter: "Men are so unstable, Mrs. Borkman, and women too. When Erhart is done with me,—and with him,—then it will be well for both that he, poor fellow, should have some one to fall back upon." If this be Truth, Mr. Kipling is right: she is a "naked lady," in whose presence a gentleman can only cover his eyes.

MORE FROM DR. DOYLE AND MARIE CORELLI.

Quite a change it is from this intensity to "Rodney Stone" and "Uncle Bernac," our latest acquisitions from the author of "Sherlock Holmes." It is beginning to seem doubtful to many of that pleasing gentleman's admirers whether his demise, exciting as it was, was not a mistake on Dr. Doyle's part. Certainly neither the medical tales, nor "Rodney Stone" and its English prize-fights, nor "Uncle Bernac," where the exploits of the Three Musketeers are altogether eclipsed—none of these is a worthy companion to the unique and much-lamented Mr. Holmes, whose powers of deduction and ratiocination will ever remain fresh in our memory.

That purveyor of what the newspaper reporter calls "mental pabulum" to Royalty, the critic-devouring Marie Corelli, has once more shaken her banner to the breeze, this time with the tale of "Ziska, the Problem of a Wicked Soul." Ziska is an Egyptian lady of super-Cleopatran fascination, who happens to be the reincarnated soul of one Ziska—Charmazel, murdered by her royal lover Araxes a few centuries before the Deluge, or thereabouts. Most unfortunately for Araxes, he has chosen this peculiarly inopportune time to be reincarnated himself, and since he retains as the "famous painter" Gervase his former distinguishing characteristics, he promptly falls madly in love with Ziska. She lures him to one of the "floors" far beneath the Pyramid, and then in sight of the tomb of Araxes she becomes pale and shadowy and discloses to the horrified painter her reasons and determination for Revenge. But "Love is stronger than Hate," so instead of dying with clammy chills and creepy forebodings the end comes with warm arms about his neck to an accompaniment of solemn, surging sounds. Meanwhile the acute doctor is still studying the "odd types" of Egyptian tourists, who would be perplexing but for the illuminating explanation of "Protoplasm—mere protoplasm."

AN EAST INDIAN AND A KENTUCKY STORY.

A book easy to recommend most heartily is Mrs. Flora Annie Steele's stirring tale of the Indian Mutiny. It is undoubtedly true that the art and workmanship of the story, and especially the plot, are not always impec-

cable—but it must be indeed a jaded mind which can fail to respond to the swing and movement and color with which Mrs. Steele has depicted one of the most dramatic passages in history. Even those delicately organized critics who consider unreserved praise a sign of amateurishness, and who have made the word "criticise" a synonym for fault finding, agree that "On the Face of the Waters" is decidedly the best novel of the Mutiny yet written. It would be more than interesting to see what Mr. Kipling would do with such a subject.

One can hardly help being sincerely thankful to James Lane Allen in these days of erotic and "decadent" novels for the love of beauty and of purity and of true manliness which so distinguishes his work. It is hard to rid oneself of the personal equation in matters even of ethics, and one feels personally grateful to a manly man, who can at once understand the physical joy of living and the joy in loveliness, be it human or artistic or of nature,—a man who can understand and express these and yet not lose faith in those "stern moralities" which are so sore a burden to the "artistic temperament." "The Choir Invisible" is Mr. Allen's new book. It is a story of Kentucky a century ago, when the outlying portion of the young nation was still in a political and social ferment, not having had time to assimilate the widely diversified materials which went to its construction. The tragedy is a very real one, the more so from the utter lack of theatricalities, and as always there are touches of truest poetry through Mr. Allen's work.

A QUESTION IN LITERARY ETHICS.

Here is an interesting if not altogether true question in literary ethics: If one can write altogether delightful and pleasing stories of a certain sort, to how great a degree is one justified in making them "carry" other stories which of themselves are nothing worth? The reflection is brought to mind by a perusal of Mr. Chester Bailey Fernald's "The Cat and the Cherub, and Other Stories." "Chan Tow, the Highrob" took us all off our feet; everybody said it was unique, and it was much advertised by the widely disseminated report that a certain most conservative poet-critic had pronounced it the best American short story of the decade. (It transpired subsequently that this enthusiasm did not emanate from the Conservative aforesaid, but from a stray puff which had sneaked into his "literary column;" but that has nothing to do with the facts after all.) When it was followed by "The Gentleman in the Barrel," "The Pot of Frightful Doom" and The Cruel Thousand Years," it seemed, and still seems, as if Mr. Fernald must be an author to be reckoned with in making up the tale of our literature; for these stories were filled with a humor and pathos and were written with a simple and convincing effectiveness that made them irresistible. All of which is yet true—but it is equally a fact that those portions of the present volume which do not deal with the Celestials, whom Mr. Fernald interprets so adequately, are commonplace where they are not strained, and are stupid almost invariably.

It is not so difficult to refrain from taking an extreme position in the great Anti-Gaelic War,—where "Hoot, mon!" is the slogan for both sides,—waged by *Life* and others against the devotees of the Scotch dialect, but it must be confessed that some of Mr. Robertson Nicoll's "discoveries" are making it difficult to preserve a neutral position toward themselves. Most of us have an enthusiasm for Mr. Barrie, and therefore for his Scotchmen, but that does not help us to a fondness for such a mild dilution of Barrie's successes as Mr. S. R. Crockett has given us in "Lad's Love." Ian Maclaren's last volume, "Kate Carnegie," details the finally prosperous love affair of an unconventional and athletic young minister. Dr. Watson's own narrow escape from a heresy trial lends especial point to his description of Carmichael's disciplining by the Presbytery, where his powers of sarcasm are brought into full play. To the many who like the Ian Maclaren books the present story will doubtless be welcome.

THREE INDUSTRIOUS WOMEN.

After "Ships That Pass in the Night," Miss Beatrice Harraden's "Hilda Strafford" is no slight disappointment. The former story was thin in places, but it was genuine; it seemed to voice some of the deeper feelings of human nature, and its sadness was the sadness of Life. "Hilda Strafford," on the contrary, is childish and trivial to an almost incredible degree. Even the desolation of the California ranch life to one who does not love it is depicted crudely, and as for the human figures, they are the veriest literary puppets.

"The Merry Maid of Arcady" is the title story of Mrs. Burton Harrison's new volume, which contains half a dozen characteristic short stories. Of these the first and last are perhaps the best, but Mrs. Harrison is always clever and always entertaining whether describing the feelings of a broken-down gentleman in a fourth-story hall bed-room, or the hunt for an American fortune by an English Lord. Her little situations and dramas seem very little, however, in juxtaposition with the power and subtlety of Lucas Malet. "The Carissima" might almost be a short story by Rudyard Kipling. It has precisely the same command over the mysteriously horrible, the same fearlessness and directness and effectiveness—with a complexity in the character of the "Carissima" herself of which only a woman could conceive and which makes it impossible to put the book down. The author is invariably clever, frequently brilliant; and the picture of Mrs. Perry during the interregnum between her daughter's civil and church marriages, wondering pathetically if it is quite proper not to be sure of one's own child's name, is deliciously humorous. And the conclusion, "A modern acquiescence in the actual, that . . . is the only workable philosophy of life."

Not many of our American authoresses are doing as steady and sincere work as Octave Thanet. Her stories of the southern and middle West are the most illuminating expositions we have had of some phases of life in those sections, and though her sheriffs have not the easy dash and bravado of Bret Harte's heroes, they have the same impelling sense of duty which drives them relentlessly over all personal prejudices and sympathies and dangers. Amos Wickliff is the central figure of the six stories in "A Missionary Sheriff," and one follows his fortunes with an increasing interest which is quite satisfied by the good luck that becomes his in his only serious defeat.

AN AUSTRALIAN AND A "PURPLE" STORY.

Mr. E. W. Hornung has added another to his list of clever English-Australian stories. "My Lord Duke" is the name of the last, and it contains an ingeniously complicated plot, lingering upon the identity of the real duke, with some most amusing contrasts and effects caused by the temporary passing of the title to a bush-ranger fresh from Australian wilds, who causes no slight commotion in polite London society. Arthur Morrison tells of London, too, but of quite another part than Bel-

gravia. "A Child of the Jago" is Dicky Perrott, and what the Jago means one must read Mr. Morrison's book to find out. With all the unspeakable degradation of the wretched fallen community here so startlingly portrayed, it is pleasant to find some trace of a better feeling, however disguised. Dicky Perrott could without the slightest compunction beat into insensibility his inveterate enemy the hunchback, but when stabbed mortally by the same antagonist he is true to his creed "thou shalt not nark," and, considering his lights, one cannot help respecting the boy more that he died with a lie on his lips rather than infringe this fundamental command against informing.

Mr. Robert Dickens, chiefly known to the world as the author of a volume which dealt largely with "purple sins" and started a fashion among certain very *fin-de-siècle* and *decadent* people for green carnations, has written another volume called "Flames." It is all a little mysterious to the uninitiated. Its mysteries, however, are almost outdone by those surrounding "The Maker of Moons," of whom Mr. Robert Chambers is the chronicler.

There are many other recent volumes well worth more than a casual mention did space permit. A later story than "On the Face of the Waters," by Mrs. Flora Annie Steele, which she calls "In the Tideway;" Mr. H. G. Wells' last story, "The Wheels of Chance," in which this very ingenious and entertaining writer makes good use of the omnipotent bicycle; "Green Fire," by that modern bard of the Celts, Fiona Macleod, whose prose has all the poetry, so often tinged with melancholy, which is an integral part of this people; "The Dominant Note," a collection of short stories by Mrs. W. K. Clifford, who has here, as usual, done some first class work; "Mademoiselle Blanche," a pathetic tale of a poor *trapezienne* by John D. Barry; Margaret Deland's "The Wisdom of Fools;" S. R. Keightley's "The Last Recruit of Clare's;" Amelia Barr's "Prisoners of Conscience;" those tremendous romances "The Green Book" and "Eyes Like the Sea," by the lately translated Maurus Jokai; Gilbert Parker's two Northern stories "The Pomp of the Lavilettes" and "A Romany of the Snows," and a score more, for the fiction appetite seems never glutted and supply is kept well up to demand in the publishing world.

THE NEW BOOKS.

RECENT AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PUBLICATIONS.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION.

The Outgoing Turk: Impressions of a Journey through the Western Balkans. By H. C. Thomson, author of "The Chitral Campaign." With many illustrations. Octavo, pp. 305. London: William Heinemann, 2 Bedford street.

Nothing could be more opportune than the appearance of Mr. Thomson's valuable account of actual conditions in the Balkan regions. His admirable work is devoted chiefly to an account of progress in Bosnia and Herzegovinia, under the administration of Austria since the Berlin treaty. The Austrians can certainly give a good account of their stewardship. Bosnia was one of the worst-oppressed and most chaotic districts of the Turkish empire previous to the Russo-Turkish war. The Austrians have secured perfect order and stability; have reformed the land system and built up a body of peasant proprietors; have shown the most admirable tact in dealing with the conflicting religious elements—Mohammedan, Greek, Orthodox and Catholic. The Turkish question cannot be solved all at once. Its final solution must await the revival of civilization and industrial prosperity among the subject races. The future must make its own higher political combinations. Meanwhile, no one need despair if such progress can be made as the past twenty years have witnessed in Bosnia. The contrast between that region and the Macedonian province still held by Turkey has become too ghastly for endurance. It will be simply impossible for Europe to permit the indefinite continuance of Turkish administration in the regions adjoining Bosnia, Servia, Bulgaria and Greece. Mr. Thomson's book is worthy of the attention of all serious American students of conditions in the Turkish empire.

Souvenirs d'Amérique et de Grèce. Par Pierre de Coubertin. Paper, 16mo, pp. 181. Paris: Librairie Hachette et Cie.

M. de Coubertin, whose work on the "Evolution of France Under the Third Republic," is about to appear in an English translation from the press of T. Y. Crowell & Co., has just brought out in Paris a vivacious little volume on his recent travels in America and Greece. This charming and brilliant French author is well known to the readers of the AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS as a frequent contributor on French subjects. Among other good things, he is the founder of the new Olympian Games. He has written valuable works on English and American education for the benefit of his countrymen. His present volume has chapters on Chicago, the far West, California, the university movement and winter sports. The half of the book devoted to Greeee begins with an account of the revival of the Olympian Games, and consists mainly of running notes and comments, written in Athens and elsewhere in Greece, in 1896. M. de Coubertin is an exceptionally intelligent and accomplished traveler, whose observations are always acute and well informed.

In Joyful Russia. By John A. Logan, Jr. Octavo, pp. 275. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $3.50.

Mr. Logan visited Russia at the time of the coronation of the Czar, and his impressions of the country,—which do not pretend to be anything else except an unfamiliar traveler's impressions,—are exceedingly favorable to the great Russian nation. The rapidity of the glimpses Mr. Logan gives us is one of his book's chief merits, as also is their objectiveness. If Mr. Logan had been encumbered with a larger stock of other men's notions he could not have used his own American eyes so keenly and sensibly. The book is very attractively illustrated with many half-tone plates. The following sentences from the preface will indicate the character of Mr. Logan's work: "I have tried to chronicle as graphically as lay within my untried powers the impressions I received, the gorgeous pageants I saw; and if my views of Russian conditions seem rose-colored to some of my readers, let them remember that I saw the country in holiday attire; but let them also remember that a country of unmitigated gloom, such as others have pictured Russia to be, has never existed on the face of the globe, and never can exist. My experiences were gathered among all classes of people and over a large stretch of territory- from the Holy City to Helsingfors and beyond. Wherever I went I found the same splendid

national qualities, the same unity of character, aye, and the same content with the powers that be, which make Russia not merely a vast geographical term, but a great and mighty nation."

Travels in West Africa, Congo Française, Corisco and Cameroons. By Mary H. Kingsley. Octavo, pp. 757. New York : The Macmillan Company. $4.

Miss Kingsley's book, "Travels in West Africa," is the most interesting and entertaining volume of travel that has been issued for some time. Miss Kingsley herself describes it as "a mere jungle of information on West Africa," and in a large measure this is true. She, however, undoubtedly gives us a vivid realization of the conditions of life in the various colonies which have been annexed by European nations on the West Coast of Africa. Miss Kingsley made a special study of the fetish worship of the natives, and describes it at length. She also investigated the drink question, and the results of missionary effort. Her comments on the latter are unfavorable.

The First Crossing of Greenland. By Fridtjof Nansen. Translated by Hubert Majendie Gepp. New Edition. 12mo, pp. 464. New York : Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25.

The Nansen vogue has called for a reprint of "The First Crossing of Greenland," as translated into English by Gepp. This is the single-volume abridgment of Nansen's original work, and is in very convenient form to serve as a general reference book on Greenland.

Sketches Awheel in Modern Iberia. By Fanny Bullock Workman and William Hunter Workman. 12mo, pp. 260. New York : G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.

These travelers declare that they made their Spanish tour on bicycles, not to satisfy the American craving for adventure, nor because there was anything novel to them in this mode of travel, but because this means of conveyance was best adapted to their purpose, permitting them to pass through the country at leisure, stopping where and when they pleased. There certainly is much to be said in favor of the more general adoption of the wheel by tourists in Spain. Mr. and Mrs. Workman describe their experience in a way which is likely to tempt others into similar experimentation.

HISTORY.

The Literary History of the American Revolution. By Moses Coit Tyler. In two vols., Vol. I.—1763-1783. Octavo, pp. 552. New York : G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.

Professor Tyler's volumes on American literary history during the period of the Revolution have been awaited with keen interest by all who have followed his interesting treatment of the Colonial time. The studies of which the present work is the resulting product were begun more than a score of years ago, and the author has more than earned the recognition which was long since accorded him as the foremost student of our literary beginnings. The spirit in which Dr. Tyler has approached his task is perhaps best disclosed in the following paragraph of his preface :

"The plan of the author has been to let both parties in the controversy—the Whigs and the Tories, the Revolutionists and the Loyalists—tell their own story freely in their own way, and without either of them being liable, at our hands, to posthumous outrage in the shape of partisan imputations on their sincerity, their magnanimity, their patriotism, or their courage. Moreover, for the purpose of historic interpretation, the author has recognized the value of the lighter, as well as of the graver, forms of literature, and consequently has here given full room to the lyrical, the humorous, and the satirical aspects of our Revolutionary record—its songs, ballads, sarcasms, its literary facetiæ. The entire body of American writings, from 1763 to 1783, whether serious or mirthful, in prose or in verse, is here delineated in its most characteristic examples, for the purpose of exhibiting the several stages of thought and emotion through which the American people passed during the two decades of the struggle which resulted in our national independence."

The Evolution of the Constitution of the United States. By Sydney George Fisher. 12mo, pp. 398. Philadelphia : J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.50.

The "development" theory of the origin of the federal constitution has been held and advocated for many years by an increasing number of historical scholars. It has not been an easy task, however, to compile and present in detail the data on which these scholars base their hypothesis. It has been Mr. Fisher's aim to do this in the compass of a single volume which should have the twofold merit of attractiveness and convenience. It seems to us that he has succeeded admirably, so far as the general line of historical sequence is concerned. He treats in succession of the Colonial charters, of the state constitutions of the Revolutionary period, of the contemporary English sources of the federal constitution, and of the idea of federalism. He also appends some interesting comment on Dutch influence, and an entire chapter is devoted to an examination of Mr. Douglas Campbell's contentions as to the derivation of American institutions from Holland.

Victoria, Queen and Empress. The Sixty Years. By Sir Edwin Arnold. 16mo, pp. 120. New York : Longmans, Green & Co. 50 cents.

In this interesting survey of England's progress under Queen Victoria's reign, Sir Edwin Arnold treats of such topics as "Changes in the National Life," "The Post Office and the Electric Telegraph," "Education and the New Press," "Social Advancement of the Workingman," "Expansion of the Empire and Geographical Discovery," "Science, Art and Literature," "Great Men of the Reign," etc. Perhaps nowhere else within like compass, can be found so good a summary of the broad historical results of Britain's "record reign."

A Short History of Mediæval Europe. By Oliver J. Thatcher, Ph.D. Octavo, pp. 325. New York : Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

This work is an abridgment of "Europe in the Middle Age," prepared by Dr. Thatcher and Dr. Schwill to be used as a text-book of more advanced instruction. The present volume is intended for use in high schools and academies, as well as for the general reader who wishes to acquaint himself with the subject in a summary way. "The Middle Age," as considered in this book, is the period 350-1500 A.D.

Memoirs of Marshal Oudinot, Duc de Reggio. Octavo, pp. 474. New York : D. Appleton & Co. $2.

This first English translation of Marshal Oudinot's Memoirs is an addition to the list, already rather long, of books devoted to personal reminiscence of the Napoleonic campaigns, many of which have only recently been published. As contributions to history nothing, of course, can take the place of these narratives, and in literary quality most of them have distinctive merits.

Memoirs of Baron Lejeune, Aide-de-Camp to Marshals Berthier, Davout and Oudinot. Translated by Mrs. Arthur Bell. With an Introduction by Major-General Maurice. In two volumes, octavo, pp. 361-309. New York : Longmans, Green & Co. $6.

Baron Lejeune's Memoirs differ from the writings of other officers under Napoleon in the nature of their point of view. Lejeune, says General Maurice, was an artist turned soldier rather than a soldier who had taken to art. The most telling portions of his Memoirs are the descriptive passages, and these are unexcelled. On the whole, they seem to

have fully deserved the republication in France and the translation into English which they have just undergone.

BIOGRAPHY.

General Grant. By James Grant Wilson. 12mo, pp. 390. New York : D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

This volume in the "Great Commanders" series appears very opportunely—the preface is dated April 27, General Grant's birthday anniversary—at a time when the general revival of interest in the life and deeds of the central figure in the Civil War is especially noteworthy. General Wilson's qualifications for the work of preparing an adequate biography are unquestioned, and he has enjoyed the best facilities for the performance of such a task. One of the important and distinctive features of the book is the chapter of correspondence addressed by General Grant, during the War, to his friend the Hon. E. B. Washburne of Illinois. This series of letters is of the highest historical value.

Martha Washington. By Anne Hollingsworth Wharton. 12mo, pp. 320. New York : Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

Miss Wharton has discovered much interesting material bearing on the domestic life of the Washingtons. Her chapters on the camp experiences of "Lady" Washington, on the social functions of our first presidential administration, and on the delightful hospitalities at Mount Vernon, are especially charming. Martha Washington has never before been so faithfully described—bad spelling and all.

A Chat About Celebrities ; or, the Story of a Book. By Curtis Guild. Octavo, pp. 309. Boston : Lee & Shepard. $1.50.

Mr. Guild's book supplies a fund of anecdotes and reminiscences of literary and other celebrities. These are strung together in a manner delightfully free from method, and the general impression produced is that of a rambling and unconventional conversation—which is probably just the impression which the writer expected his book to make. At all events, half the charm would have been lost if an attempt had been made to restrain Mr. Guild's easy loquacity within the bounds of ordinary bookish decorum.

The Story of Jane Austen's Life. By Oscar Fay Adams. New Edition. Octavo, pp. 279. Boston : Lee & Shepard. $2.

Mr. Adams announced in 1891, when the first edition of his "Story of Jane Austen's Life" appeared, that his purpose was "to place her before the world as the winsome, delightful woman that she really was, and thus to dispel the unattractive, not to say forbidding, mental picture that so many have formed of her." Mr. Adams' attempt was well received by American admirers of Miss Austen, and we are sure that a not less cordial welcome will be given this new illustrated edition, one of the striking features of which is a portrait of Miss Austen at fifteen. There is also a *fac-simile* letter of Miss Austen's, and several scenes and buildings more or less closely connected with her life are represented in excellent reproductions from photographs made expressly for this work.

The Life and Works of Robert Burns. Edited by Robert Chambers. Revised by William Wallace. In four volumes, octavo. Vols. III., IV., pp. 467-623. New York : Longmans, Green & Co. $2.50 each volume.

The appearance of the third and fourth volumes of Chambers' "Burns" (Wallace's revision) was delayed for some months after the publication of the first two volumes in the set, which were noticed in the REVIEW one year ago. Considerable new material, both biographical and literary, has been incorporated by Mr. Wallace in the new edition, making this work more than ever the invaluable repository of all that is known about Burns as a man and as a poet.

LITERATURE AND ART.

A History of Ancient Greek Literature. By Gilbert Murray, M.A. 12mo, pp. 437. New York : D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

The Appletons have projected a series of "Short Histories of the Literatures of the World," to be edited by Edmund Gosse. The first volume, devoted to ancient Greek literature, has been prepared by Professor Gilbert Murray of Glasgow University, and is an excellent summary of the subject—not a dry, dull manual, nor a merely mechanical condensation, but a thoroughly vitalized, though compact, treatise.

A Handbook of Greek Sculpture. By Ernest Arthur Gardner, M.A. Part II. 12mo, pp. 286. New York : The Macmillan Co. $1.25.

This volume forms the concluding portion of the work which we noticed in May, 1896. It contains an excellent index of both parts. The high quality of the illustrations has been fully maintained, and the scholarly character of the text needs no commendation.

Annotated Bibliography of Fine Art. By Russell Sturgis. Music : By Henry Edward Krehbiel. Edited by George Iles. Quarto, pp. 89. Boston : The Library Bureau. $1 (paper, 50 cents).

This volume in the American Library Association's series of annotated book lists contains about one thousand titles. The names of the compilers of this bibliography form a sufficient guaranty both of care in selection and of capability in criticism. Mr. Sturgis is a well-known architect, who has himself made frequent and important contributions to the literature of the fine arts, while Mr. Krehbiel is the talented musical editor of the New York *Tribune*, whose published studies have placed him in the first rank among critics. This guide to the choice of books in the allied departments of art and music will hereafter be an indispensable aid to all interested in the formation of libraries, public or private, large or small.

NATURAL SCIENCE.

An Introduction to Geology. By William B. Scott. 12mo, pp. 600. New York : The Macmillan Company. $1.90.

This volume attempts a rather more comprehensive treatment of the subject than any recent text-book of geology that has come to our notice. It is well adapted to the needs of the special student as well as of those who seek to get only an elementary knowledge of the ground facts and principles of the science. A large number of the illustrations are from photographs made by the United States Geological Survey. Professor Scott, who holds the chair of geology and palæontology in Princeton University, has been able to avail himself, in the preparation of this book, of many years of successful experience in the class room.

A Treatise on Rocks, Rock-Weathering, and Soils. By George P. Merrill. Octavo, pp. 431. New York : The Macmillan Company. $4.

Another important geological work—the third, we believe, to be brought out by the Macmillans within a few months—is Professor Merrill's treatise on rocks and rock-weathering, with special reference to the making of soils. Professor Merrill's position on the staff of the National Museum at Washington has given him unusual facilities for obtaining valuable materials of illustration. His book has a directly practical as well as a purely scientific interest, since the whole subject of soil-formation is a matter that concerns the agriculturist, at least in its economic bearings.

First Principles of Natural Philosophy. By A. E. Dolbear, M.E., Ph.D. 16mo, pp. 318. Boston : Ginn & Co. $1.10.

Recent discoveries in the field of natural philosophy have made necessary a restatement of many of the element-

ary conceptions and principles of this department of science. Professor Dolbear, whose earlier works on the telephone and kindred topics had made his name familiar to American students, has written a brief text-book of the subject. Among the chief merits of this little treatise should be reckoned its simplicity and freedom from unnecessary theorizing. A novelty in the book, about which the opinions of experts may be expected to differ, is the persistent use of the common English system of weights and measures. The author declares that the metric system is used nowhere outside of laboratories, and that not more than one in a thousand of those who will study natural philosophy will have occasion to use that system in actual life.

Experimental Physics. By William Abbott Stone. 12mo, pp. 384. Boston: Ginn & Co. $1.10.

This is a practical laboratory manual, designed for use in connection with a text-book, or with lectures. The author encourages students to familiarize themselves with the metric system of weights and measures. Many helpful suggestions are given.

PRACTICAL PROBLEMS.

Mayor *vs.* Council: The Twenty-seventh Annual Joint Debate of the University of Wisconsin. Paper, 12mo, pp. 103. Madison: George B. Nelson. 50 cents.

The annual joint debate of the University of Wisconsin has become a recognized institution in the land. The six students who participate in it are selected, three each, from two rival college societies. Some subject of real significance to the country is always chosen, and the debaters proceed to prepare themselves with the utmost care. This year the debate was upon the advantages and disadvantages of a municipal government on the so-called "Brooklyn plan," that concentrates executive and administrative powers in the Mayor. The debaters who were adverse to the one-man power carried off the honors. Nevertheless, the arguments and information presented on both sides were of much current interest and practical importance. We are glad, therefore, that the whole discussion has been published in a pamphlet of more than a hundred pages, including a carefully prepared bibliography.

The Manual of American Water-Works, 1897. Compiled from Special Returns. Edited by M. N. Baker, Ph.B. Octavo, pp. 626. New York: Engineering News Publishing Co. $3.

The 1897 issue of the Manual of American Water Works is a most complete and thorough book of reference, describing the systems of more than three thousand towns, and giving various particulars. Its analysis as to the status of public and private ownership is worth while. A list of two hundred cities and towns is given in which the ownership of the water works has changed from private hands to the public, and a list of twenty cities and towns in which the reverse process has taken place. This manual should be in all reference libraries.

RELIGION AND ETHICS.

Modern Methods in Church Work: The Gospel Renaissance. By Rev. George Whitefield Mead. With an Introduction by Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D.D. 12mo, pp. 386. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

This work is mainly an exposition of the methods adopted by the present-day "institutional" church. Such topics as "Personal Work," "Reaching Strangers," "The Choir," "The Men's Sunday Evening Club," "Athletics," "Church Libraries, Reading Rooms, Literary Societies and Entertainment Courses," "Women's Work," "The Boys' Club," "The Boys' Brigade," "Industrial Classes," "Day Nurseries and Kindergartens," etc., are elaborately treated. The author is an enthusiastic believer in most of these new methods, and holds that they have been amply justified by results. He cites the experience of a large number of American churches, of different denominations, to demonstrate the value of "institutional" appliances.

The New Obedience: A Plea for Social Submission to Christ. By William Bayard Hale. 16mo, pp. 191. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25.

This little volume, containing a series of lenten addresses given by Mr. Hale at St. Paul's Church in Boston, probably represents the extreme advance thus far made in the United States by the doctrines of Christian socialism, so-called, and yet in England Mr. Hale's main positions would hardly be termed revolutionary. Such institutions as land rent and interest are unsparingly condemned by Mr. Hale, and the reader is exhorted to an absolute and literal compliance with the social teachings of Jesus.

Talks to Young Men. By Charles H. Parkhurst. 16mo, pp. 125. New York: The Century Company. $1.

Talks to Young Women. By Charles H. Parkhurst. 16mo, pp. 130. New York: The Century Company. $1.

Dr. Parkhurst's "Talks to Young Men" and "Talks to Young Women" which recently appeared in the columns of the *Ladies' Home Journal* well deserved the more permanent form which has now been given them. They are strenuous discourses on serious themes, and no attempt is made in them to attract frivolous minds. Like all of Dr. Parkhurst's written and spoken addresses, they are direct, succinct and epigrammatic in style. In the series addressed to young men the more important topics are: "The Stuff that Makes Young Manhood," "The Body the Foundation of the Man," "Substitutes for a College Training," "The Young Man as a Citizen," "The Young Man at Play" and "The Young Man on the Fence." Some of the subjects treated in the young women's series are: "The True Mission of Women," "College Training for Women," "Women Without the Ballot," "Marriage and Its Safeguards," etc.

The Bible: Its Meaning and Supremacy. By F. W. Farrar, D.D., F.R.S. 12mo, pp. 377. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

Dean Farrar believes that the claims often made for the Scriptures, chiefly through ignorance and superstition, have really done much to undermine rational faith. His effort, then, is to interpret the true significance of the Bible and its relation to the spiritual life, to show the precise bearings of modern critical methods, and to reconcile the results of these methods with the essential beliefs shared by all devout Christians. Needless to say, Dean Farrar welcomes and indorses the "higher criticism," and finds in it nothing for reverent Christian scholarship to fear.

The Old Testament Under Fire. By A. J. F. Behrends, D.D. 12mo, pp. 246. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1.

The able and eloquent pastor of the Central Congregational Church, Brooklyn, has yielded to the request of many friends that the series of sermons which he recently preached on the subject of the "higher criticism" should be published in book form. Dr. Behrends believes that the tendencies represented by the school of "higher critics," so-called, must be resisted and overpowered by the champions of aggressive Christianity. These sermons are distinctively controversial, and, as Dr. Behrends himself remarks, were "struck off at white heat."

Leprosy and the Charity of the Church. By Rev. L. W. Mulhane. 12mo, pp. 153. Chicago: D. H. McBride & Co.

Father Mulhane's book is full of useful information about leprosy itself and about the means employed for the care and treament of lepers. The facts presented are really startling in their suggestions of what the ravages of the dread scourge might be, should the disease gain a foothold among us. Indeed, leprosy does exist even in the United States to-day. Father Mulhane does well to sound a warning.

RECENT FICTION.

D. APPLETON & CO., NEW YORK.

The Third Violet. By Stephen Crane. 12mo, pp. 203. $1.
Lads' Love. By S. R. Crockett. 12mo, pp. 320. $1.50.
The Statement of Stella Maberly. By F. Anstey. 12mo, pp. 230.
Uncle Bernac. A Memory of the Empire. By A. Conan Doyle. 12mo, pp. 308.

CENTURY COMPANY, NEW YORK.

Prisoners of Conscience. By Mrs. Amelia E. Barr. 12mo, pp. 240. $1.50.
The Stand-by. By Edmund P. Dole. 12mo, pp. 230. $1.25.

T. Y. CROWELL & CO., BOSTON.

Pine Valley. By Lewis B. France. 12mo, pp. 138. $1.25.

DODD, MEAD & CO., NEW YORK.

The Sign of the Spider. By Bertram Mitford. 12mo, pp. 353. $1.25.
Christine of the Hills. By Max Pemberton. 12mo, pp. 281. $1.25.
Chun Ti-kung: His Life and Adventures. A Novel. By Claude A. Rees. 12mo, pp. 254. $1.25.
Charity Chance. By Walter Raymond. 12mo, pp. 256. $1.25.
The House of Dreams. Anonymous. 16mo, pp. 207. $1.25.
The Dominant Note, and Other Stories. By Mrs. W. K. Clifford. 16mo, pp. 239. $1.25.

WILLIAM DOXEY, SAN FRANCISCO.

An Itinerant House, and Other Stories. By Emma Frances Dawson. 12mo, pp. 320. $1.50.

HARPER & BROTHER, NEW YORK.

The Mistress of the Ranch: A Novel. By Frederick Thickstun Clark. 12mo, pp. 357. $1.25.
A Loyal Traitor: A Novel. By James Barnes. 12mo, pp. 306. $1.50.
Green Fire: A Romance. By Fiona Macleod. 12mo, pp. 287. $1.25.
The Landlord at Lion's Head A novel. By W. D. Howells. 12mo, pp. 461.
The Green Book. A Novel. By Maurus Jokai. 12mo, pp. 487.
The Missionary Sheriff. By Octave Thanet. Illustrated by A. B. Frost and Clifford Carleton. 12mo, pp. 248.
The Last Recruit of Clare's. By S. R. Keightley. 12mo, pp. 299.
The Well-Beloved, A Sketch of a Temperament. By Thomas Hardy. 12mo, pp. 339. $1.50.

HENRY HOLT & CO., NEW YORK.

In Plain Air. By Elizabeth Lyman Cabot. 12mo, pp. 296. $1.25.
Spanish Castles by the Rhine: A Triptychal Yarn. By David Skaats Foster. 18mo, pp. 245. 75 cents.
The White Hecatomb, and Other Stories. By William Charles Scully. 18mo, pp. 252. 75 cents.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO., BOSTON.

Miss Archer Archer: A Novel. By Clara Louise Burnham. 12mo, pp. 312. $1.25.
The Day of His Youth. By Alice Brown. 16mo, pp. 143. $1.
The Wisdom of Fools. By Margaret Deland. 12mo, pp. 248. $1.50.
The Spoils of Poynton. By Henry James. 12mo, pp. 323. $1.50.

JEWISH PUBLICATION SOCIETY, PHILADELPHIA.

In the Pale: Stories and Legends of the Russian Jews. By Henry Iliowizi. 12mo, pp. 367.

LAMSON, WOLFFE & CO., BOSTON.

The Merry Maid of Arcady, His Lordship, and Other Stories. By Mrs. Burton Harrison. 16mo, pp. 348. $1.50.

LEE & SHEPARD, BOSTON.

Captain Molly: A Love Story. By Mary A. Denison. 12mo, pp. 251. $1.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT CO., PHILADELPHIA.

The Master-Beggars. By L. Cope Cornford. 12mo, pp. 298. $1.50.
Dr. Luttrell's First Patient. By Rosa Nouchette Carey. 12mo, pp. 322. $1.25.
Lovice. By Mrs. Hungerford ("The Duchess"). 12mo, pp. 315. $1.25.
Glamour: A Romance. By Meta Orred. 12mo, pp. 344. $1.25.
The Ape, the Idiot, and Other People. By W. C. Morrow. 16mo, pp. 291. $1.25.
When the Century Was New: A Novel. By Charles Conrad Abbott. 12mo, pp. 275. $1.
A Marital Liability. By Elizabeth Phipps Train. 18mo, pp. 213. 75 cents.

LONGMANS, GREEN & CO., NEW YORK.

The Red Scaur: A Novel of Manners. By P. Anderson Graham. 12mo, pp. 360. $1.25.
For the White Rose of Arno. By Owen Rhoscomyl. 12mo, pp. 324. $1.25.

F. TENNYSON NEELY, NEW YORK.

Boss Bart, Politician: A Western Story of Love and Politics. By Joe Mitchell Chapple. 12mo, pp. 219.
Paola Corletti, the Fair Italian. By Alice Howard Hilton. 12mo, pp. 153.

OPEN COURT PUBLISHING CO., CHICAGO.

A Pilgrimage to Beethoven: A Novel. By Richard Wagner. Octavo, pp. 46. 50 cents.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, NEW YORK.

In the Crucible. By Grace Denio Litchfield. 12mo, pp. 344. $1.25.

ROBERTS BROTHERS, BOSTON.

A Willing Transgressor, and Other Stories. By A. G. Plympton. 12mo, pp. 244. $1.25.
A Singer's Heart. By Anna Farquhar. 12mo, pp. 159. $1.25.
After Her Death: The Story of a Summer. By the Author of "The World Beautiful." 16mo, pp. 137. $1.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, NEW YORK.

Soldiers of Fortune. By Richard Harding Davis. 12mo, pp. 364. $1.50.
A Bride from the Bush. By E. W. Hornung. 18mo, pp. 235.
An Inheritance. By Harriet Prescott Spofford. 18mo, pp. 172.
The Man Who Wins. By Robert Herrick. 18mo, pp. 125.
A Story Teller's Pack. By Frank R. Stockton. Illustrated by Peter Newell, W. T. Smedley, Frank O. Small, Alice Barber Stephens and E. W. Kemble. 12mo, pp. 380. $1.50.

HERBERT S. STONE & CO., CHICAGO.

In Buncombe County. By Maria Louise Pool. 16mo, pp. 295. $1.25.
Miss Ayr of Virginia, and Other Stories. By Julia Magruder. 16mo, pp. 395. $1.25.
Flames. By Robert Hichens. 12mo, pp. 523.
The Impudent Comedian and Others. By F. Frankfort Moore. 12mo, pp. 275. $1.50.
The Jessamy Bride. By F. Frankfort Moore. 12mo, pp. 417.

STONE & KIMBALL, NEW YORK.

Mademoiselle Blanche: A Novel. By John D. Barry. 12mo, pp. 330. $1.50
Ziska, The Problem of a Wicked Soul. By Marie Corelli. 12mo, pp. 315.
A Romany of the Snows. By Gilbert Parker. 12mo, pp. 203.
John Gabriel Borkman. By Henrik Ibsen. Translated by William Archer. 16mo, pp. 198.

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LEADING ARTICLES IN THE JUNE MAGAZINES.

The Arena.—Boston. June.

Municipal Conditions in California. James D. Phelan.
Railway Financiering as a Fine Art. W. P. Fishback.
The Altimate Trust-Cure. Gordon Clark.
How to Reform the Primary-Election System. Edward Insley.
Religious Teaching and the Moral Life. C. R. Grant.
The Children of the Other Half. William I. Hull.
The Heredity of Richard Roe. David Starr Jordan.
The True Evolution. John Clark Ridpath.

The Atlantic Monthly.—Boston. June.

Greece and the Eastern Question. Benjamin Ide Wheeler.
The Municipal Problem and the Greater New York. Albert Shaw.
The Lock-Step of the Public Schools. William J. Shearer.
Ferdinand Brunetière and His Critical Method. I. Babbitt.
Tendencies of Higher Life in the South. W. P. Trent.
Cheerful Yesterdays.—VIII.
Around Domremy. Mary Hartwell Catherwood.
On Being Civilized Too Much. Henry C. Merwin.
Mr. Sloane's Life of Napoleon.

The Bookman.—New York. June.

A Note on Mr. James Lane Allen. James MacArthur.
A Novel of Feminine Psychology. Harry T. Peck.
Living Continental Critics.—III. Emilia Pardo Bazan.
American Bookmen.—V. Willis, Halleck, and Drake.

Century Magazine.—New York. June.

Queen Victoria's "Coronation Roll." Florence Hayward.
The Shaw Memorial and the Sculptor St. Gaudens. T W Higginson.
Campaigning with Grant. Gen. Horace Porter.
Heroism in the Lighthouse Service. Gustav Kobbé.
How Food is Used in the Body. W. O. Atwater.
Home Life Among the Indians. Alice C. Fletcher.
A Great Modern Observatory. Mabel L. Todd.
How a Riddle of the Parthenon was Unraveled. E. P. Andrews.
Queen Victoria. Thomas F. Bayard.

The Chautauquan.—Meadville, Pa. June.

Paris the Magnificent.—II. H. H. Ragan.
Mirabeau in the Revolution. A. M. Wheeler.
Thiers. Dana C. Munro.
France in the American Revolution. James A. Woodburn.
The Directory, the Consulate, and the Empire. H. M. Stephens.
Mayor William L. Strong of New York City. A. C. Wheeler.
Historic Concord. John F. Hurst.
The Manufacture of Matches. E. Magitot.
College Theatricals and Glee Clubs. Edith Carruth.
Italian Agriculture. Raffaele de Cesare.
Charles Egbert Craddock. W. M. Baskerville.

The Cosmopolitan.—Irvington, N. Y. June.

Constantinople. Peter MacQueen.
Moonshining in Georgia. William M. Brewer.
Marlborough House. Arthur H. Beavan.
Secret History of the Garfield-Conkling Tragedy. T. B. Connery.
Poultry Farming. John B. Walker, Jr.
Modern Education. Henry Morton.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.—New York. June.

Homes in Greece. George Donaldson.
Crete and Its Vicissitudes. Anna V. Young.
A Day With the Trout. Henry E. Haydock.
Williams College. Eben B. Parsons.
A Visit to Cairo.
Locomotion in India. Florence F. Forman.
Baltimore in Her Centennial Year. Charles T. Logan.

Godey's Magazine.—New York. June.

A Street in Cairo. Francis E. Clark.
French Opera in New Orleans. J. W. Dodge.
Pottery in America. George E. Walsh.
"Tess of the D'Urbervilles" as a Drama. Beaumont Fletcher.
A Study in Indian Red. J. Torrey Connor.
Woman and Her Boat. Fred. Werden.

Harper's Magazine.—New York. June.

A New Switzerland. Edwin Lord Weeks.
Meteorological Progress of the Century. Henry S. Williams.
An Elder Brother to the Cliff-Dwellers. T. Mitchell Prudden.
Henry Gladwin and the Siege of Pontiac. Charles Moore.
White Man's Africa.—VIII. Poultney Bigelow.
The Celebrities of the House of Commons.—I. T. P. O'Connor.

Ladies' Home Journal.—Philadelphia. June.

What Victoria Has Seen. W. G. Jordan.
When John Wesley Preached in Georgia. W. J. Scott.
The Back Yard as a Summer Retreat. F. S. Guild.
The City Woman's Garden. Eben E. Rexford.

Lippincott's Magazine.—Philadelphia. June.

A Year of Butterflies. Frank H. Sweet.
College Athletics. Albert Tyler.
A Feathery Début. Lalage D. Morgan.
Spanish Plains and Sierras. Fanny B. Workman.
Teacup Times. Frances M. Butler.
New York's First Poet. E. S. Van Zile.

McClure's Magazine.—New York. June.

The "Flying Machine." S. P. Langley.
Some Personal Experiences in the War. Capt. Musgrove Davis.
Life Portraits of Queen Victoria.
The Revue des Deux Mondes. Th. Bentzon.
Grant's First Great Work in the War. Hamlin Garland.

Munsey's Magazine.—New York. June.

Relics of Byron.
My Favorite Novelist and His Best Book. Frank R. Stockton.
Types of Fair Women.
Thomas Gainsborough.
The Ethnology of the Police. Theodore Roosevelt.
Glimpses of Thackeray.

The New England Magazine.—Boston. June.

Elihu Burritt—the Learned Blacksmith. Ellen S. Bartlett.
Forest Culture of To-day. George E. Walsh.
St. Paul's School. William D. McCrackan.

Scribner's Magazine.—New York. June.

Undergraduate Life at Princeton—Old and New. J. W. Alexander.
The New Library of Congress. Montgomery Schuyler.
London as Seen by C. D. Gibson.—V. London Salons.

THE OTHER AMERICAN AND ENGLISH PERIODICALS.

(From the latest numbers received.)

American Amateur Photographer.—New York. May.

Photographic Societies.
Calcium Carbide. H. F. Hoar.
A Few Lines on Pinhole Work. F. A. Wright.
The Chassagne Color Process.
The Art of Moving Photography.

American Catholic Quarterly Review.—Philadelphia. April.

Authenticity of the Book of Acts. A. J. Maas.
Lacordaire and Lamennais. Reuben Parsons.
The New Political Issue in Ireland. J. J. O'Shea.
The Trappists in Algeria. T. L. L. Teeling.
The Situation in Rome. W. J. D. Croke.
How the Turk Came to Constantinople. B. J. Clinch.
Christian Faith and Modern Science. J. B. Hogan.
France's Aid to America in the War of Independence. R. H. Clark.

American Historical Register.—Boston. April.

Flora McDonald and the Scottish Highlanders in America.
Pennsylvania in the Old French War. H. M. M. Richards.
A Revolutionary Retrospect. Nancy L. Greene.
The Duelling Custom in New York. Charles B. Todd.

American Journal of Sociology.—Chicago. (Bi-monthly.) May.

Insurance Against Non-Employment. Paul Monroe.
Some Economic Losses in the Building Trades. S. T. Wood.

Present Status of Sociology in Germany.—III. O. Thon.
Collective Telesis. Lester F. Ward.
Social Control.—VII. Edward A. Ross.
Some Demands of Sociology Upon Pedagogy. Albion W. Small.
A Programme for Social Study. I. W. Howerth.

American Monthly.—Washington. April.

Proceedings of the Sixth Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.—New York. May.

Korean Interviews. E. S. Morse.
The Racial Geography of Europe.—IV. Stature. W. Z. Ripley.
Reversions of Modern Industrial Life. Franklin Smith.
Principles of Taxation.—VII. David A. Wells.
The Bubonic Plague. Victor C. Vaughan.
Highway Construction in Massachusetts. C. L. Whittle.
The Davenport Academy of Science. Frederick Starr.
Sources of the New Psychology. E. W. Scripture.
The Latent Vitality of Seeds. M. C. de Candolle.
Strange Personifications. M. Th. Flournoy.

Architectural Record.—New York. (Quarterly.) June.

Wooden Houses in Switzerland. Jean Schopfer.
Chippendale Furniture. A. C. Nye.
A Flemish Painter's Art Treasures. A. J. Wauters.
Modern Vault Construction. John B. Robinson.
French Cathedrals.—X. Cathedral of Provence. Barr Ferree.
Horizontal Curves in Mediæval Italian Architecture.
Decorative Windows in England and America. R. Sturgis.
The Works of Cady, Berg & See. Montgomery Schuyler.

Art Amateur.—New York. May.

Pen Drawing for Reproduction.
Flower Painting in Oil Colors.
An Old English Garden.

Art Interchange.—New York. May.

Art's Indebtedness to War.
Old and Modern Methods of Mural Decoration. C. N. Smith.

Arthur's Home Magazine.—New York. May.

Plague-Stricken India. James Howard.
Cuba.
Mediæval Costume. Louise Both-Hendriksen.

Badminton Magazine.—London. May.

Three Rounds with a Bison. Capt. the Hon. Everard Baring.
Soldier Cricket. Captain Philip C. W. Trevor.
Diana Gastronomica. Guy C. Rothery.
Blue-Rock Shooting from a Boat. A. M. Sutherland Graeme.
Chinese Games and Sports. E. H. Parker.
Cycling in Traffic. Margaret Orde.
University Rowing Fifty Years Ago. Rev. W. K. R. Bedford.
Driving at the Cape. Capt. M. F. Rimington.
Inter-Varsity Athletics. W. Beach Thomas.

Bankers' Magazine.—London. May.

The National Debt.
The Bank of England. Continued.
Is a Cheque, When Posted, Payment?
The London Bank of Australia, Limited.

Bankers' Magazine.—New York. May.

Theory and History of Coinage.
The Negotiable Instruments Law.
Inequality in Banking Facilities.

The Biblical World.—Chicago. May.

Hebrew Rock Altars. H. B. Greene.
Structure of the First Epistle of St. John. J. H. Barbour.
Nature and Character of the Old Testament Religion. F. B. Debio.
The Foreshadowings of Christ. VI. G. S. Goodspeed.

Blackwood's Magazine.—London. May.

The Queen's Reign; 'Tis Sixty Years Since.
The Queen's Own Guides Corps in India.
Early Victorian Fiction.
The Prisons of Siberia; on the March. Concluded. J. Y. Simpson.
The Newspaper Press; Half a Century's Survey. Frederick Greenwood.
Mr. Jowett and Oxford Liberalism.
The Parliamentary Session; "the Senate and the Field."

Board of Trade Journal.—London. April 15.

Development of the German Cotton Industry.
New German Emigration Bill.
Trade and Industry of Pondicherry and Karikal.
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Borderland.—London. (Quarterly.) April.

A Message from "Julia;" the Open Door to the Open Secret.
Professor W. Crookes.
Professor Crookes' Inaugural Address to the Psychical Research Society.
Sardou's "Spiritisme."
The Land of Faëry. Miss X.
Wonders of Mr. Jacob and Professor Jhingan.
The Immortality of the Soul from the Standpoint of Critical Philosophy.

Canadian Magazine.—Toronto. May.

Premiers of Nova Scotia Since 1867. J. W. Longley.
Visit to the Birthplace of James Wolfe. J. C. Webster.
My Contemporaries in Fiction. David Christie Murray.
Province of Quebec and Early American Revolution. V. Coffin.

Cassell's Family Magazine.—London. May.

Dining Cars; Wheeled Hotels. F. M. Holmes.
Curiosities at Windsor Castle. E. Clarke.
Mr. Hiram S. Maxim. Frank Banfield.
In a Debtors' Prison.
The Court of France. Mary S. Warren.
The Armenian at Home. G. B. Burgin.

Cassier's Magazine.—New York. May.

Electric Power from High Water Heads. John E. Bennett.
The McKenna Process for Renewing Steel Rails. R. W. Hunt.
The Measurement of Flowing Water. Samuel Webber.
British Express Locomotives with Single Driving Wheels.
Anhydrous Ammonia for Ice Machines. Henry Faurot.
Andrew Carnegie. John D. Champlin.
Roller Bearings for Machinery. H. A. Richmond.
Cliff Railways. G. C. Marks.

Catholic World.—New York. May.

The Priest in Fiction. Charles A. L. Morse.
In the Footsteps of the Old Missionaries. A. M. Clark.
Windhorst and the Culturkampf. Mary A. Mitchell.
Echternach and the Dancing Pilgrims. Ethelred L. Taunton.
The Church and Modern Society.
The Centenary of the Southwest. Edward J. McDermott.
A Glimpse of Biology. William Seton.

Chambers' Journal.—Edinburgh. May.

Elementary Education in Scotland.
Natural History as a Vocation. Wm. H. Flower.
A Cocoanut Plantation in Mosquito. Rowland W. Cater.
Sicily; In a Sunny Island. Alan Walters.
Martial Law in the Philippines.
King Christian IX. of Denmark.
Edward Gibbon; the Evolution of an Historian.
Musical Wit and Humor. J. Cuthbert Hadden.

Charities Review.—New York. April.

The Genesis of Social Classes. Frederick H. Wines.
Is There a Criminal Type? Gustave Tarde.
Charity and Home Making. Mary E. Richmond.
The Pauper Problem in America. F. Booth-Tucker.
The Famine in India. I. L. Hauser.
District Nursing. Miss Quaife.

Church Quarterly Review.—London. April.

Christian Monarchy.
Rev. Dom J. Chapman and Rev. Luke Rivington.
The Christian Doctrine of Immortality.
The Church in South Africa.
The True History of the Edwardine Ordinal.
Reformed Judaism.
Rich and Poor.
The Education Bill.

Contemporary Review.—London. May.

The Concert of Europe.
The Sultan and the Powers.
Our Naval Demonstration. W. Laird Clowes.
The Pope and the Archbishops and the Anglican Orders. Principal Rainy.
Brahms and the Classical Tradition. W. H. Hadow.
The Obverse Side of Aristophanes. R. E. S. Hart.
Was Fenianism Ever Formidable? William O'Brien.
The Devil in Modern Occultism. F. Legge.
Russia as It Is. W. Durban.
The Awakening of the Coptic Church. "A Coptic Layman."
The Financial Relations Between Ireland and Great Britain. L. H. Courtney.

Cornhill Magazine.—London. May.

Napoleon on England and the English: An Anniversary Study. Lew Rosen.
George T. Fulham; the Boarding-officer of the *Alabama*.
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Cosmopolis.—London. May.

Literary Recollections. Continued. Prof. F. Max Müller.
Letters of John Stuart Mill to Gustave d'Eichthal. Continued.
Bull-Fighting and Bull-Fighters. Joseph Pennell.
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International Bibliography. O. Hartwig.
Adolph Thiers, Historian. M. Philippson.

Critical Review.—London. (Quarterly.) April.

Dr. Pfleiderer's Geschichte de Religionsphilosophie. A. M. Fairbairn.
Merz's History of European Thought in the Nineteenth Century. A. Macalister.
F. B. Jevons' Introduction to the History of Religion. J. Iverach.
Rev. J. J. Lias' Book "The Nicene Creed." J. B. Heard.
Professor Dorner's "Das Menschliche Handeln." D. W. Simon.

The Dial.—Chicago.

April 16.

The Decay of American Journalism.
Preservation of Historical Materials in the Middle West.

May 1.

The Chicago Orchestra.
The Deterioration of College English. W. H. Johnson.

Dublin Review.—London. (Quarterly.) April.

How Our Fathers Were Taught in Catholic Days. F. A. Gasquet.
The Berkshire White Horse. J. L. Powell.
The Metaphysical Basis of Protestantism. M. M. Mallock.
The Gunpowder Plot. Dom Bede Camm.
"Charlotte Brontë and Her Circle." Elsa d'Esterre-Keeling.
What Will Be the Creed of the Future? "Viator."
Alleluia's Story. Rev. T. J. O'Mahony.
Personal Reminiscences Touching Christian Missionaries in China, Korea, Burma, etc. E. H. Parker.
Devotion to the Sacred Heart in Mediæval England. Gilbert Dolan.
The Twenty-Five Years of Peter. Fr. Bacchus.

Economic Review.—London. (Quarterly.) April.

Agricultural Norway. R. Hedge Wallace.
The Municipal Charities of Oxford. W. A. Spooner.
Why Are Betting and Gambling Wrong? Arthur T. Barnett.
What Are the Interests of Shareholders? Helen A. Dallas.
Moral Limitations of State Interference. Continued. E. F. B. Fell.
The Agricultural Laborer; a Reply. John C. Medd.
Russell's "German Social Democracy." Sidney Ball.

Edinburgh Review.—London. (Quarterly.) April.

Edward Gibbon; a Great Historian.
Novels of the Italian Renaissance.
The Exodus of Pictures from England.
Old Eton and Modern Public Schools.
The Crisis in American Affairs.
Professor Jowett.
The Sculptured Tombs of Hellas.
Corsica; Un Royaume Anglo-Corse.
Painters Behind the Scenes.
National Defense.

Education.—Boston. May.

Massachusetts Normal Schools. George E. Gay.
Greek in Modern Education. J. H. T. Main.
Myths and Fairy Tales in Nature Study. F. L. Holtz.

Educational Review.—New York. May.

Rating of Studies in College Admission Examinations. E. H. Hall
Science in the Schools. W. M. Davis.
Drawing in College Admission Requirements. H. T. Bailey.
Secondary School and College. Charles W. Eliot.
Educational Conditions and Problems. A. D. White, T. W Higginson, A. B. Hart.
Education in the Greater New York Charter. F. A. Fitzpatrick.

Educational Review.—London. May.

The Late Miss Shirreff. With Portrait.
The Use and Abuse of Adjectives.
Grave Charges Against the Private Schools' Association.

The Engineering Magazine.—New York. May.

Increased Confidence in American Railroad Securities. T. F Woodlock.
Electric Traction Under Steam-Railway Conditions. C. H. Davis.
Canal Irrigation in Modern Mexico. C. P. Mac Kie.
American and British Blast-Furnace Practice. J. S. Jeans.
Epoch-Making Events in Electricity. G. H Stockbridge.
Control of the Levels of the Great Lakes. W. A. Jones.
Recent Prosperity of British Railways. W. J. Stevens.
Economy of the Modern Engine Room. A. A. Cary.
Architecture of American Country Homes. H. N. Wilson.
Principles and Development of the Rotary Engine. E. S. Farwell.

English Illustrated Magazine.—London. May.

Percy B. Shelley's Italian Villa, Casa Magni and Its Neighborhood. E. A. Reynolds-Ball.
Pictures from the Life of Lord Nelson. Clark Russell.
Crime in Cathay. Professor Douglas.
The Spanish Embassy in London. John F. Fraser.
Curious Wills of Curious People. Charles G. Cutler.
How I Drove a Hansom. "A Girl."
At St. George's, Hanover Square. James Milne.

Fortnightly Review.—London. May.

A Study in Turkish Reform. "A Turkish Patriot."
Unpublished Letters from J. S. Mill to Professor Nichol. W Knight.
The Twentieth Italian Parliament. Ouida.
Prof. William Wallace. J. H. Muirhead.
"Epic and Romance." John Oliver Hobbes.
The Island of Sakhalin. Harry de Windt.
Degrees for Women. J. R. Tanner.
The Wrong Way with the Navy. William Laird Clowes.
The Idea of Comedy and Pinero's New Play. W. L. Courtney.
Russia on the Bosphorous. Captain Gambier.
Madame Bartet. Yetta Blaze de Bury.
The Case Against Greece. "Diplomaticus."
Crete and the Cretans. E. J. Dillon.

The Forum.—New York. May.

The Progressive Inheritance Tax. James A. Roberts.
Has the State Degenerated? Charles R. Miller.
The Ignominy of Europe. Thomas Davidson.
Our Export Trade. C. R. Flint.
Industrial Combinations. G. T. Oliver.
New England Influences in French Canada. Edward Farrer.
France as a Field for American Students. Simon Newcomb.
The Emperor William II. Paul Lindenberg.
The Autocrat of Congress. Henry L. West.
Fallacies Concerning Prayer. James M. Whiton.
Was Poe a Plagiarist? Joel Benton.
Socialism in France. Georges Clémenceau.

Gentleman's Magazine.—London. May.

The Making of the Map of Europe. Wray W. Hunt.
More Diabolical Folk-Lore Relating to Different Localities. R. Bruce Boswell.
Woman Insurgent; a Parisian Séance. A. MacIvor.
St. Mary Redcliffe. Elizabeth Hodges.
Out With the Old Pilgrims. W. Connor Sydney.
Men on a New South Wales Station. Hugh Henry.
Venus and Adonis. Thomas H. B. Graham.

Good Words.—London. May.

Some Recollections of 1870. G. D. Boyle.
The London Corn Exchange. W. C. Mackensie.
Force. Emma M. Caillard.
George Borrow and East Anglia. William A. Dutt.
The Lighthouses of the Far North. Edward H. Robertson.
Some Old Guide-Books. Mrs. E. T. Cook.
On Sideboards. Rev. S. Baring-Gould.
The Crowning of Early English Kings. A. P. Purey-Cust.

Green Bag.—Boston. May.

John Randolph Tucker. Susan P. Lee.
An Unpublished Letter of Chancellor James Kent.
The Supreme Court of Wisconsin.—V. Edwin E. Bryant.
Lawyers and Law Practice in England and the United States.—I.
Election Petition Trials in England. Edward Porritt.

Gunton's Magazine.—New York. May.

Spencer's Last Book.
Progressive Tendencies in the South.
Ancient Charters of Liberty.
Is Russia Turkey's Friend? E. P. Telford.
Large Aggregations of Capital. George Gunton.
The Padrone System.

Home and Country.—New York. May.

Sault Ste Marie. Mercia A. Keith.
The Pride of the New Navy. Minna Irving.
The Ice-Bound Islands of Newfoundland. L. W. Sheldon.
The Story of Osceola. A. M. Barnes.

The Home Magazine.—Binghamton, N. Y. May.

Boyhood Reminiscences of James G. Blaine.
The World's Grand Old Man. J. de Morgan.
The Two-Minute Horse. L. G. Baxter.
The Immigration Problem.
Ladies of the Cabinet Circle. Emily L. Sherwood.
The Last Days of the Merrimac. Alfred B. di Zeraga.

Homiletic Review.—New York. May.

The Tel el-Amarna Tablets on Palestine before the Exodus.
Church History an Aid to the Pulpit. J. F. Hurst.
Aim of the Present Form of Rationalistic Criticism. H. Osgood.
Prince Bismarck's Religious Views. J. H. W. Stuckenberg.

The Irrigation Age.—Chicago. March.

Water Development by Tunneling. James T. Taylor.
The Art of Irrigation.—XXI. T. S. Van Dyke.

Jewish Quarterly Review.—London. April.

David Levi, Poet and Patriot. Miss Helen Zimmern.
The Mission of Judaism; a Reply. Oswald J. Simon.
Ibn Al-Hiti's Arabic Chronicle of Karaite Doctors. Rev. G. Margoliouth.
Christian Demonology. Continued. F. C. Conybeare.
Massoretic Studies. Continued. Prof. Ludwig Blau.
A Letter by Moses di Rossi from Palestine, dated 1535. Prof. D. Kaufmann.
Elia Menachem Chalfan on Jews Teaching Hebrew to Non-Jews. D. Kaufmann.
A Princess as Hebraist. Ober-Rabbiner Dr. M. Kayserling.
Imprecation Against the Minim in the Synagogue. Dr. Samuel Krauss.
Marinus, a Jewish Philosopher of Antiquity. Dr. Samuel Krauss.
A Fragment of a Shorthand Hagadah. Dr. M. Friedländer.

Journal of the Association of Engineering Societies.—Philadelphia. March.

Industrial Education. George W. Dickie.
Early History of Instruments. Charles S. Howe.
The Status of the Engineer. George F. Swain.
Sewer Assessments. Thomas Appleton.

Journal of Geology.—Chicago. (Semi-quarterly.) April-May.

Glacial Studies in Greenland.—X. T. C. Chamberlin.
Italian Petrological Sketches.—IV. H. S. Washington.
Are the Bowlder Clays of the Great Plains Marine? G. M. Dawson.
The Bauxite Deposits of Arkansas. J. C. Branner.

Journal of the Military Service Institution.—New York. (Bi-monthly.) May.

Proper Military Instruction for Officers. Lieut. R. G. Hill.
Present Status of Field Artillery. Lieut. H. C. Carbaugh.
National Guard National in Name Only. Lieut.-Col. W. S. Frazier.
Recent Developments in Horse-Shoeing. Lieut. M. L. Rowell.
The Question of an Artillery Reserve. Lieut. W. E. Birkhimer.
The Sanitary Sergeant. Major C. L. Heizman.
Ammunition Supply in Foreign Armies. Capt. C. S. Roberts.
Uniform Examinations for Battery Competition. Lieut. E. A. Millar.
War and Civilization. Lord Wolseley.
Supply of Ammunition in War. General Makshayeff.
"Horse Artillery and Cavalry." Major E. S. May.

Journal of the United States Artillery.—Fort Monroe. March-April.

Field Shrapnel and the Cannon of the Present. A. D. Schenck.
Notes on Our Artillery Practice. G. F. Landers.
Improved Method of Hauling Heavy Guns. E. W. Hubbard.
German Artillery Schools of Practice.
Militia in Heavy Artillery Work. E. M. Weaver.
Development of a Photo-Retardograph.

Juridical Review.—London. (Quarterly.) April.

Law and the Study of Law. Oliver W. Holmes.
Capitis Deminutio in Roman Law. Prof. H. Goudy.
Can a Married Woman be Made a Bankrupt? F. P. Walton.
Land Transfer in Germany and Austria. John Burns.
Contracts by Correspondence in Private International Law. A. Hindenburg.
Fountainhall. Continued. George Law.
Judicial Expenses of Fiduciary Litigants. A. J. P. Menzies.
Practical Notes on Fire Insurance. Alex. Watt.
Principles and Practice Affecting *Locus Standi*. A. H. Briggs Constable.

Kindergarten Magazine.—Chicago. May.

The Kindergarten in Chicago School System. Nina C. Vandewalker.
Playgrounds in Cities. Constance Mackenzie.

Knowledge.—London. May.

The Insects of a London Back-Garden. Fred. Enoch.
Biological Progress in the Victorian Era. R. Lydekker.
Sixty Years of Geological Research. Grenville A. J. Cole.
On the Vegetation and Some of the Vegetable Productions of Australasia. Continued. W. Botting Hemsley.
The Nebula Round of Argûs. E. Walter Maunder.
The Superstitions of Shakespeare's Greenwood. George Morley.
Why Do You Photograph? T. A. Gerald Strickland.

Leisure Hour.—London. May.

The Social Ladder in France. E. Harrison Barker.
The Recovery of Lost Greek Literature. E. Maunde Thompson.
The Suppression of the Religious Houses in London. Walter Besant.
Walsall. W. J. Gordon.
Sir Joshua Reynolds as a Painter of Children. Joseph Grego.
The Position of Governesses. Miss Alice Zimmern.
The Basques. G. E. Broade.

Longman's Magazine.—London. May.

Rural Prosperity. Edmund Verney.
Looking Round. A. K. H. B.
Professor Calmette's Cure for Snake-Bites. G. C. Frankland.

The Looker-On.—New York. May.

Camille Saint-Saëns. Philip Hale.
Shakespeare's Dramatic Construction. Julius Cæsar.
An Undeveloped Field for the Music Teacher. Mary L. Regal.

Lucifer.—London. April 15.

Reincarnation. Mrs. Besant.
The Wish to Believe. Dr. A. A. Wells.
The End of Faust. Miss Cust.
On Some Remarkable Passages in the New Testament. Concluded. F. H. Bowring.
The Phaedo of Plato. Continued. W. C. Ward.
Among the Gnostics of the First Two Centuries. Continued. G. R. S. Mead.
Our Relation to Children. Concluded. C. W. Leadbeater.
The Sânkhya Philosophy. Concluded. Bertram Keightley.

Ludgate.—London. May.

The Vineyards of Castell Coch, Wales. Eliz. Hodges.
Embryo Derby Horses. E. R. Rabbula.
How Women Doctors are Made. Arabella Kenealey.
The Lord of Burleigh. C. Hanson.
C. D. Martin; Artist in Clay; Interview.
The Diploma Gallery, Burlington House, Revisited. Gleeson White.
The Parliamentary Press Gallery; the Fourth Estate at Home.
British-Made Matches. James Cassidy.

Macmillan's Magazine.—London. May.

On the Theory and Practice of Local Color. W. P. James.
Raymond Lully. H. C. Macdowall.
Sunday Observance.
A British Prisoner in America, 1777-1780. A. G. Bradley.
Philomèle de Vieileville.

Menorah Monthly.—New York. May.

The Jews of Modern Times. D. W. Marks.

The Missionary Herald.—Boston. May.

Support and Mode of Living of Foreign Missionaries. G. D. Marsh.
A Famine Relief Camp in India. James Smith.

Missionary Review of the World.—New York. May.

Prominent Spiritual Movements of the Last Half Century.
An Open Door in Siam—the Shan States. Robert Irwin.
Missionary Comity in Mexico. John W. Butler

Buddha and Animal Life. C. C. Starbuck.
Life Among the Lepers. Lila Watt.
Work for the Blind in China. Constance F. Gordon-Cumming.

Month.—London. May.

The Landing of St. Augustine. Sydney F. Smith.
The Jesuit at Work in Madagascar. The Editor.
Our Lady's Fasts. H. Thurston.
The Price of Truth. René F. R. Conder.
Two Centuries of Converts.
The Ruthwell Cross. M. M. Maxwell-Scott.
Akbar's Folly; Indian Sketches in Black and White. S. H. Dunn.

Music.—Chicago.

April.

Hans von Buelow as Seen in His Letters. Egbert Swayne.
Some New York Musicians. Solomon H. Tinker.
Modern Chromatic Harmony. Homer A. Norris.

May.

On Popularizing Bach. Edward Dickinson.
The Musical Consciousness. Henry M. Davies.
The Laryngoscope in Singing. Karleton Hackett.

The National Magazine.—Boston. May.

With the Fur-Seal Hunters. W. G. Emery.
Christ and His Time. Dallas Lore Sharp.
Some Recollections of the Century.—II. Edward E. Hale.
Story of an Armenian Refugee.
Some Personal Aspects of the Queens of Europe. G. E. Kenton.

New Review.—London. May.

At Flores in the Azores. David Hannay.
The Universities and the Education of Women. A. H. F. Boughey.
The Foreigner in the Farmyard. Continued. Ernest E. Williams.
The Enfants Assistés of Paris. Edward H. Cooper.
Canton English. Lieut.-Col. Wilkinson J. Shaw.
Football in '96-97. X. Y.

National Review.—London. May.

The Case for the Transvaal. F. Reginald Statham.
Europe and Greece. Admiral Maxse.
Canadian Poetry. John A. Cooper.
In Defense of Worldly Mothers. Countess of Desart.
The Spoliation of Irish Landlords. Symposium.
Shipping Charges and the Fall of Prices. A. W. Flux.
English Weather. C. A. Whitmore.
American Affairs.
Jowett. Leslie Stephen.

Nineteenth Century.—London. May.

The Powers and the East in the Light of the War. F. de Pressensé.
Side-Lights on the Cretan Insurrection. E. N. Bennett.
Among the Liars; Crete. H. Cecil Lowther.
The Schleswig-Holstein Question and Its Place in History. Max Müller.
On Bank Holidays—and a Plea for One More. Sir John Lubbock.
May Carols. Miss A. M. Wakefield.
The Home of the Cabots. H. Cabot Lodge.
The Progress of Medicine During the Queen's Reign. Malcolm Morris.
Goree; a Lost Possession of England. Walter F. Lord.
The Apotheosis of the Novel Under Queen Victoria. Herbert Paul.
The Speech of Children. S. S. Buckman.
Tobacco in Relation to Health and Character. Ed. Vincent Heward.
Gongora. James Mew.
The Sacrifice of the Mass. J. Horace Round.
The Duke of Argyll's Criticisms. Herbert Spencer.

North American Review.—New York. May.

Henry Drummond. John Watson (Ian Maclaren).
Should Immigration be Restricted? S. G. Croswell.
Recent Achievements in Mountaineering. W. M. Conway.
Evolution of the Naval Officer. P. H. Colomb.
Exercise and Longevity. D. A. Sargent.
Progress of the United States.—I. M. G. Mulhall.
The Dingley Tariff Bill. R. P. Porter.
Plans and Purposes of Russia. W. F. M. McCarty.
Cheap Transportation in the United States. J. A. Latcha.
The Modern Greek as a Fighting Man. B. I. Wheeler.
Secret Societies in America. W. S. Harwood.
A Constitutional Misfit. Goldwin Smith.
Progressive Inheritance Taxes. Max West.

The Open Court.—Chicago. May.

The Prophet of Pessimism. Paul Carus.
Historical Sketch of the Jews Since Their Return from Babylon. Bernhard Pick.
Developmental Ethics.—V. Antonio Llano.
Is Ethics Possible? Paul Carus.

Outing.—New York. May.

Driving Four-in-Hand. A. H. Godfrey.
Development of the American Foxhound. Allen Chamberlain.
Across the Alleghanies Awheel. J. B. Carrington.
On the Waterways of Holland. Charles Turner.
On Training in General. Randolph Faries.

The Outlook.—New York. May 1.

Henry van Dyke.
Parental Responsibility. Lucy E. Keeler.
The Story of Gladstone's Life. Continued. Justin McCarthy.
The Higher Life of Paris. Charles Wagner.
Development of the Day Nursery Idea. Mrs. A. M. Dodge.
A Quest of Gray Shingles. C. H. Crandall.

Pall Mall Magazine.—London. May.

Mount Edgcumbe, Devonshire. Lady Ernestine Edgcumbe.
May Day in the Olden Times. A. W. Jarvis.
Otter-Hunting. F. Albert Roller.
Breeding Season at the Gullery on Walney Island. A. M. Wakefield.
Napoleon's Invasion of Russia. Continued. Col. H. D. Hutchinson.
Strange Sites for Birds' Nests. W. T. Greene.
The Cuban Insurrection. Capt. L. A. Del Monte.

The Philosophical Review.—Boston. (Bi-monthly.) May.

The Genesis of the Ethical Self. J. Mark Baldwin.
The Nature of Emotion. David Irons.
An Analysis of the Good. Hiram M. Stanley.
The Process of Recognition. Margaret Washburn.
The Standpoint and Method of Ethics. James Seth.

Photo-American.—New York. May.

A Camper's Dark-Room. C. H. Morse.
Composition in Photography. Tappan Adney.
Amateur Photography. Edwin Russell.
Some Points on Carbon Printing. F. W. Woodward.
Stepping Stones to Photography.—IV. E. W. Newcomb.
Photographs in the Colors of Nature.

Photo-Beacon.—Chicago. April.

When to Stop Development. Alfred Watkins.

Presbyterian Quarterly.—Richmond, Va. April.

The Old Testament Canon. W. W. Elwang.
The Speculative View of Faith. W. J. Wright.
The Decline of Ministerial Scholarship. R. L. Dabney.
The Sunday-School—Its Present Peril. T. D. Witherspoon.
"The Mind of the Master." J. F. Cannon.
Some Decadent Tendencies of City Life. F. L. Ferguson.
Probation—Death—Judgment. E. C. Gordon.
The Normative Church Polity and Some Abnormal Outgrowths.
"A Peculiar Treasure." (Mal. iii. 17.) R. B. Woodworth.

Quarterly Journal of Economics.—Boston. April.

The Safety of the Legal Tender Paper. C. F. Dunbar.
The Birth-Rate in Massachusetts, 1850 1890. F. S. Crum.
Co-operative Stores in the United States. E. Cummings.
The Steadily Appreciating Standard. C. M. Walsh.
Taxation of Sugar in the United States, 1789-1861. C. S. Griffin.

Quarterly Review.—London. April.

Queen Victoria.
The Psalms in History.
Benjamin Jowett.
Modern French Art.
The Jerningham Letters.
Crime in England.
The Poetry of Sport.
Abbé de Lamennais.
The Human Mind and Animal Intelligence.
The Rise of the German Infantry.
The Historical Writings of Francis Parkman.
The Political Situation.

Review of Reviews.—New York. May.

The Chancellor of the French Republic—Gabriel Hanotaux.
Pierre de Coubertin.
Great Summer Gatherings of 1897.
The New Editor-in-Chief of the "Constitution." Joel Chandler Harris.
The United States and the Fur Seals.
The Real Condition of Cuba To-day. Stephen Bonsal.

Rosary Magazine.—New York. May.

The Rosary and the Christian Life.
Our Lady of Boulogne.—IV. Lillian A. B. Taylor.
The Rosary and the Holy Eucharist. J. M. L. Monsabre.

A Last Word About Columbus and Slavery. J. A. Mooney.
Crete. William G. Dix.

The Sanitarian.—New York. May.

Dangers of Sanitary Neglect at Water-Sheds. W. P. Mason.
The War with Microbes. E. A. DeSchweinitz.
The Bubonic Plague Germ.
Indiscriminate Slaughter of Cattle for Tuberculosis. J. Law.
Boric Acid as a Food Preservative.
Degeneration from a Medical Standpoint. W. S. Anderson.

The School Review.—Chicago. May.

History and Geography in the Higher Schools of Germany.
Secondary Education in the United States.—II. E. E. Brown.
Development of the Powers of a Pupil. E. L. Harris.
High School Programme Without Greek. W. H. Butts.

Scots Magazine.—Perth. May.

The Ancient Church of St. John the Baptist, Ayr. Kirkwood Hewat.
In and Around Lucerne. W. Mason-Inglis.
The Rise of Musical Comedy.
The Great Disestablishment Meeting in Edinburgh. A. T. Landreth.

Scottish Review.—Paisley. April.

Pickle the Spy. A. H. Millar.
Primitive Religion and Primitive Magic. F. Legge.
Lord Roberts in India.
Modern Greek Folk-Lore. W. Metcalfe.
New Lights on Burns. James Davidson.
Farthest North.
The Diary of Jane Porter. Ina M. White.
Financial Relations of Great Britain and Ireland. O'Connor Morris.

The Stenographer.—Philadelphia. May.

Dement's New Record.
Law Reporting. H. W. Thorne.

Students' Journal.—New York. May.

Fac-simile of Frederic Irland's Reporting Notes.
Fac-simile of S. D. Hillman's Notes.

Strand Magazine.—London. April 15.

Easter-Eggs. L. S. Lewis.
With Mortimer Menpes in Japan. R. Blathwayt.
Some Old Visiting-Cards.
Side-Shows. Continued. W. G. FitzGerald.
Pictures on the Human Skin. Gambier Bolton.
Floods. Jeremy Broome.
Curious Bibles.
The Total Eclipse of 1896. Sir Robert Ball.

Sunday at Home.—London. May.

Representative Missionaries of the Nineteenth Century. Richard Lovett.
Environment as Affecting Character. Monro Gibson.
The West London Mission.
A Day on Vesuvius. A. R. Quinton.
Handwriting of Jonathan Edwards. With Portrait. A. B. Grosart.

Sunday Magazine.—London. May.

A. M. Toplady, the Author of "Rock of Ages."
The Holy Land of India. William C. Preston.
Life Between Sandwich-Boards. Arthur Sherwell.
Canon Liddon and Dean Church. With Portraits. W. Robertson Nicoll.

Temple Bar.—London. May.

Robert Herrick; a Poet of Spring.
The Falkland Islands; a Land of Derelicts. K. A. Patmore.
Thomas Raikes; an Unappreciated Diarist. William Toynbee.
The Carthusians of La Grande Chartreuse.
Coleridgeiana.

The United Service.—Philadelphia. April.

Washington as a Soldier. Lieut. John P. Finley.
The Indian Mutiny in Fiction.
Conversational Arithmetic.—XIV.

United Service Magazine.—London. May.

The Retreat from Moscow, and the Passage of the Beresina.
The Personal Hygiene of the Soldier. Lieut.-Col. Wm. Hill-Climo.
Wars on the Frontier of Canada. Col. W. W. Knollys.
Employment of Army Reserve and Discharged Soldiers.
The Battle of Gettysburg. Continued. With Plans. W. S. Reyall.
Organization and Training of Our Land Forces. Major N. D. Hamilton.
Cordite Manufacture in India.
The Volunteer Force; a Reply. Major R. C. Winder.
Artillery Organization; Final Reply. "A Field Officer."
Naval Reform; the Engineering Department. Charles M. Johnson.

Westminster Review.—London. May.

The Contagious Diseases Act; a Warning. Ellis Ethelmer.
History as Told in the Cave Deposits of the Ardennes.
"Naval Defense." "Torpedo."
W. Fraser Rae's "Sheridan." James Grahame.
The Sovereignty of the People and the Modicum of Liberty. Horace Seal.
What Ireland Wants. Robert Ewen.
Is the Increase of Insanity Real or Only "Apparent"? W. J. Corbet.
Practicing the Goose-Step in Education. Joseph J. Davies.
Theories of Life and Their Value. Edith G. Wheelwright.
Anglo-Saxon Music. William H. Sheran.

Wilson's Photographic Magazine.—New York. May.

Water in Photography. William F. Miller.
The Bichromate Gum Process. George Ewing.
Photographing for Half-Tones. Charles Stadler.
On Photographing Flowers. John Bartlett.
Photographing the Invisible. John Carbutt.
The Single-Slant Light. G. G. Rockwood.

Yale Review.—New Haven. (Quarterly.) May.

Limits of Constitutional Law. Thomas Thacher.
Street Railways and Their Relation to the Public. C. E. Curtis.
The Rationale of Congressional Extravagance. Rollo Ogden.
Public Baths, or the Gospel of Cleanliness. W. H. Tolman.
The Massachusetts Farmer and Taxation. C. S. Walker.

THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

Daheim.—Leipzig.

April 3.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Berlin. R. Koenig.
The Greek and the Turkish Armies on the Eve of War.

April 10.

Poultry-Farming. C. Schwarzkopf.

April 17.

The Imperial Bank, Berlin. A. O. Klaussmann.
The Crucifix. V. Schultze.

April 24.

Development of the Telephone in Germany. F. Bendt.

Deutsche Revue.—Stuttgart. April.

The Emperor William I. and King Louis II. Louise von Kobell.
Franz von Lenbach's Reminiscences. Continued. W. Wyl.
Before the War of 1877.
Justus von Liebig. Otto Freiherr von Völderndorff.
The Relation of Space to Art on the Stage. J. Lewinsky.
Polar Research. C. Koldewey.
The Human Brain. J. Sadger.
France and the Globe.

Deutsche Rundschau.—Berlin. April.

Jacobo Zobel de Zangroniz and the Philippine Islands.
Reminiscences. Concluded. Julius Rodenberg.
Polar Research. G. Gerland.
Goethe's Iphigenie. H. Grimm.
The William I. Centenary Celebration. P. Güssfeldt.
The Berlin Theatres. K. Frenzel.

Vom Fels zum Meer.—Stuttgart.

Heft 16.

Lombroso and Criminal Anthropology. R. Virchow.
The Cameroons. F. Wohltmann.
Rubinstein's Literary Remains. Continued.
Karl Bennewitz von Loefen. R. v. Seydlitz.

Heft 17.

Königsfeld.
Rubinstein. Continued.
Schiller and Henriette Elizabeth von Arnim. P. Tomaschki.

THE FRENCH MAGAZINES.

Bibliothèque Universelle.—Paris. April.

The Cultivation of the Memory. E. Murisier.
The Italian Government. Continued. Vilfredo Pareto.
Electric Currents. C. E. Guillaume.
Sakhaline. Concluded. M. Delines.

Nouvelle Revue.—Paris.

April 1.

The Sultan. J. Denais.
Men and Parties in Italian Politics. Dr. M. Colajanni.
Chopin. Prince Valori.
War and Commune. L. Gallet.
The Culpability of M. Hanotaux. Mme. Juliette Adam.

April 15.

The Invasions of 1814-1815, and Their Influence on Art Collections.
War and Commune. L. Gallet.
Some Extracts from the Unpublished Memoirs of General Chalpowski.
Martyred Crete. G. Doublet.
Letters on Foreign Politics. Mme. Juliette Adam.

Revue Bleue.—Paris.

April 3.

The Higher Education in France. Paul Janet.
Decentralization. Concluded. F. Dreyfus.

April 10.

Anti-Semitism. Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu.
Newfoundland. Ch. Le Goffic.

April 17.

Contemporary Architecture. Max Doumic.
Madame Bénédictson and Ibsen's Nora. C. Schefer.

April 24.

Eugène Fromentin. René Bazin.
French Women and the Education of Children. J. Porcher.

Revue des Deux Mondes.—Paris.

April 1.

The Duke of Burgundy; His Education. Count d'Haussonville.
Lamennais. E. Faguet.
The Hardenberg Ministry (1811-1812). G. Cavaignac.
The Woman Question in Germany. G. Valbert.

April 15.

Some Impressions of Russia; Holy Week at Kief. A. Roë.
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Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in the Index.

AP.	American Amateur Photographer.
AHReg.	American Historical Register.
AHR.	American Historical Review.
AMC.	American Magazine of Civics.
AAPS.	Annals of the Am. Academy of Political Science.
AJS.	American Journal of Sociology.
AMon.	American Monthly.
APS.	Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.
ARec.	Architectual Record.
A.	Arena.
AA.	Art Amateur.
AI.	Art Interchange.
Ata.	Atalanta.
AM.	Atlantic Monthly.
BA.	Bachelor of Arts.
Bad.	Badminton Magazine.
BankL.	Bankers' Magazine. (London.)
BankNY.	Bankers' Magazine. (New York.)
BW.	Biblical World.
BSac.	Bibliotheca Sacra.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.
BTJ.	Board of Trade Journal.
BRec.	Bond Record.
Bkman.	Bookman. (New York.)
CanM.	Canadian Magazine.
CFM.	Cassell's Family Magazine.
CasM.	Cassier's Magazine.
CW.	Catholic World.
CM.	Century Magazine.
CJ.	Chambers's Journal.
CRev.	Charities Review.
Chaut.	Chautauquan.
CR.	Contemporary Review.
C.	Cornhill.
Cosmop.	Cosmopolis.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan.
Dem.	Demorest's Family Magazine.
D.	Dial.
DR.	Dublin Review.
ER.	Edinburgh Review.
Ed.	Education.
EdRL.	Educational Review. (London)
EdRNY.	Educational Review. (New York.)
EngM.	Engineering Magazine.
EI.	English Illustrated Magazine.
Exp.	Expositor.
FR.	Fortnightly Review.
F.	Forum.
FreeR.	Free Review.
FrL.	Frank Leslie's Monthly.
GM.	Gentleman's Magazine.
G.	Godey's.
GBag.	Green Bag.
GMag.	Gunton's Magazine.
Harp.	Harper's Magazine.
HomR.	Homiletic Review.
IJE.	Internat'l Journal of Ethics.
IA.	Irrigation Age.
JAES.	Journal of the Ass'n of Engineering Societies.
JMSI.	Journal of the Military Service Institution.
JPEcon.	Journal of Political Economy.
K.	Knowledge.
LHJ.	Ladies' Home Journal.
LAH.	Lend a Hand.
LH.	Leisure Hour.
Lipp.	Lippincott's Magazine.
Long.	Longman's Magazine.
LQ.	London Quarterly Review.
LuthQ.	Lutheran Quarterly.
McCl.	McClure's Magazine.
Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine.
Men.	Menorah Monthly.
MetM.	Metaphysical Magazine.
MR.	Methodist Review.
MidM.	Midland Monthly.
MisH.	Missionary Herald.
MisR.	Missionary Review of World.
Mon.	Monist.
M.	Month.
MI.	Monthly Illustrator.
MM.	Munsey's Magazine.
Mus.	Music.
NatM.	National Magazine.
NatR.	National Review.
NEM.	New England Magazine.
NewR.	New Review.
NW.	New World.
NC.	Nineteenth Century.
NAR.	North American Review.
OD.	Our Day.
O.	Outing.
Out.	Outlook.
OM.	Overland Monthly.
PMM.	Pall Mall Magazine.
PRev.	Philosophical Review.
PSQ.	Political Science Quarterly.
PA.	Photo-American.
PB.	Photo-Beacon.
PT.	Photographic Times.
PL.	Poet-Lore.
PRR.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review.
PQ.	Presbyterian Quarterly.
QJEcon.	Quarterly Journal of Economics.
QR.	Quarterly Review.
RR.	Review of Reviews.
R.	Rosary.
San.	Sanitarian.
SRev.	School Review.
Scots.	Scots Magazine.
Scrib.	Scribner's Magazine.
Sten.	Stenographer.
Str.	Strand Magazine.
SJ.	Students' Journal.
SunH.	Sunday at Home.
SunM.	Sunday Magazine.
TB.	Temple Bar.
US.	United Service.
USM.	United Service Magazine.
WR.	Westminster Review.
WPM.	Wilson's Photographic Magazine.
YR.	Yale Review.

[It has been found necessary to restrict this Index to periodicals published in the English language. All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]